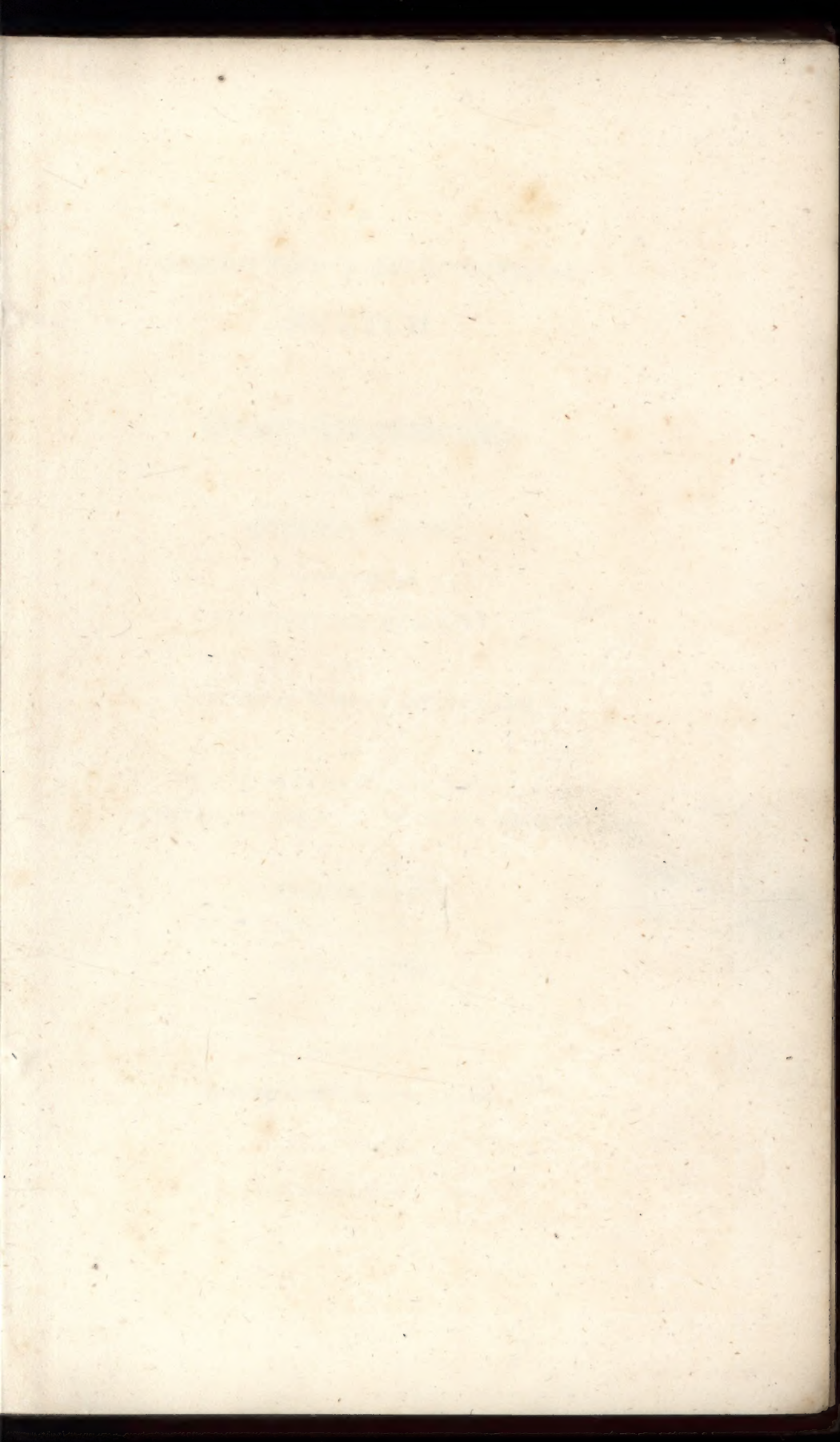


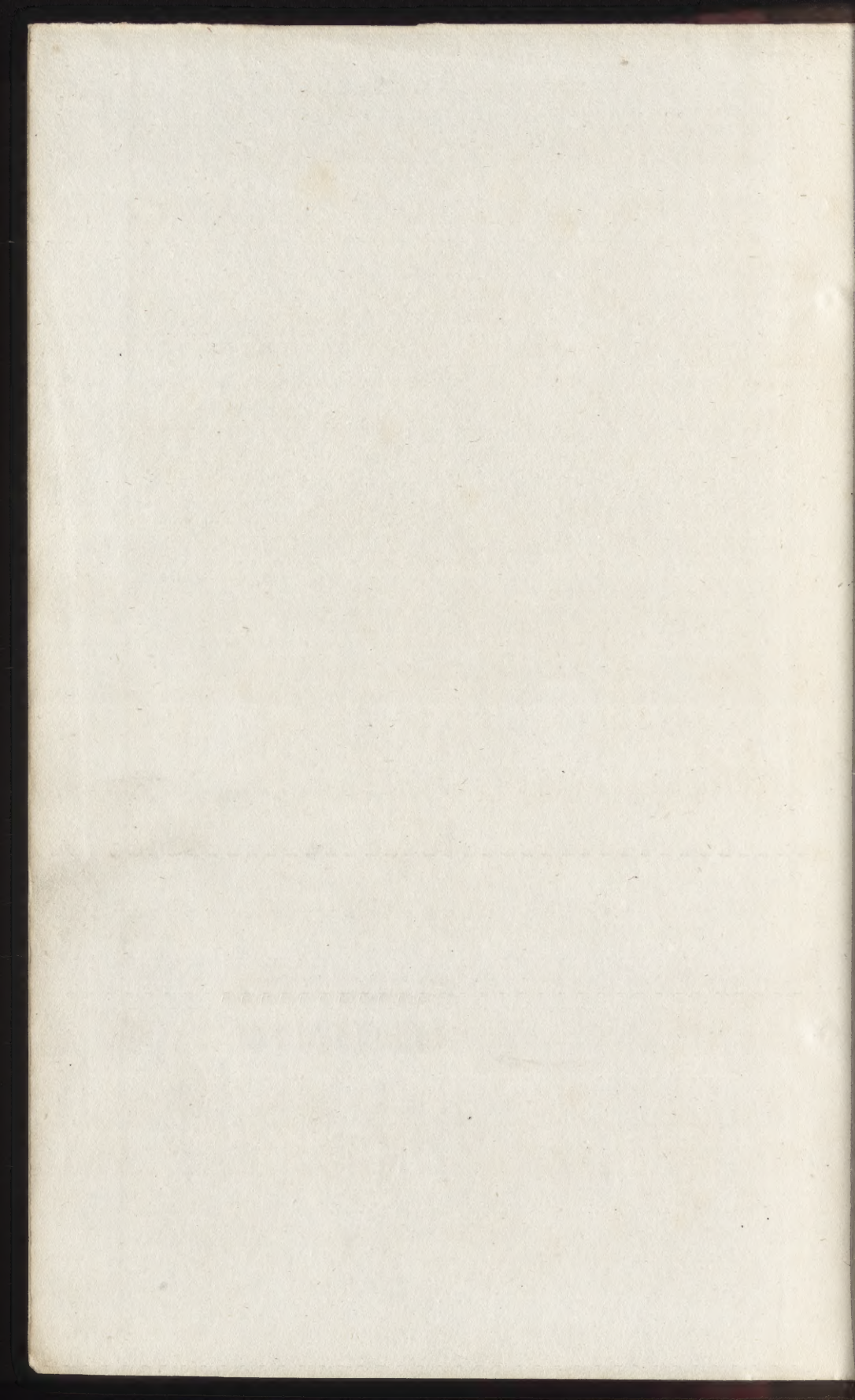
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DESCRIPTION & ARCHITECTURAL

SKETCH

OF THE

BRITISH MUSEUM,

IN THE

ROBERTS BUILDING,

AND THE

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

OF

THE BRITISH MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

BY

JOHN H. MURPHY, F.R.S.

SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

AND

OF THE

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

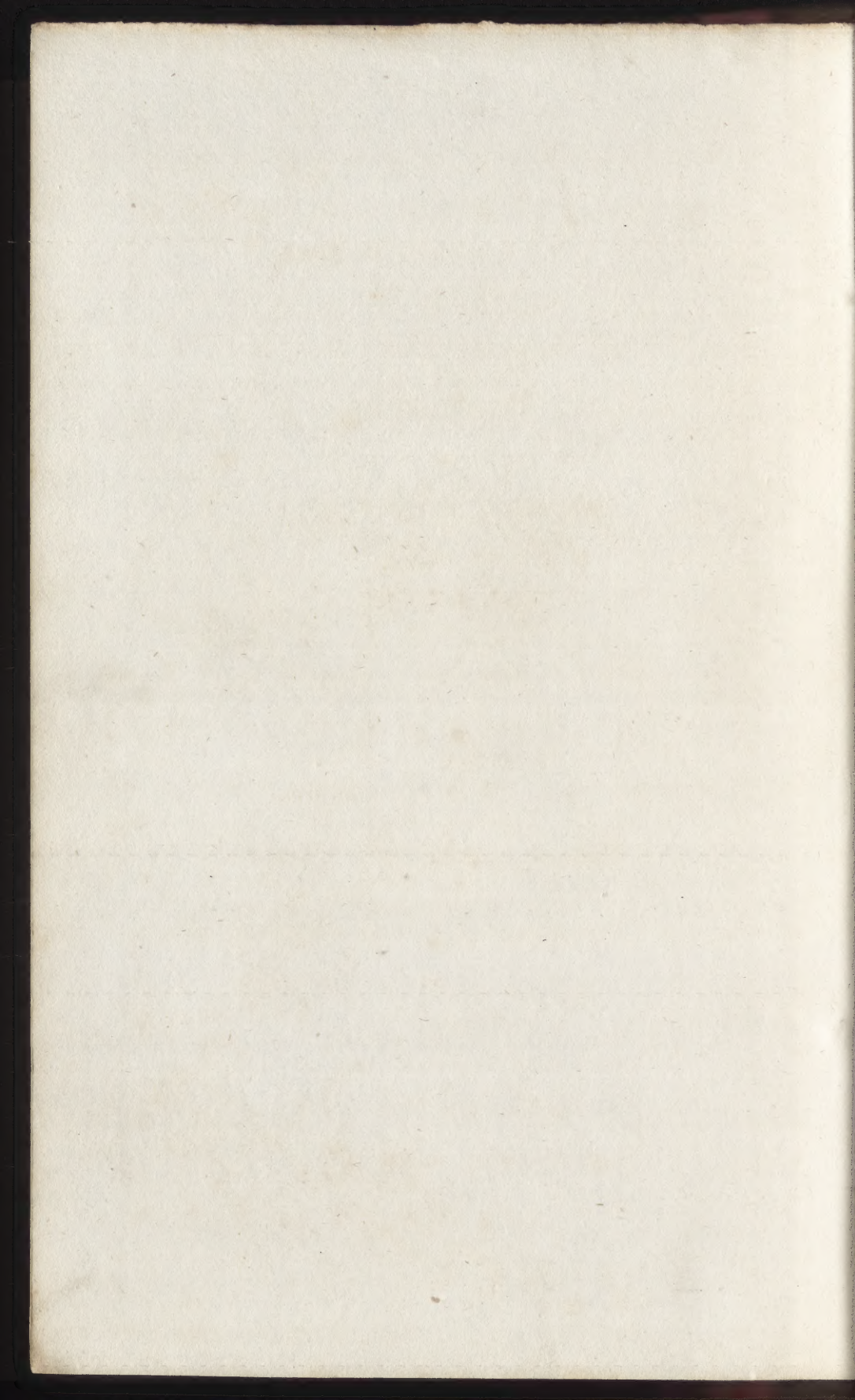
OF THE

BRITISH MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

BY

JOHN H. MURPHY, F.R.S.

SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE





A  
DESCRIPTIVE & ARCHITECTURAL  
SKETCH  
OF THE  
Grace-Mausoleum,  
IN THE  
QUEEN'S COUNTY.  
TAKEN FROM THE  
STATISTICAL ACCOUNT,  
OR  
PAROCHIAL SURVEY OF IRELAND,  
BY  
WILLIAM SHAW MASON, ESQ. M. R. I. A.  
SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF PUBLIC RECORDS.

---

*"Solatia superstitum."*

---

DUBLIN:  
Printed at the Faulkner Press.

MDCCCXIX.

*This impression consists of 50 copies.*

CASE

SHOLE





TO  
CHARLES BATHURST  
OF LYDNEY PARK, ESQ.  
THIS PRODUCTION,  
IN TOKEN OF  
EARLY, AFFECTIONATE, AND UNINTERRUPTED FRIENDSHIP,  
IS INSCRIBED  
BY  
THE AUTHOR.

Written by S.G., A large proportion of the notes here  
given are not printed in the Statistical Survey



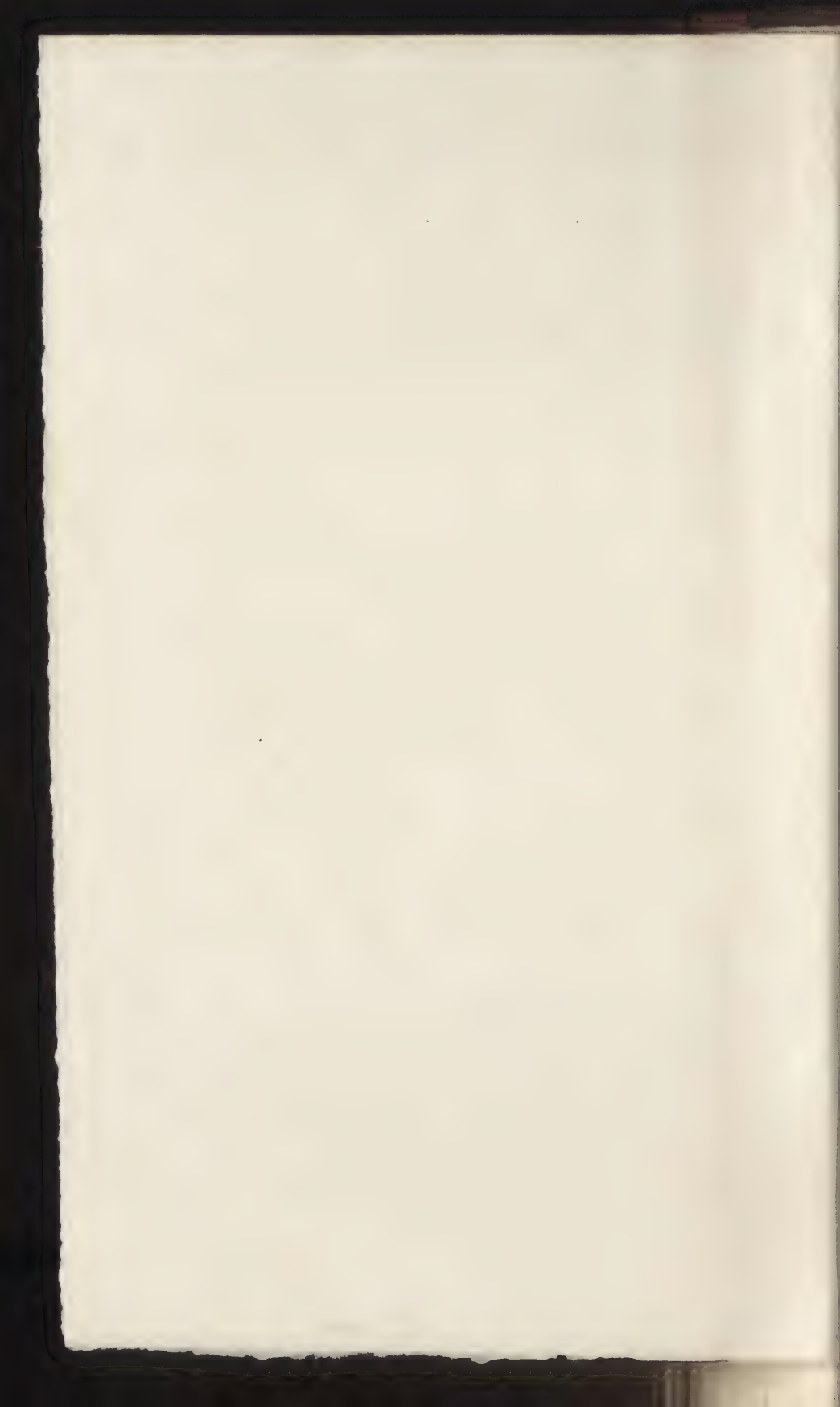






THE Author of the STATISTICAL SURVEY has endeavoured, in the return of each parish, to exhibit not only its actual state, but its progressive and prospective advancement in education, industry and wealth. In illustration of these endeavours he has carefully detailed the existing prices of labour, of provisions, of land, and of almost every description of property which the range of a parochial survey could embrace. He has consequently always been desirous, though hitherto unable, to impart minute and authentic information on the local expenses of building; a subject closely connected with the internal improvement of the country, and strikingly indicative of its permanent prosperity. With a view of filling up this hiatus, he now avails himself of the following architectural sketch, which, though somewhat deviating from the parochial arrangement, heretofore adopted, is nevertheless strictly statistical, and obviously contributes to the design of these volumes by the very circumstantial return accompanying it, of the price of this description of labour and materials, and of most of the expenses commonly attendant on building.

The local and biographical details necessarily connected with the subject of this little sketch, may possibly afford some gratification also to the antiquary and topographer.





A

*DESCRIPTIVE & ARCHITECTURAL*

SKETCH

OF THE

GRACE-MAUSOLEUM,

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A MELANCHOLY but impressive proof of a family's consecutive descent, is to be found in the record of its deaths; and as a deposit for these evidences, which admit of nothing ulterior, the Mausolea of all ages have been reared and consecrated by the sympathy of the survivors. What has thus universally been the practice, must as universally have been founded in our nature. If a mansion for the accommodation of the living be imperative, so is one for the reception of the dead called for, both by a sense of duty and a feeling of affection: and accordingly from the imposing Monument dedicated to the memory of her lord by queen Artemisia, down to the humble Morai of the Society-islands, such proofs of respect and recollection have never been wanting. Let it also not be forgotten, that while the foresight and necessities of communities demand the distribution of its members into orders, the exhibition of evidences, by which these civil relationships are implied or preserved, must act impressively upon the

A

minds of the population among which they are placed.\* Such are the testimonials afforded by the

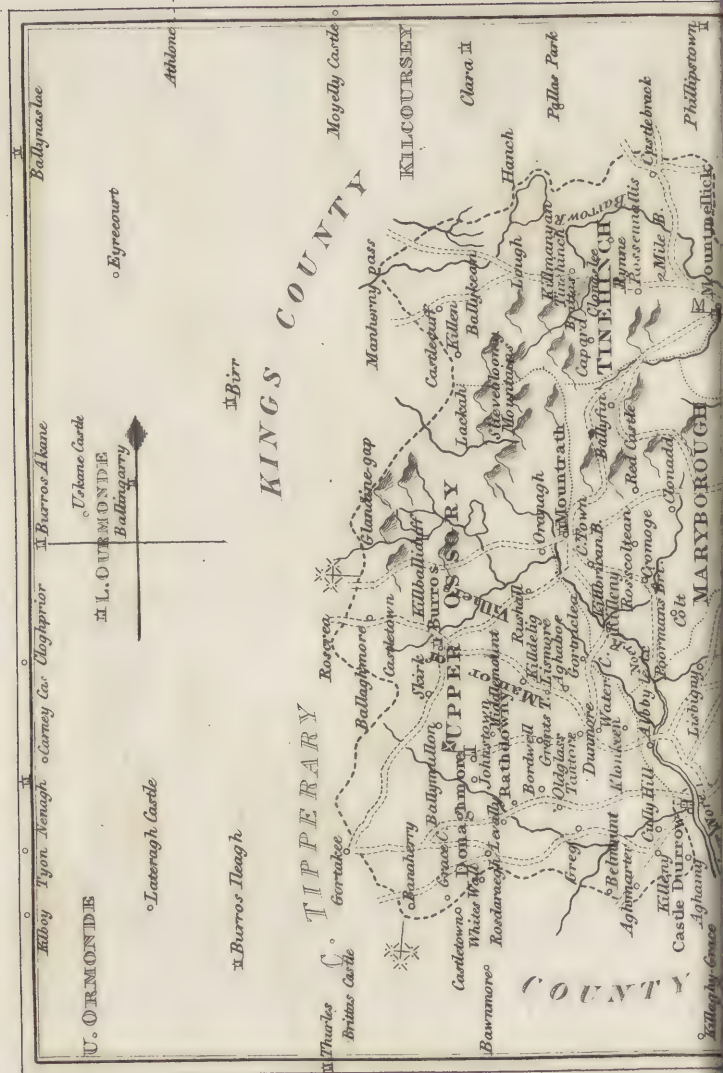
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\* The parochial place of burial for the population around it through England and Wales, has not unfrequently operated as a cause both of originating and perpetuating evidence to prove a boundary line amidst the numerous disputes, which have so often arisen between contiguous parishes. To "perambulate the boundaries" is indeed a practice as salutary, as it is ancient; but it is not always observed, for in too many instances it has been permitted to fall into disuse. The circumstance however of connection in the melancholy act of burial, with a particular church, is so often repeated, as to fix upon the recent recollections of the existing generation, the full knowledge of the fact. And when we reflect that a generation is composed, not merely, of the more adult inhabitants who reside in the parish, but of those also "—— qui nascuntur ab illis,"

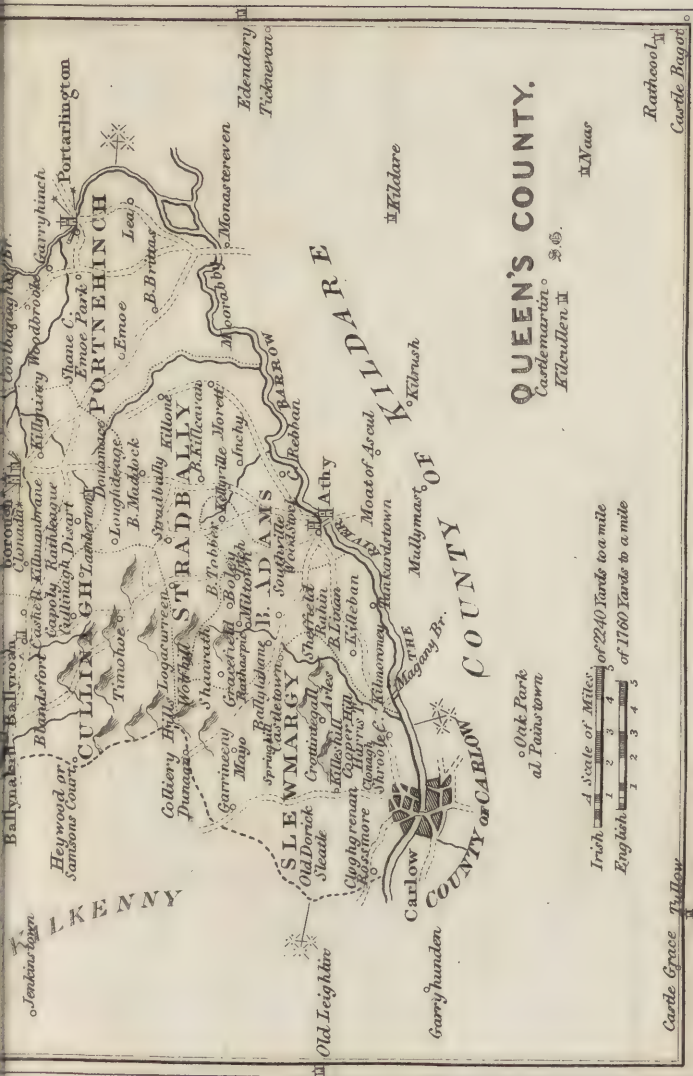
we at once perceive that the chain of sequency, in this matter of memory, is strongly forged and tenaciously preserved. In truth, persons living exclusively, or nearly so, in great towns and cities, and trusting, for their power of recalling facts, to an appeal to letters, have but few opportunities of appreciating the prodigious exactness, and indeed identity of recollection preserved from generation to generation, among the rustic residents of a country parish. It would scarcely be too much to say, that a sort of scale might be formed, in this respect, by which the tradition would be found strong, pretty much in proportion to the seclusion of the place, in which it is preserved. Men full of present cares, whether to tempt ambition or solicit fortune, are little disposed or well able to look back upon the time that has gone by, when they are every hour of the day with them, or of the days before them, required to concert a scheme or remove an obstacle. They are rowing "adverso flumine" upon the current of time, and the inter-











QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Кильденштерн.

*It was*

Rathcoole  
Castle Baginbun





funereal monuments of every country, with the exception of some few perhaps, from whose contemplation for that very reason whether as a consequence or a cause both morals and humanity have equally revolted. It will be no matter of surprize therefore, that to the memory of the descendants springing from an ancient race brought into Ireland by the Anglo-Norman invasion, a tribute of recollection should have been thus paid.

With these feelings, upon the decay of a former and similar building, has the present Mausoleum of the Grace family been re-erected. It is situated in the village of Arles, the parochial union of Killabin, barony of Slievemarigue, and in the Queen's county.\* Arles lies about 38 miles south-west of Dublin, on the road between Carlow and Gracefield, and is distant five miles from the former of these places and two from the latter. This little

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mission of a single stroke, often renders nugatory the progress effected by many a previous one. Not so the happy villager or rustic, whose course gently gliding through the vale of life, allows him long to survey the same objects, and easily to recall them to mind, if any enquiry should be made, or associations of recollections required.

\* The Queen's county was formed out of the great territory of Leix, of which the O'Moores were lords, and some smaller districts in 1557; but Upper Ossory was not annexed to this county till the year 1600. Slievemarigue or Slieumargie (or as called prior to the English invasion Hy-Mairche) constituted a part of the county of Carlow in 1553, as appears by an inquisition of that date, taken to prove the king's title to the lands of Killishen, &c. situated in the lordship of Slieumargie and county of Carlow; and so continued till the statute 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary, chap. 2. incorporated the Queen's county.

village\* ought perhaps, more properly, to be denominated "Ardglass," which signifies an high hill,

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\* A tile manufactory was established here in the year 1811, by an industrious individual of the name of Nowlan. The Arles flooring and roofing tiles are considered to be of excellent materials, as well as of good workmanship. About one hundred thousand flower-pots and one thousand ridge-tiles, are the average weekly produce. They are sent to Dublin as the most certain market, but there is also a considerable demand for them in Carlow, Athy, Maryborough, Portarlinton, and among the resident gentry of this neighbourhood. The manufacture also of yarn and linen still survives, by a precarious existence, at Arles. It is said to have been formerly the primary object of village industry, and though now gradually declining, the produce is stated to occasionally exceed the home consumption. This excess is generally sold at the fairs, as there is no linen or yarn market in this county, and the only bleach-green in it, is that of Lalor's mill, near Maryborough. The new system of spinning with double wheels, on an improved principle, has this year been introduced with every prospect of success in the neighbourhood of Cloughrennan, Cooper-hill, and Gracefield, by the respective proprietors of these three estates. The spinner employs both hands in using this wheel, which is different from the common kind in having two flyers and two bands, and in producing with the same labour or rather industry, a double quantity of yarn. In Ireland nearly an eighth of the population is considered to be without active employment, and destitute of any certain mode of subsistence. If an encreased cultivation and manufacture of flax merely clothed and fed this wretched portion, a substantial benefit would undoubtedly be achieved. Where the advantageous results to the interest

though tradition ascribes the origin of its name to the city of Arles in France, where some of the Ballylinch

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of the landed proprietor are thus certain and obvious, it is hoped that an appeal to his benevolent encouragement will not be useless: for such is the incredible poverty of the lower classes, that even the purchase of a wheel (half a guinea) is an insurmountable obstacle to their willing industry. If the poor cottager were furnished with this implement, and supplied with a few pottles of flax-seed on credit, till he commenced the manufacture of its produce, he could easily repay the utmost value of both, he could secure ample and certain employment for his family, he could make them useful members of society, and he could abandon the vicious and disgusting, but at present the unavoidable practice of mendicity. It appears from a late newspaper statement that this country annually expends nearly a million sterling, in the importation of foreign coarse linens to make the finer linens of our northern counties an assorted and marketable cargo for America. The article on which this great sum is thus unprofitably expended, might of all others be the most easily supplied, even from the crude and infant efforts to extend this valuable manufacture. Wherever flaxseed has been sown, the crop has been certain and abundant, and might, we will repeat, be made with a very trifling portion of individual exertion, the never-failing source of profitable industry to thousands of every age and sex. A pottle of foreign flaxseed, which is sufficient to sow two perches of ground, was sold this year from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 1d. while the same quantity of home-saved flaxseed, which is sufficient to sow one perch and a half of ground, was selling at from 4d. to 1s. 3d. Connected with the serious evil of an unemployed, starving, and overgrown population



branch of the Grace family are said to have retired from the religious and political feuds that distracted

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is the prevailing spirit of emigration, which, in this neighbourhood has in many instances overcome that instinctive attachment to soil, that

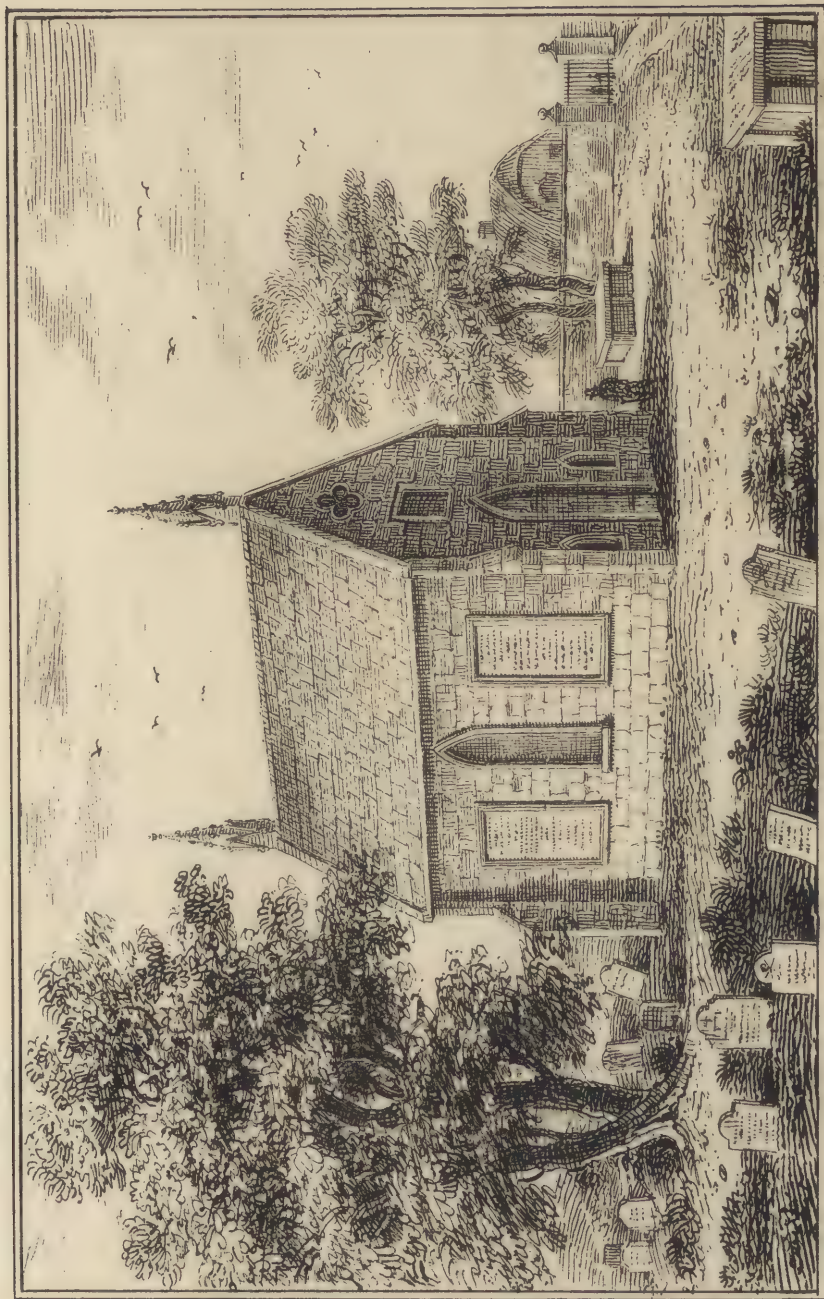
“ Love of a land which gives them nought but life— ”\*

and has burst asunder these local fetters which sometimes bind even men of education to their parent earth in defiance of the voice of reason and the positive advantages of a change.† But these useless prejudices (often unsubdued by the most hopeless want and misery) have in the generality of cases alluded to, been abandoned by the industrious, the sober, and the comparatively wealthy. The extreme poverty indeed of the still humbler cottager, presents an insuperable obstruction to his movements. Vast numbers of this latter class would gladly bestow on the boundless extent of reclaimable land in the new world, that health and vigour which in the old is, both personally and politically, wholly unprofitable for want of employment; but men of the former description, who alone are able to emigrate, can never be felt as the superfluous population of any country, and whatever place they settle in, must be essentially benefited by their talents and industry. It is to be regretted that the vigilant agents of the United States, induce most of these to become their adopted countrymen

\* Byron's *Childe Harold*, canto 1, stanza 85.

† It is to this instinctive love, so bountifully implanted in our nature by the author of all good, for the endless multiplication of all good purposes, that we are indebted for patriotism, the principle, which animating British bosoms, and nerving British arms, has given us and is giving us, the best parts of the globe.





*Widd and King's Lithography*

N.E. VIEW OF THE GRACE MAUSOLEUM

10 Bayswater Terrace.



their native country. The position of the ground certainly countenances the former of these etymologies ; but the ancient and established opinion of the country almost confirms the latter. Some curious biographical facts might also be adduced in illustration of that opinion. It is certain, however, that Arles is at present the only name borne by the village either in maps, or in description, whether written or verbal ; and the confirmation of its accuracy or origin is not essential to our subject.

The Mausoleum is of an oblong form, 21 feet in length by 16 in breadth, with high gables terminating in richly ornamented pinnacles, which exceed 31 feet in height from the ground. With reference to its base, this superstructure may perhaps be considered disproportionably lofty, but its general appearance is nevertheless by no means inelegant. Four an-

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though the original or unappropriated land there, can only be acquired by purchase from the state, while the British government grants gratuitously twenty-five acres in fee, to every settler in the North American provinces, or in the Cape of Good Hope. As the several degrees of official encouragement offered to emigration are not generally known in this country, it may perhaps be useful, as well as interesting, to detail them accurately, from a communication had last year, with the Colonial office. To every settler 25 acres : to every person who will take out and locate at least ten settlers, 1000 acres. A deposit of 10*l*. for every settler must in this latter case be made, which will be returned on his arrival at the colony. No fee of expense is incurred, and tonnage will be found for the conveyance of these

gular buttresses produce an effect of great apparent solidity, as well as of much positive beauty. The architecture is of that plainer order of religious gothic, prevalent in the south of England. In Britton's antiquities, the porch of Bishop Canning's church, in Wiltshire, is represented as somewhat similar in shape and character. A picturesque and striking appearance is happily combined with a sombre cast, strongly indicative of its solemn design. Several venerable ash trees of vast size, reputed to be coeval with the original structure, stretch towards it their withered arms.

" . . . . . all ragged shew  
 " Long lash'd by the rude winds. Some rift half down  
 " Their branchless trunks; others so thin at top,  
 " That scarce two crows can lodge in the same tree."

*Blair's Grave.*

The numerous mementos of mortality, the solitary passenger now and again on the church-yard path, and the noiseless hamlet, also contribute to give a suitable effect to the coup d'oeil. It occupies the site of the south wing of the old church of Arles, a spot on the highest point of an arm or promontory of the Slievemargue hills, which stretches into the spacious vale, and is distinguishable on the north-east from

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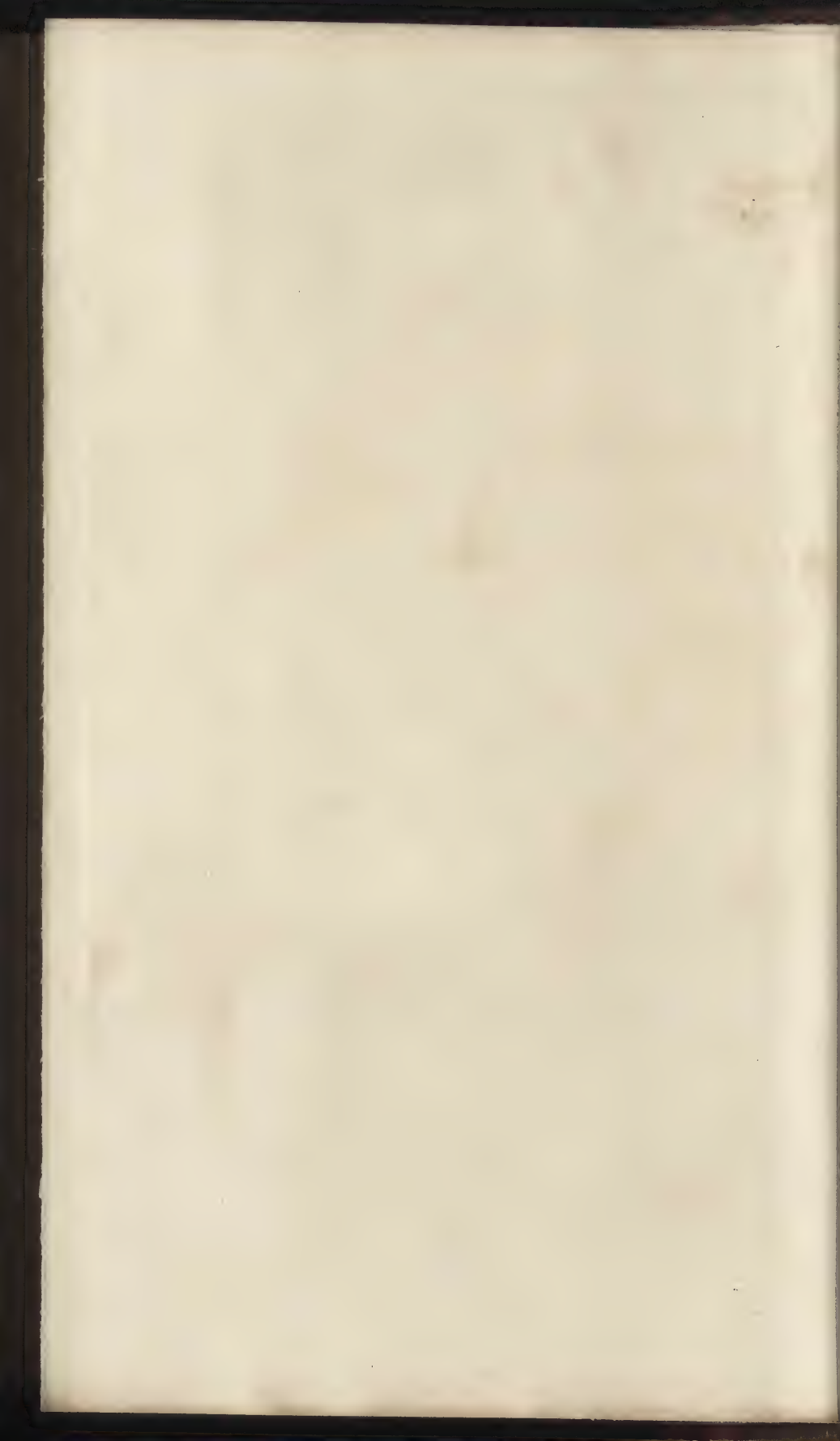
settlers, but not victualed. To every lieutenant colonel who becomes a settler, 1200 acres. To every major 1000 acres. To captains, 800 acres. To subalterns, 500 acres. To serjeant majors or quarter masters, 300 acres. To serjeants, 200 acres. Navy officers of equivalent rank are entitled to receive similar grants.



N.E. VIEW OF CHARLES CHURCH WITH ITS S.W. TOWER AND GRACE'S CHAPEL.

THE FORMER WAS PULLED DOWN IN 1795, AND ON THE SITE OF THE LATTER THE GRACE MUSEUM WAS ERRECTED IN 1818.





Rathcoole, in the county of Dublin, distant above 36 miles; while on the north, the east and the west sides, a broken succession of hill and mountain forms the remote boundaries of a surrounding amphitheatre.\* This southern wing,† commonly called

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\* The scenery from hence possesses a combination of almost every description of inland rural beauty. Numerous farm houses, with their hay and corn stacks, orchards, cattle, and other appendages of rustic wealth and comfort, are seen dispersed over this great valley at various distances from the declivity of Arles-hill to the base of the Wicklow mountains. Among these the river Barrow bends its course through rich and verdant pastures, dotted with flocks and herds, to the town of Carlow. The eye also surveys in its progress from north to south the improved demesnes of Gracefield, Inch, Rahin, Southville, Kellyville, Kilmaroney, Belan, Davidstown, Shrute, Burton-hall, Oak park, Polardton, Browne's-hill, and Cooper's-hill. In the same range the towns of Athy, Kilcullen, Balinglass, Carlow, with the Curragh, several villages, many churches and castle ruins, are likewise conspicuous features in this vast landscape, to which the Boley, Stradbally and Red hills form a variegated and magnificent back ground on the north. Here a chasm in these links of mountain boundary opens to the view an extent of country of above 30 miles, reaching almost to Dublin. The chain recommences on the east with the black and table mountains, the towering Lugnacullin.

"Arrayed in many a dun and purple streak,"

Cadeen, Croghan, and the Curlew mountains; the Golden hills, Aghoul, and Mount Leinster to the south-west.

† The two following rudely executed inscriptions were formerly on stones or tablets, set in the old walls of Arles

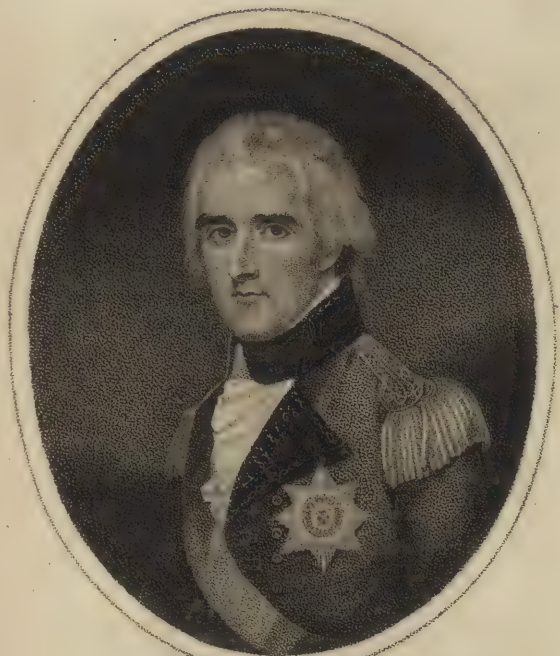
"Grace's chapel," was erected in 1687 by Oliver Grace\* of Shanganagh, (now Gracefield,) and his

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church. On the southern wing, "O. G. ædif. an. 1687."—on the northern wing, "built by Madam Scurlog, al. Hartpole, al. Walsh, 1687." This latter stone has been transferred to the walls of the new building, and it still marks the northern wing as it did formerly.

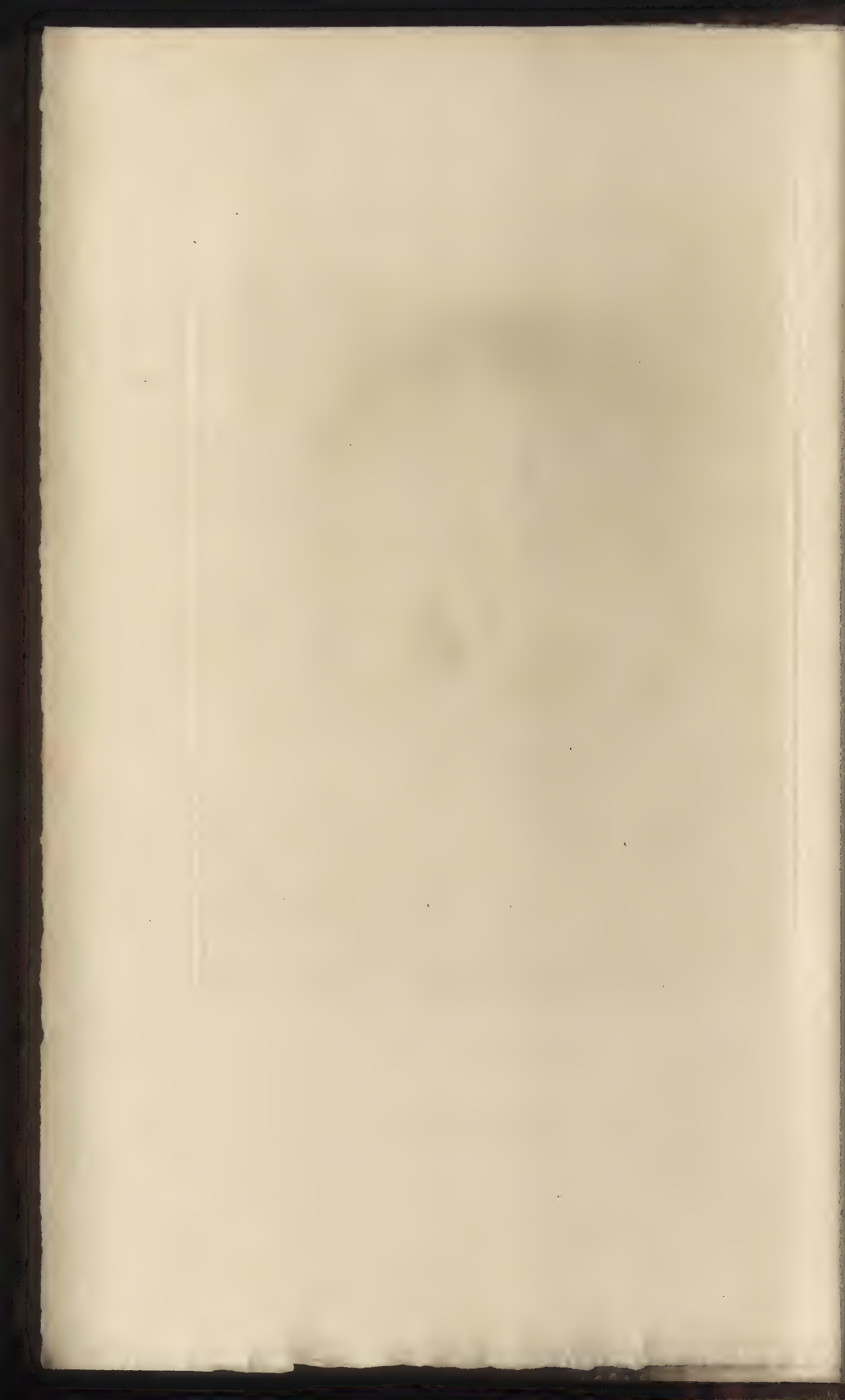
\* Oliver Grace was chief remembrancer of the Exchequer of Ireland, (an office now held by the Marquis Wellesley), M. P. for the borough of Ballynakill in the Queen's county, and a privy councillor to king James II. He was eldest son of William Grace of Ballylinch castle, county of Kilkenny, and grandson of Gerald Grace of the same, who fell at the battle of Kilrush in the army of his uncle the Lord Mountgarret, on which the commonwealth seized and confiscated the great patrimony of this branch of the Grace family. William Grace of Ballylinch, was the maternal half brother of Pierce Butler, 2d viscount Ikerin, whose son James the 3d viscount, acquired by marriage with the eldest daughter and co-heir of colonel Redman, (a grantee of Cromwell's) the castle of Ballylinch and a considerable part of that estate. Another part of the same property has, through the same channel, descended, by a marriage, to lord Carbery; and the right honourable sir Hercules Langrishe, bart. M. P. (whose mother was a daughter of Grace of Courtstown) likewise possessed, in right of his wife, the grand daughter and heiress of captain Meihill (a grantee of Cromwell's) a valuable portion of this forfeited estate. It has thus casually happened that to three near relatives of this family, the greatest part of their Kilkenny estates have fallen by intermarriages. But their extensive possessions in the county of Tipperary, and in the King's county, are undistinguished from other for-





*Engraved by Ridley, Hall & Bland*

*Marquis Wellesley.*





DAVID R P

SALOMON

ALEXAND. MAG

CIVL CÆSAR

ILLVSTRISSIMO EXCELLENTISSIMO  
NECNON VERE PRINCIPI VIRO D.º D.º  
OLIVERO CROMWELL.  
SVPREMO EXERCITVVM PER ANGLIÀ  
SCOTIAM ET HIBERN IMPERATORI





descendants afterwards retained exclusive possession of it, as well for their particular accommodation during divine service, as for their place of common interment.\* In the year 1793, Arles church being then much decayed, and unequal in point of size to the encreased population of the parish, a new and enlarged edifice was erected on another spot. The walls and materials of the old building were appropriated to that purpose, excepting only the south wing or Grace's chapel, which was left standing by itself. In the winter of 1795 the roof of this solitary remnant having fallen in, one of the tombstones of the Grace family was thereby broken and another greatly injured. It now rapidly became a ruin. Most of the quoins, or dressed angular stones, were loosened from their places, thrown down

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feitures by any particular incident. These observations are further illustrated, in the case of the present Sir William Grace, bart. and his brothers, who are descended through the Evans, Freke, and Meade families from the other daughter and co-heir of the above mentioned colonel Redman. It is curious and at the same time, melancholy to see, how the numerous confiscations in Ireland, by which so much property has been repeatedly unseated and set in motion, have driven the titles of estates across each other so as to form a most curious net-work of claims, connexions and possessions.—The top stone of Oliver Grace's tomb, formerly inside Grace's chapel, is one of the four exterior monuments placed on the east and west flanks of the Mausoleum.

\* The cathedral of Kilkenny, and Grace's chapel in Graces's parish, county of Kilkenny, were the usual places

and used as head stones for the adjoining graves. A large brass plate, finely executed at Rouen in France, with the well-known inscription in Latin elegiac verse by Sheffield Grace,\* to the memory of his wife Frances Bagot of Castle Bagot, who died in 1742, was wrenched from the marble, in which it was

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of sepulture of the Courtstown family. Sir Oliver Grace of Ballylinch and Legan castles in the county of Kilkenny, and also of Carney castle in the county of Tipperary, who was a younger son of the baron of Courtstown and founder of the Ballylinch branch, temp. Elizabeth, was interred in Jerpoint abbey, near the castle of Ballylinch. Jerpoint continued afterwards to be the burial place of his descendants, till Oliver, the eldest son of William Grace, the last of this line who was denominated of Ballylinch, settled in the Queen's county, and erected the south wing of Arles church, as in the text.

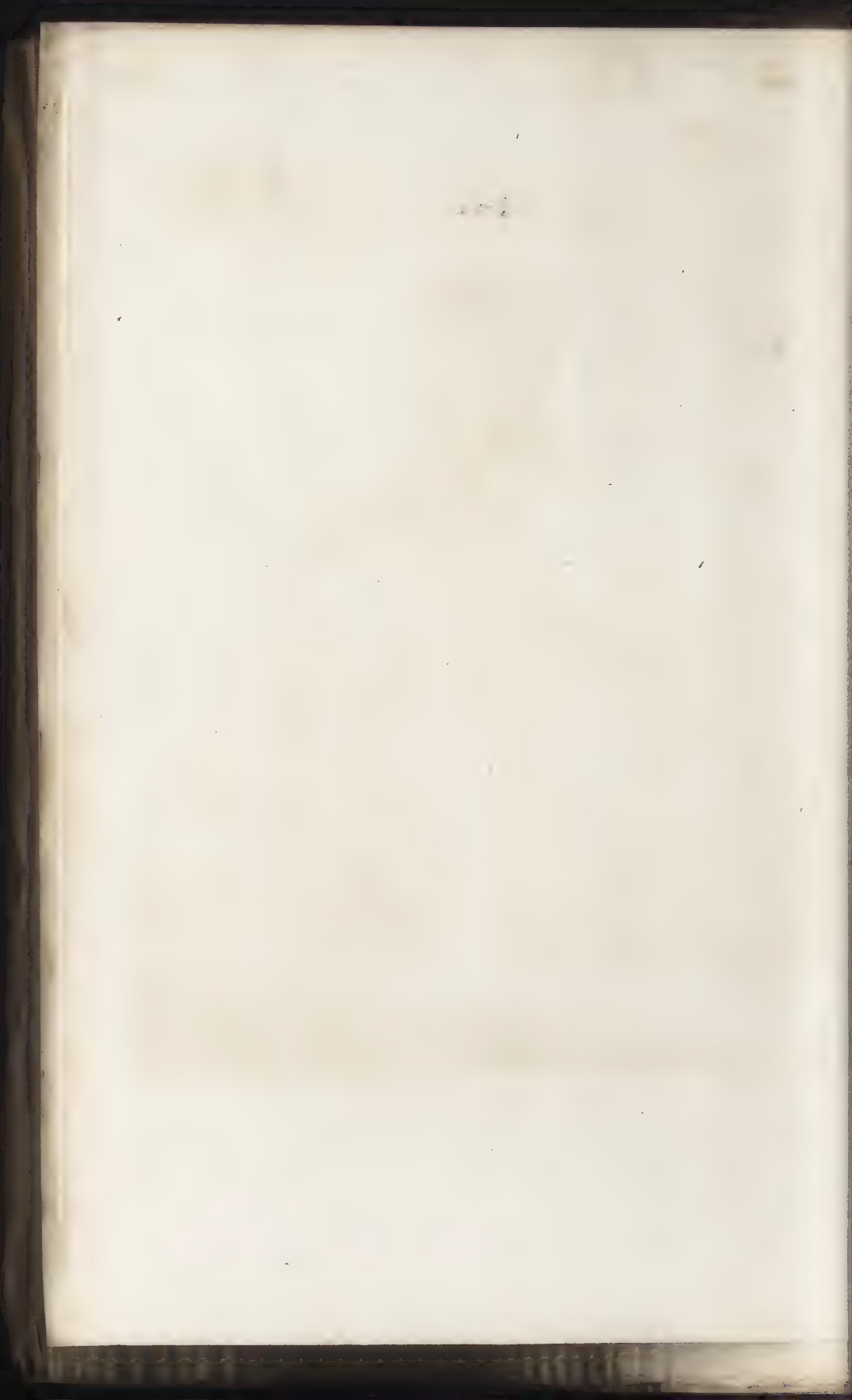
\* The surname of the ancient earls of Mulgrave, afterwards dukes of Buckingham and Normanby. From the connection between the Grace and Sheffield families, which first took place about the middle of the seventeenth century, sprang Sheffield Grace, (a younger son of the baron of Courtstown) who married the dowager vicountess Dillon, and died in 1684. Oliver Grace of Shanganagh (now Gracefield) had likewise a son, called Sheffield, who died unmarried in 1699. The Sheffield Grace mentioned in the text, was the 4th son of Michael Grace, of Gracefield, and died in 1746. Sheffield is also the name of the 2d son of the late Richard Grace of Southville, and appears on the inscription-tablet of this building. The family of Grace (now the *sole* representative of that of Sheffield) eventually inherited, as heir at law, all the property which remained





*North-West View of the  
Cathedral Church of ROUEN, in Normandy. see p. 633.*

*Published as the Act directs, March 1. 1814, by L. Nichols, Red Lyon Court Fleet Street London.*





Anthony Mura, sculp. pinx.

Robert Groom, sculp.

JOHN SHEFFIELD SECOND LORD

SON OF EDMUND FIRST LORD SHEFFIELD, AND

JOHN FIFTEENTH EARL OF OXFORD HEREDITA

OB. 1568



26.

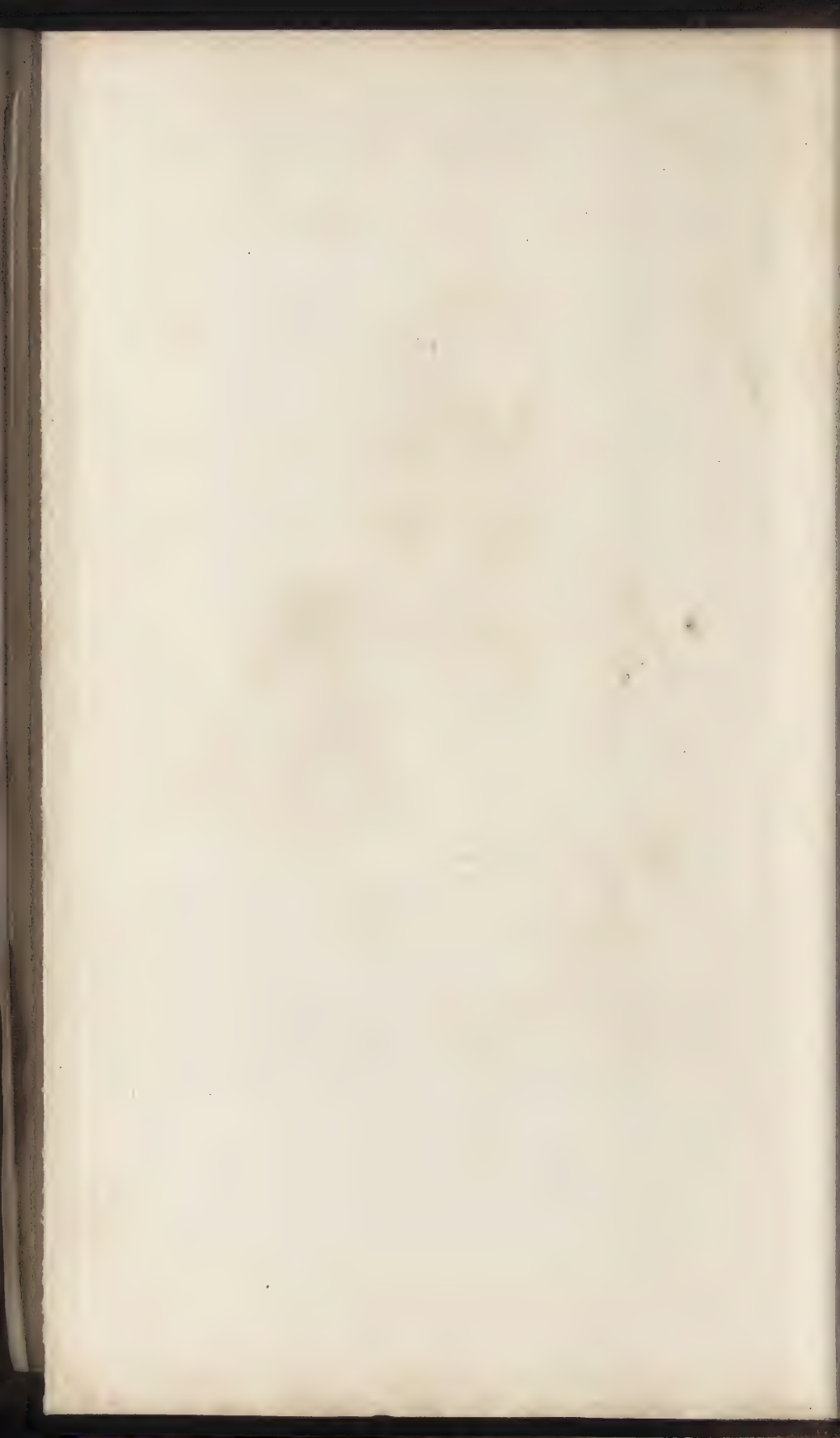
SHEFFIELD OF BUTTERWICKE,

OF THE LADY ANNE DE VERE, DAUGHTER OF

BY LORD HIGH CHAMBERLAIN OF ENGLAND K.G.

ET. 37.



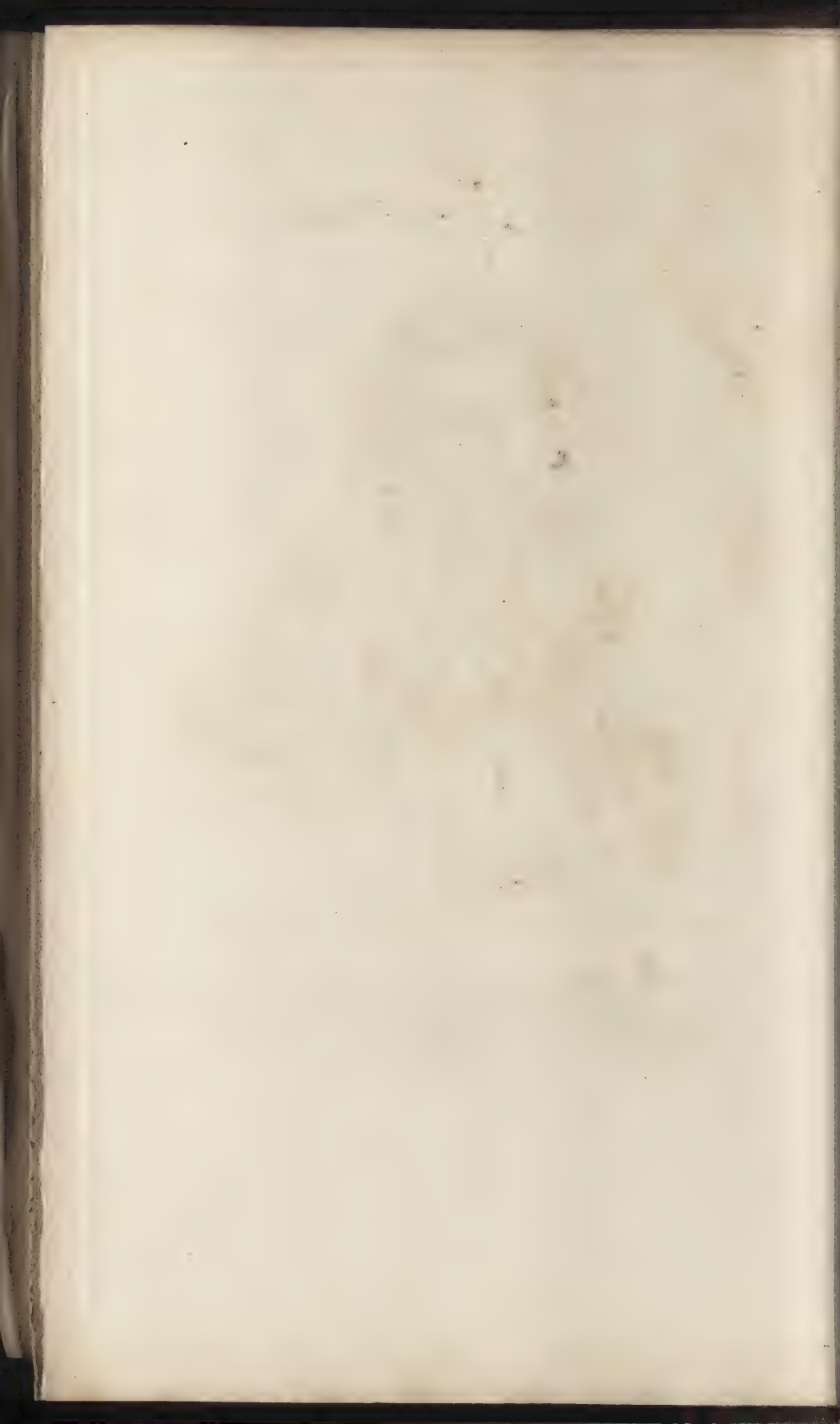




Remond, del.

Robt. Cross, sc.

EDMUND SHEFFIELD THIRD LORD SHEFFIELD AND FIRST EARL OF MULGRAVE,  
 LORD TREASURER OF THE NORTH & SON OF JOHN SECOND LORD SHEFFIELD, AND OF THE LADY  
 DOUGLASS HOWARD, DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM FIRST LORD HOWARD OF BERINGHAM, LORD HIGH  
 ADMIRAL OF ENGLAND & C. A YOUNGER SON OF THOMAS SECOND DUKE OF NORFOLK  
 OB. 1646 A.D. 83.  
 PRESTON  
 S. G.







Cutting, Walter, 1700

Reynolds, 1700

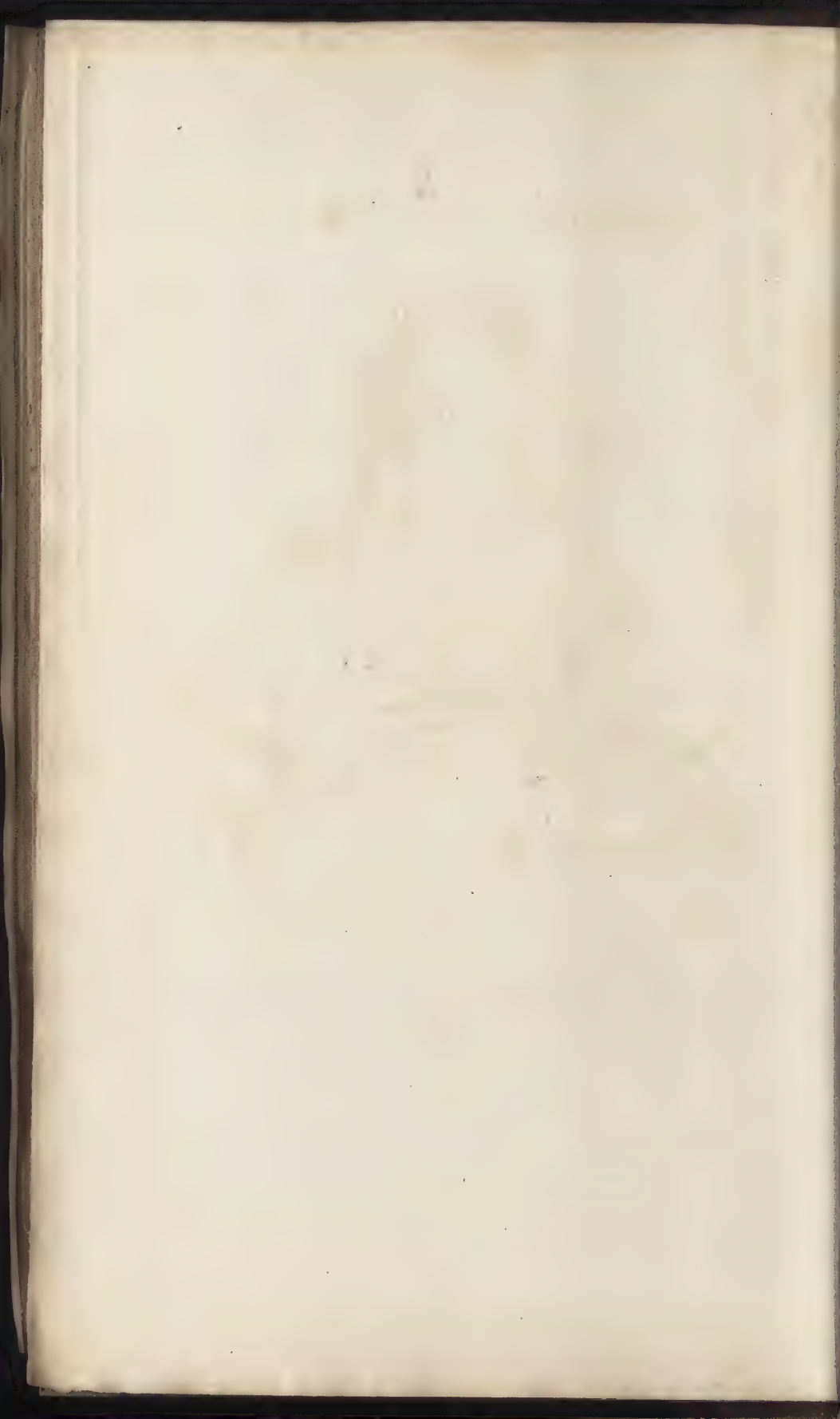
JOHN SHEFFIELD THIRD EARL OF MULGRAVE AND FIRST DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM,  
 ALSO FIRST DUKE AND MARQUIS OF NORMANBY, LORD STeward and PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBERLAIN,  
 LORD EDMOND SECOND EARL OF MULGRAVE AND OF THE LADY ELIZABETH CRANFIELD DAUGHTER OF  
 LIONEL FIRST EARL OF MIDDLESEX LORD HIGH TREASURER OF ENGLAND.

OB 1720

Æt 15



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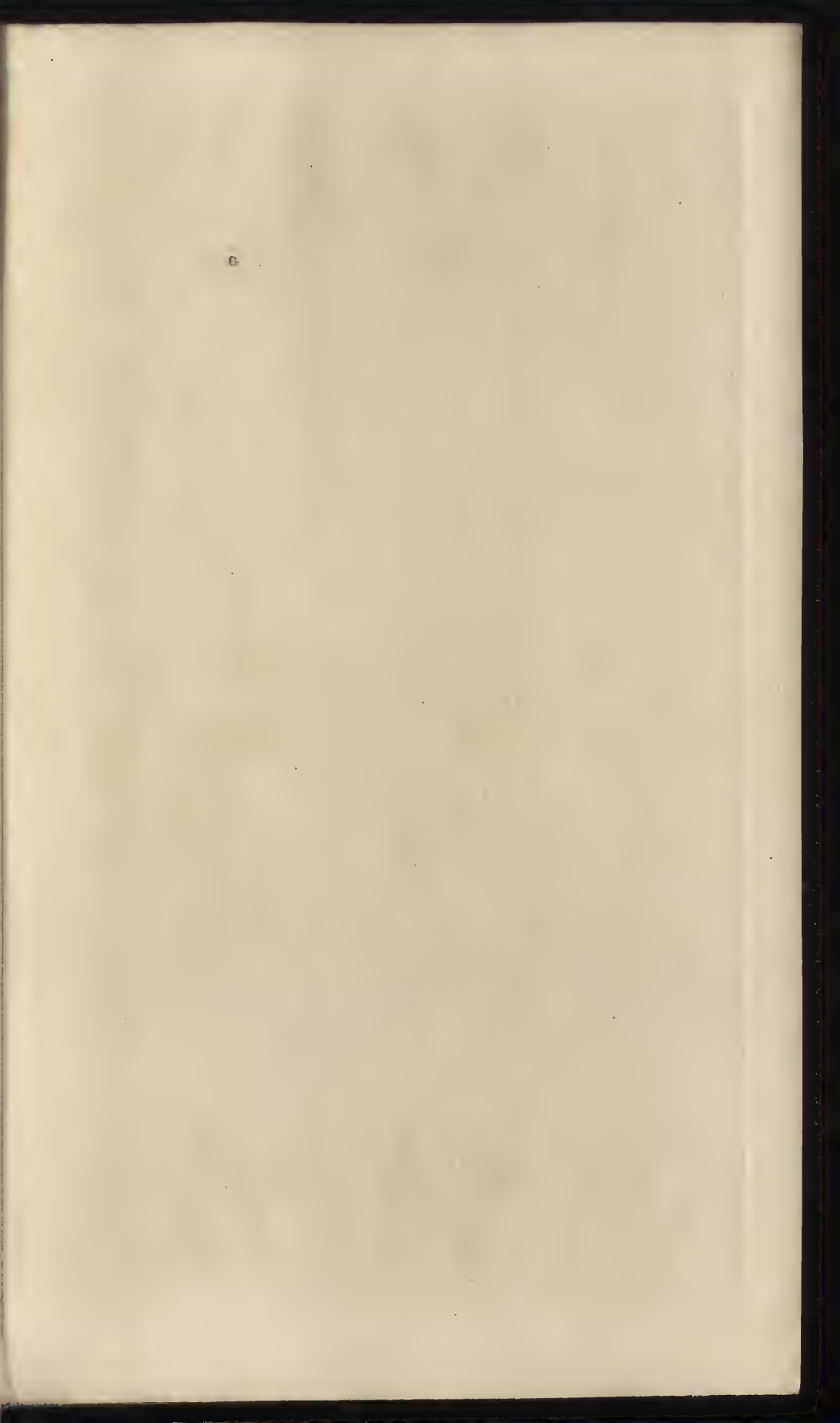


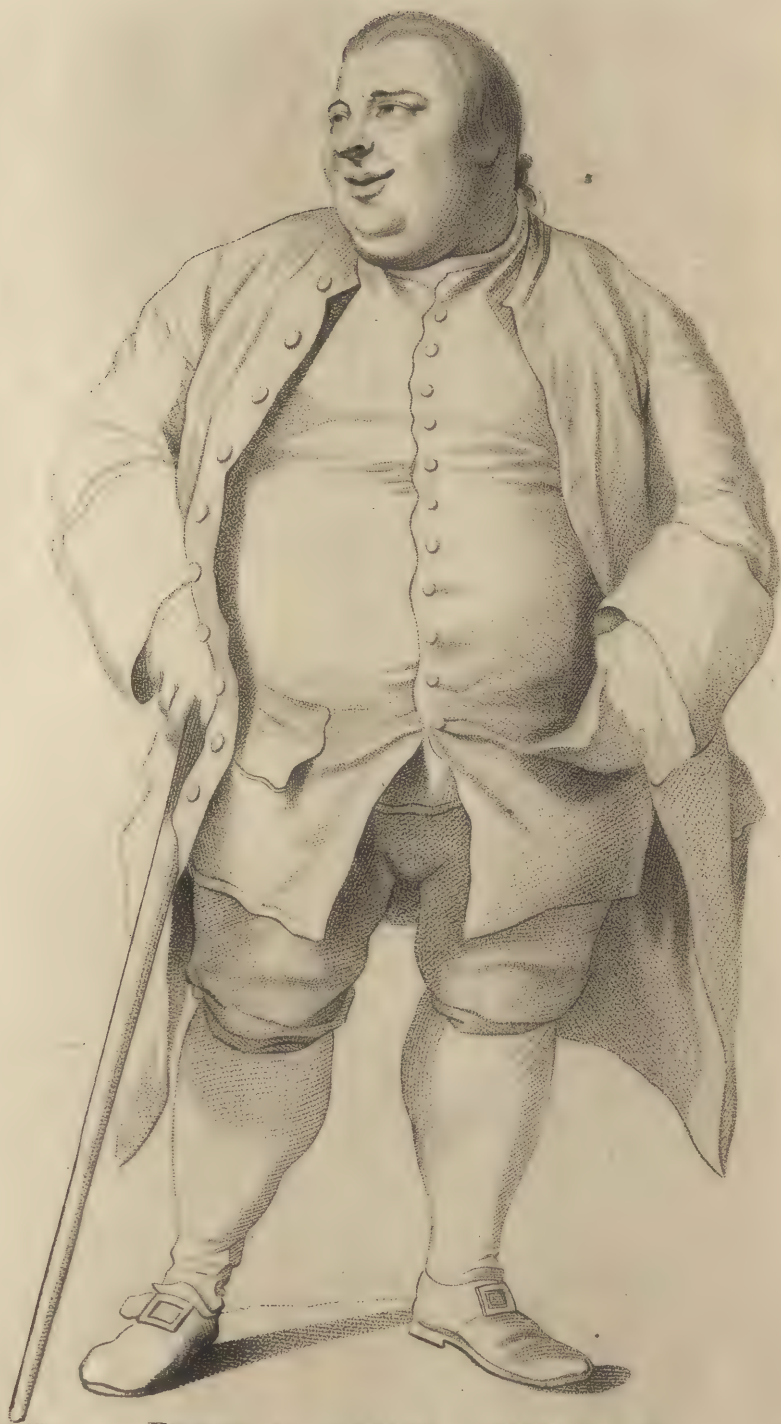


EDMUND SHEFFIELD SECOND DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND NORMANBY  
 SON OF JOHN FIRST DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM & CO. AND OF THE LADY CATHARINE DARNLEY DUKE OF  
 OF KING JAMES II. AND OF CATHERINE JOHNSON. COUNTESS OF DORCHESTER AND PORTMORE.  
 B. 1735. DIED 1794.  
 S. G.









*N. Dance delin.*

FRANCIS GROSE ESQ<sup>R</sup> F.A.S.

*W. Rindley sculp.*



set, and carried away.\* The occurrences of these accidents, and the probable prostration at any mo-

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in the counties of Middlesex, Sussex and York, of the undevised real estates of the last duke of Buckingham and Normanby, in the possession of which they were confirmed by the decree of the lord chancellor Northington. This inheritance, which they sold in the year 1759-60, to the duke of Bedford, Mr. Nesbit and others, descended to them through the very remote connection already mentioned, derived from Magdalen Sheffield, sister of the 2d earl of Mulgrave. It is somewhat remarkable, that though more than a century intervened between that lady's birth, and the utter extinction of her name in the male line on the death of duke Edmund in 1735,\* no daughter or younger son of her noble house was ever married; no descent can therefore be adduced, or blood connection claimed with the family of Sheffield, during, or within the last *two hundred years*, excepting through that of Grace. Nearly the whole of the ancient nobility of the kingdom were indeed one way or other allied to the last duke, and, through some of these alliances, very many of them were lineally descended from his immediate family; but as these descents were derived from periods and degrees more remote than that al-

\* Francis Grose the antiquary, had fortunately previous to this event, transcribed several of these inscriptions, and the one alluded to, on the stolen brass plate, is now further preserved from oblivion in page 35, of the 2d vol. of his *Antiquities of Ireland*.

- 
- In whom a race, for courage fam'd and art,  
Ends in the milder merit of the heart;  
And chiefs or sages long to Britain giv'n,  
Pay the last tribute of a saint to heav'n.

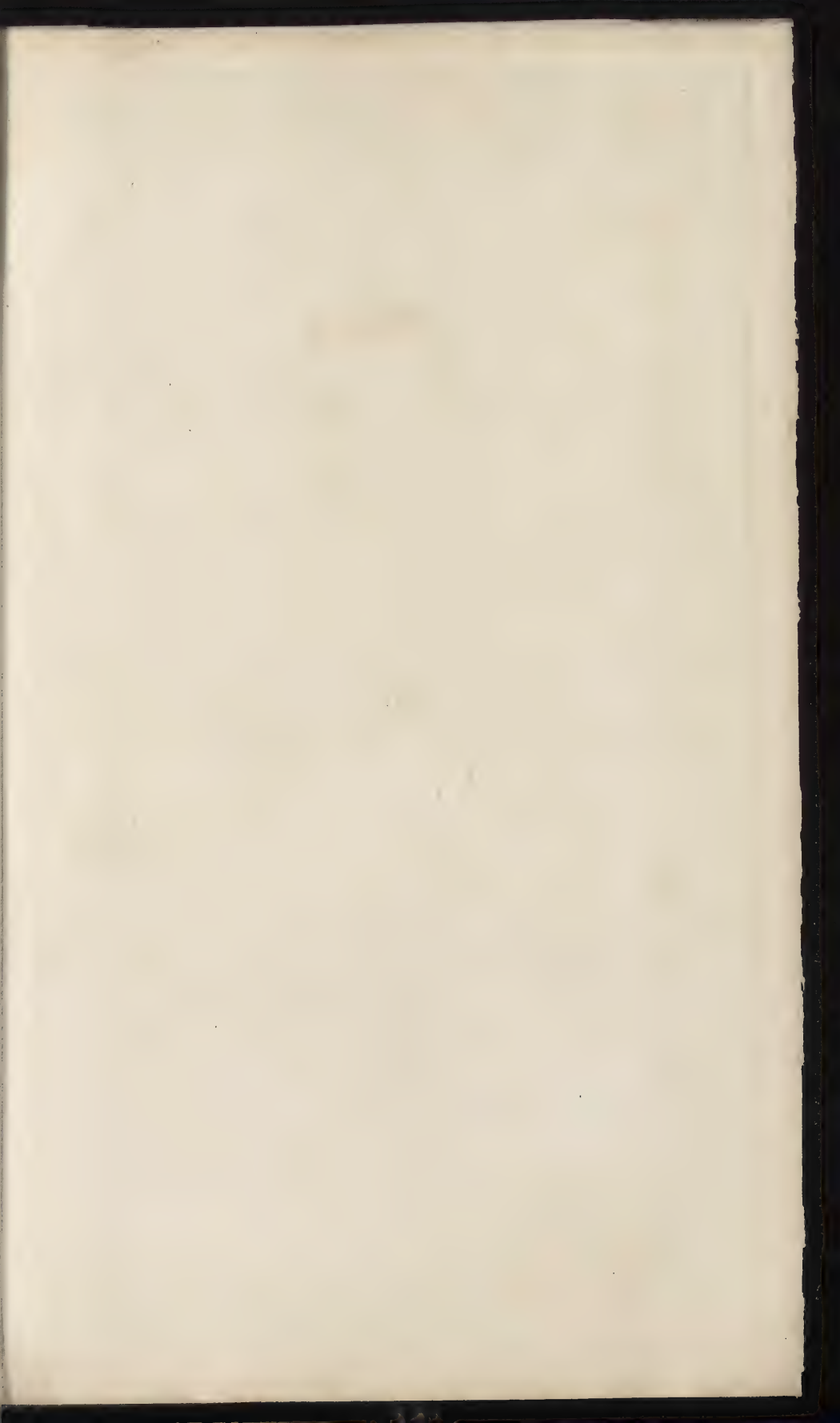
*Pope's Epitaph on Edmund Sheffield, D. of Buckingham,*

ment of the tottering high walls, evinced the necessity of something being done to preserve the remaining monuments of the family from impending destruction. Mrs. Kavanagh of Gracefield,\* Sir William Grace

---

ready mentioned through Magdalen Sheffield, they can confer no right to quarter the Sheffield arms, or form any ground to the claim of being the representative of the Sheffield name. The voluminous MS. law pleadings are still extant in the possession of the Grace family respecting the disputed Sheffield estates, between the claimants by inheritance and by will, as well as the decree of chancery in favour of the former. Evidence so very notorious, and unanswerable, as what protracted proceedings on important legal questions invariably furnish, and corroborated also by every document on the subject in the college of arms and by Sir William Seagar's singularly minute, circumstantial, and copious genealogical details, in his MS. baronage, would totally annihilate, it might be presumed, the idea of such fictitious claims, as soon as conceived, and not leave even a shadow of pretext for controversy. But the contemptible, clumsy and laughable attempts at imposition, the false statements and palpable fabrications, which have been furnished more than once to the respectable and ingenious editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, and which he, from being unconscious of their utter want of truth, very injudiciously permitted to appear among his more authentic, valuable, and highly interesting communications, are offered as the apology and the motive for introducing the foregoing simple and genuine exposition of a few stubborn facts, with the remarks and conclusions naturally arising from them.

\* Alicia, the only child of the 2d Michael Grace of Gracefield, married in 1792 to Morgan, 3d son of Thos. Kavanagh,







W. G. Grace Bart.

W. G. Grace Bart.

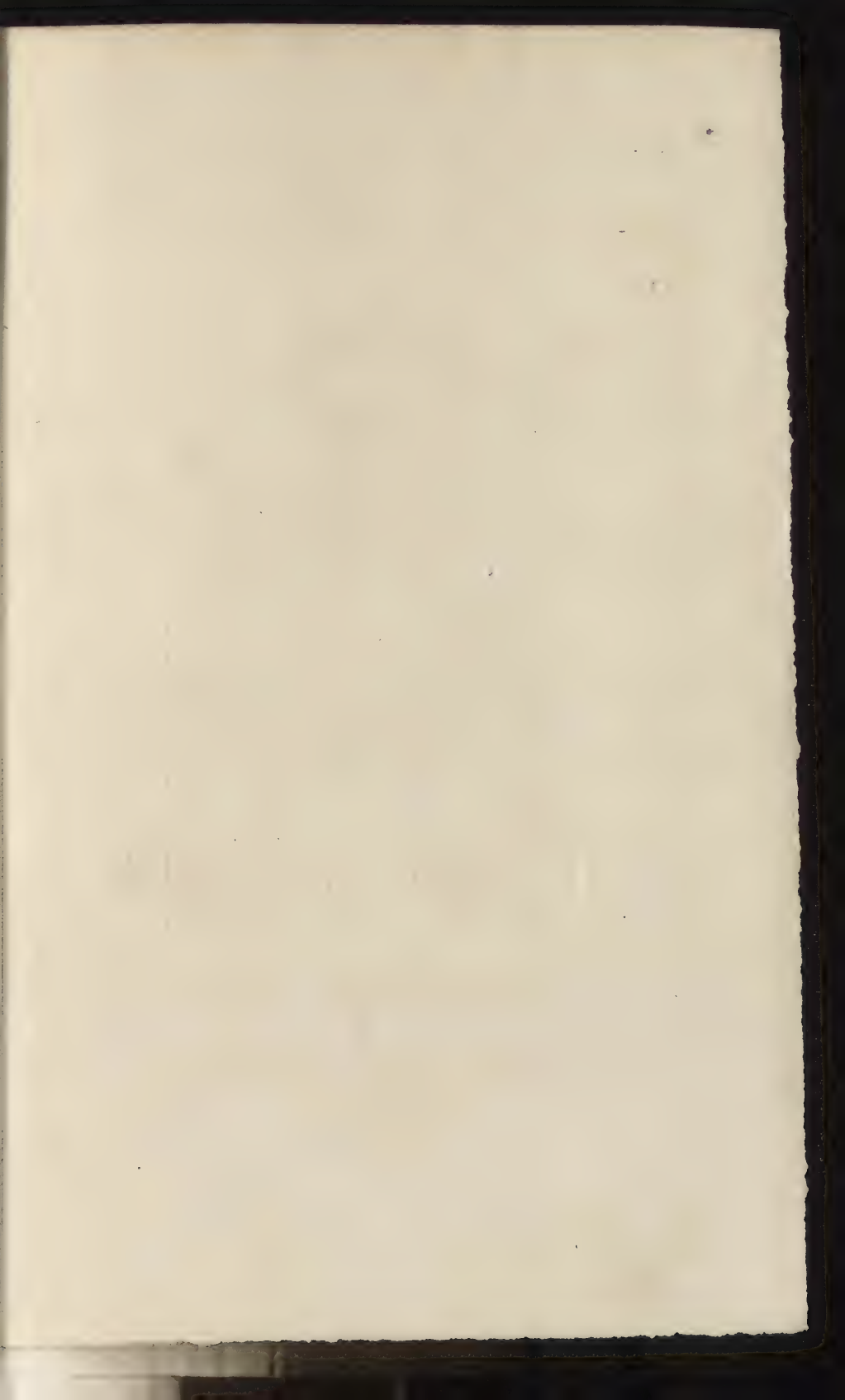
SIR WILLIAM GRACE BART.

SON OF RICHARD GRACE OF BOLEY M.P.

AND OF JANE EVANS OF BULGADEN HALL.



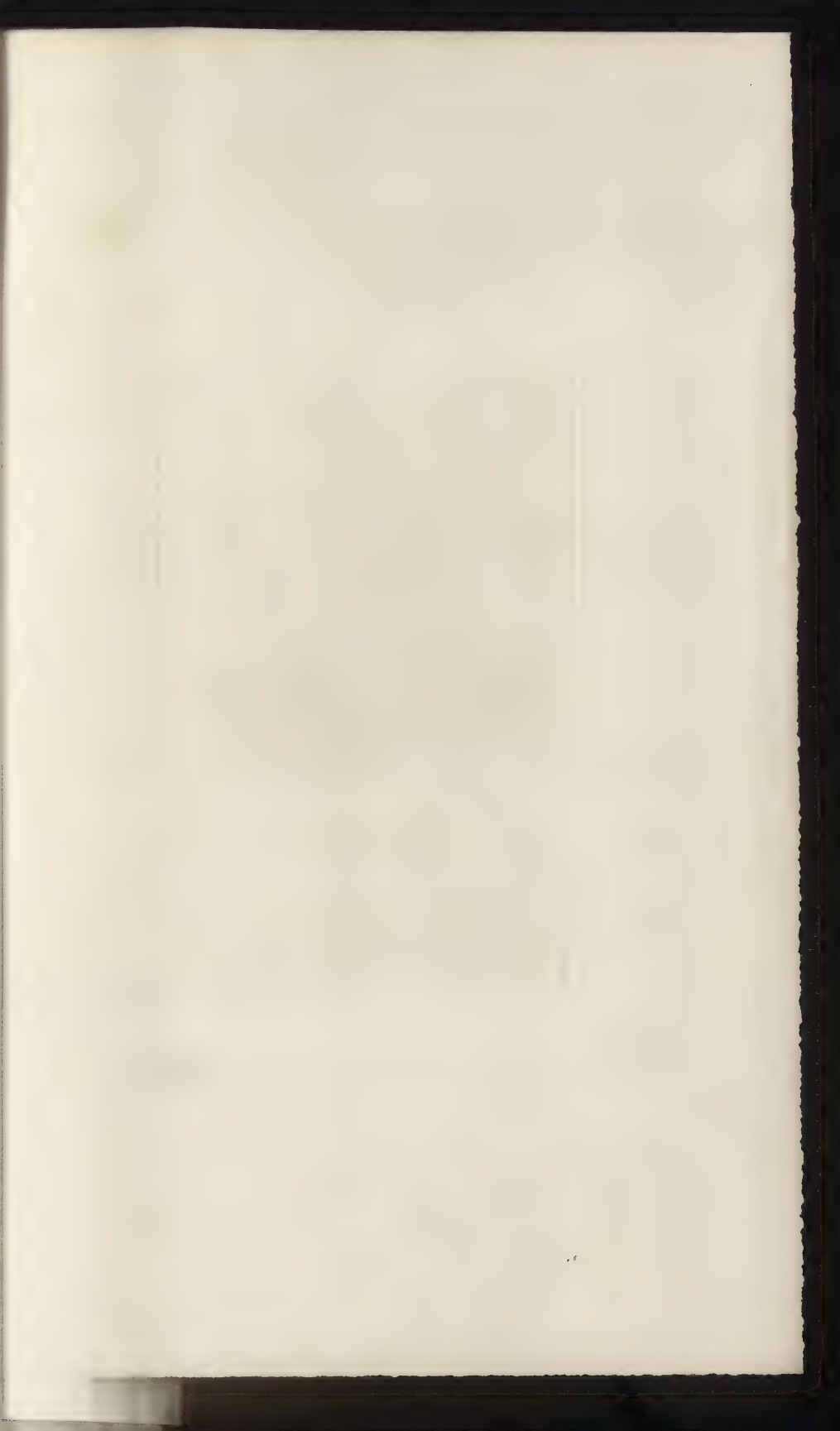
S.G.





SIR WILLIAM GRACE BART.

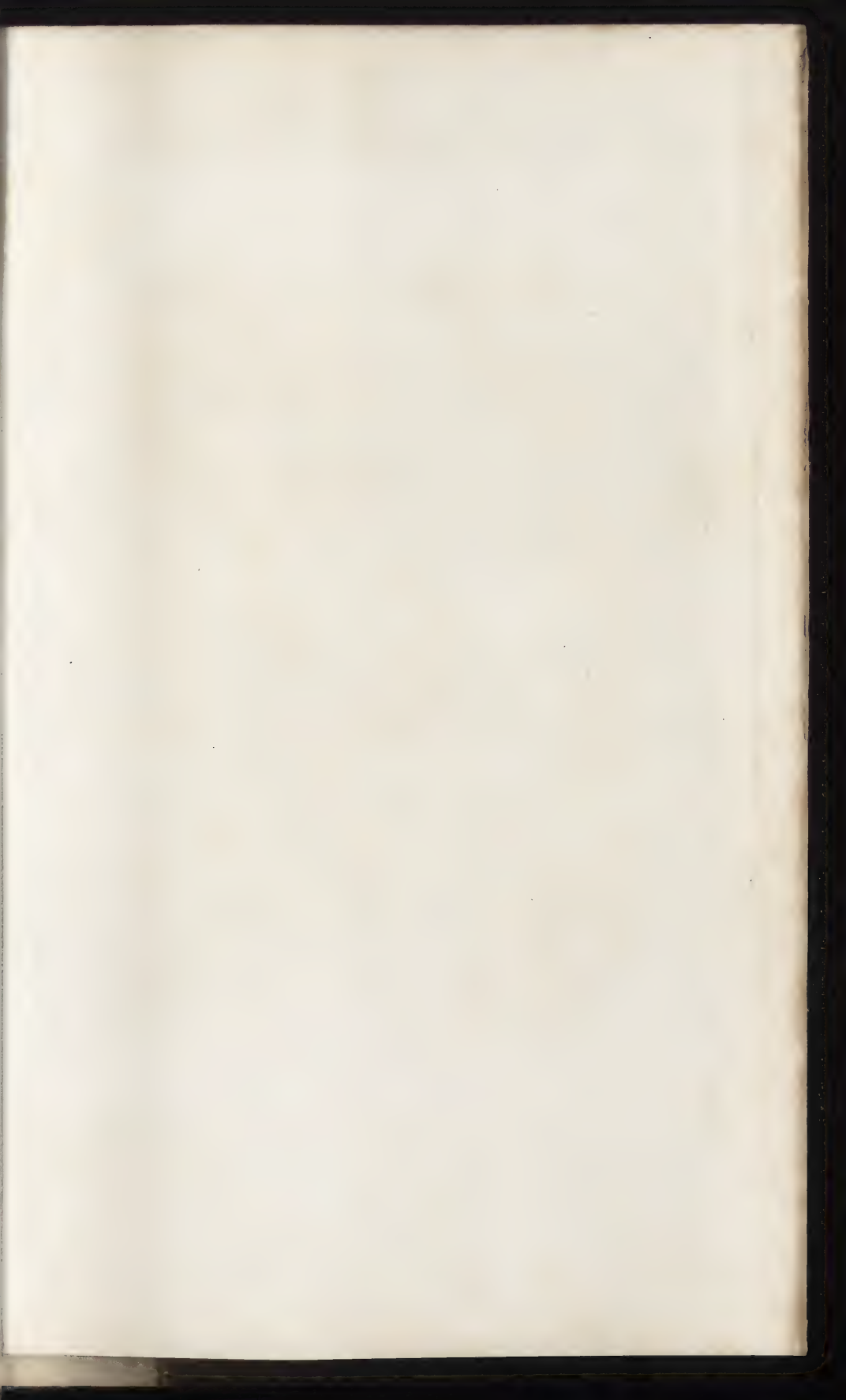






PERCY GRACE,

*Royal Navy.*





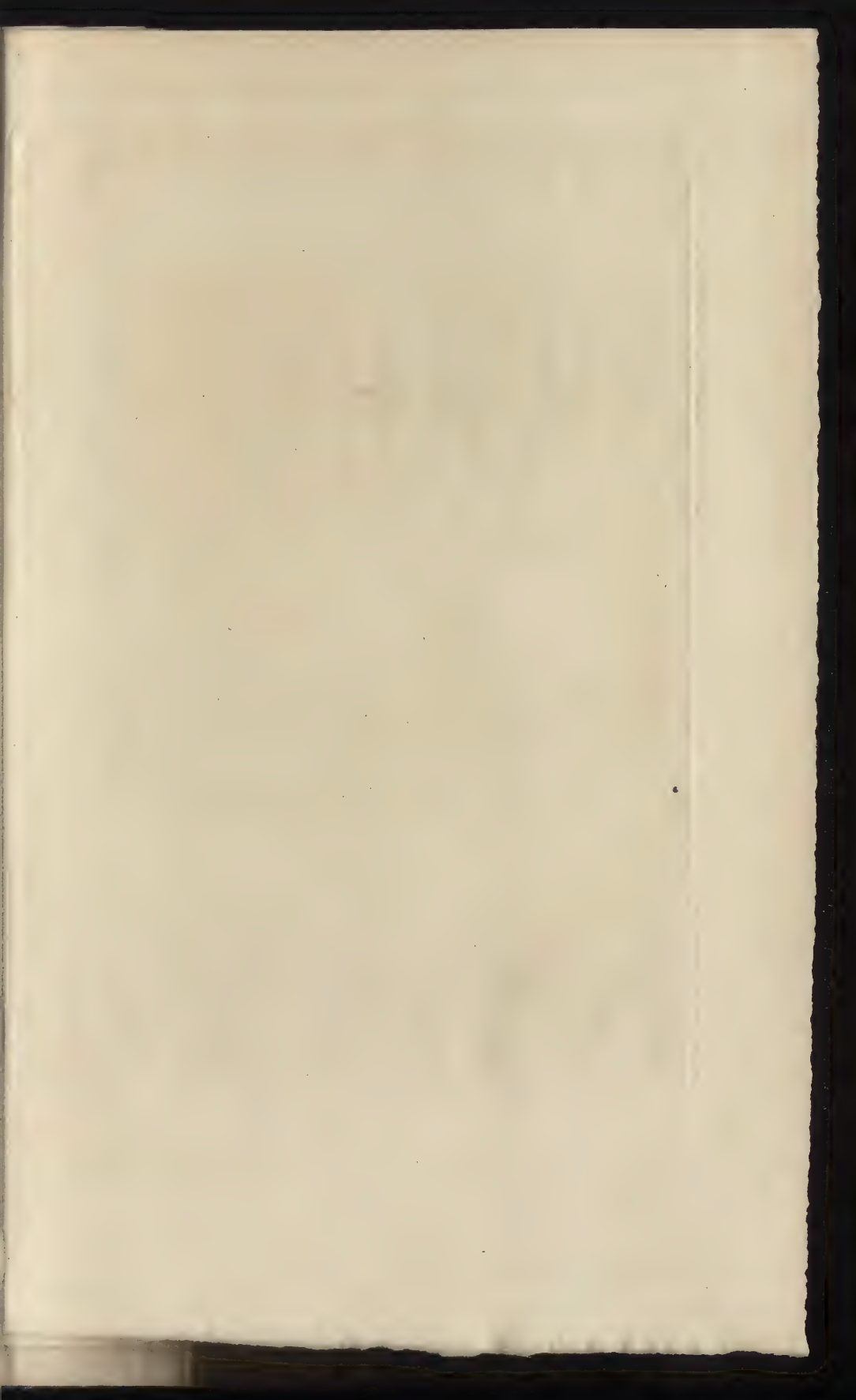


Engraved by W. Badeliff

# BORRIS HOUSE,

CARLOW  
IRELAND.

Drawn by J. H. N. S. 1840.





*Louis XVIII.*  
*King of France & Navarre, &c.*







JAMES WANDESFORD BUTLER,  
XIX EARL OF ORMONDE & OSSORY, K.P.

bart., and his brothers Sheffield Grace, Esq., and Captain Percy Grace, R. N.,|| accordingly joined in

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of Borris,\* in the county of Carlow, and of lady Susan Butler, sister of John, 16th earl of Ormonde and Ossory.†

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\* Simon Kavanagh of Inch, co. Carlow, a younger branch of this family, married Helena the 2d daughter of the first Michael Grace of Gracefield, and had issue, Sir James Kavanagh, an officer of distinguished merit in the Austrian service, slain in the French war of 1795. His son Henry Kavanagh, who possesses a considerable estate in the hereditary dominions of the house of Austria, has been created a baron of the empire, and has been also recently appointed to a high military situation under the imperial government. The foreign rank enjoyed by another descendant of this family may be likewise here noticed. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of the above Michael Grace, having married Richard Shee of Cloran, co. Tipperary, was mother of Edmund Shee, who died without issue; and also of Robert Shee, who is a count of France, and was constituted in 1814 a senator for life of that kingdom by Lewis XVIII.

† The successive alliances of the Grace family with that of Butler, during several generations are somewhat remarkable. Oliver Grace of Shanganagh, who founded Grace's chapel, now replaced by the structure here treated of, was the son of William Grace of Ballylinch castle and of Eleanor sister of Edward Butler second lord viscount Galmoy, who was the son of Gerald Grace and of Ellen eldest daughter and co-heir of Edmund Butler third lord Dunboyne, who was the son of Oliver Grace and of Margaret daughter of Edmund Butler second lord viscount Mountgarret, who was the son of Gerald Grace and of Margaret daughter of sir Robert Hartpole of Shrute castle, who was the son of Sir Oliver Grace of Carney, Legan and Ballylinch castles, and of Mary sister of sir Maurice Fitzgerald created in 1569 lord viscount Decies and daughter of sir Gerald Fitz-Gerald of Decies by Ellice fourth daughter of Pierce Butler eighth earl of Ormond; which sir Oliver Grace was a younger son of baron John Gras Fitz-Oliver of Courtstown by Catharine daughter of Pierce Power lord Power of Curraghmore, and was brother

|| For this Note, see succeeding page.

rebuilding the old southern wing of Arles church, or Grace's chapel, from its foundation. The architect-

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Mrs. Kavanagh took possession in 1817 of a new house, or rather lodge, situated near the old residence of her family. The design was furnished by Mr. Nash of London, and the work was executed by Mr. Robertson of Kilkenny. The charge for the former was 80*l.* British, and the contract for the latter was 2600*l.* exclusive of all the serviceable materials in the former mansion. When to this is added the erection of entrance lodges, garden walls, farm offices, and other buildings, 4000*l.* may be stated as the expense of the whole. Thus become a resident after an absence which commenced with her childhood, and with her father's death in 1785, Mrs. Kavanagh soon diffused many of those blessings which poverty and ignorance may derive from a possessor of property, and active benevolence. The gratuitous distribution of building timber soon improved the appearance and internal comfort of the farm-houses and cottages. Forest trees for forming hedge-rows, and flaxseed, and

|| The three sons of the late Richard Grace of Southville, M. P. (whose father William was the third son of the first Michael Grace of Gracefield)—viz. 1st. Sir William Grace, who succeeded to the baronetage on the death of his cousin sir Richard Gamon, M. P. for Winchester.—2d. Sheffield Grace of Lincoln's Inn, who was formerly a student at Winchester college, and afterwards a gentleman commoner at St. Mary's hall, Oxford—3d. Percy, whose professional conduct has been more than once honorably noticed in gazetted despatches, is a captain in the royal navy, as mentioned in the text.

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of baron John Gras Fitz-John, from whom the succeeding barons of Courtstown were descended.



David, pin.

Robinson

ALICIA, DAUGHTER AND HEIR OF

AND OF MARY PLUNKET OF DUNSOGHLY

SON OF THOMAS KAVANAGH

VIVENS



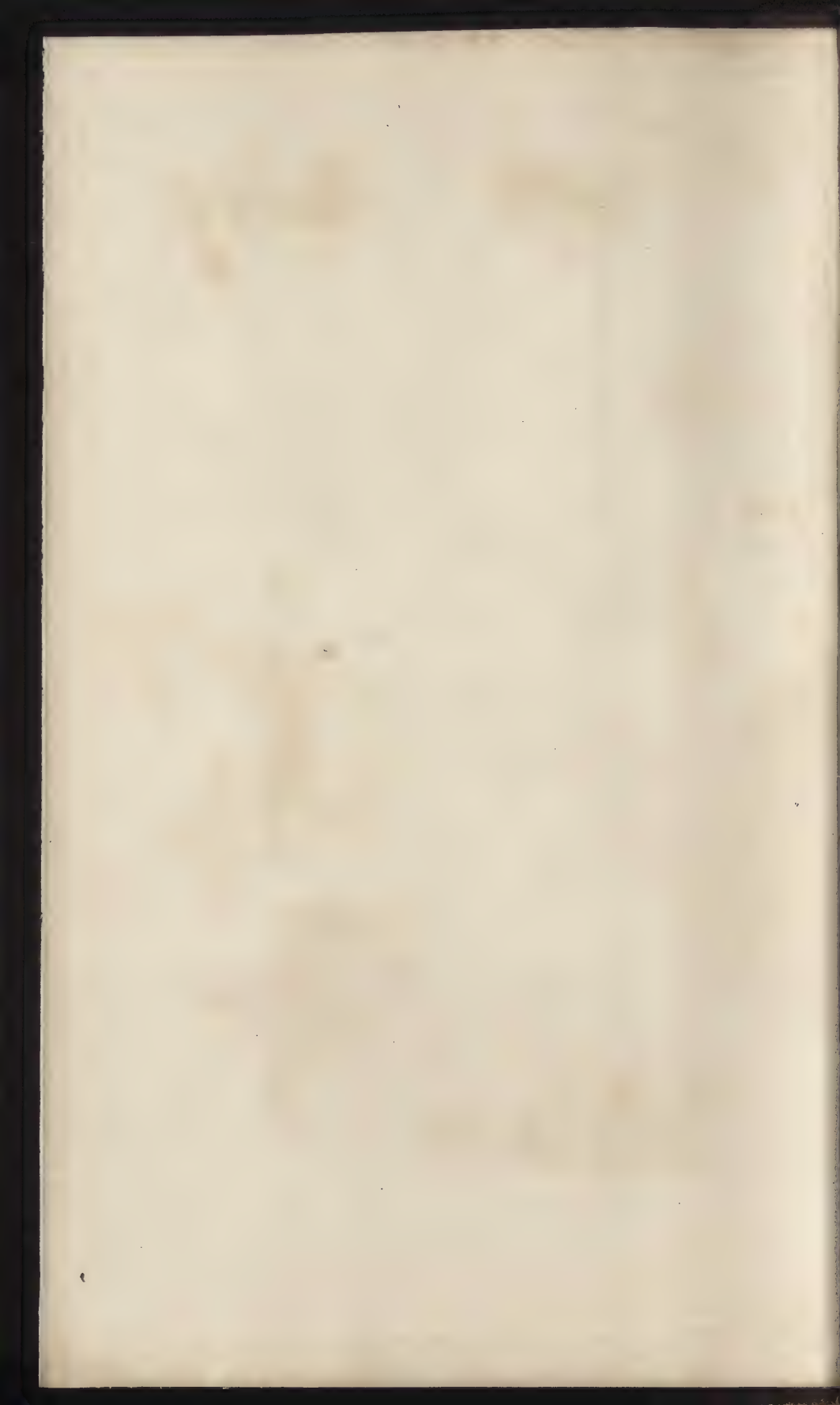
MICHAEL GRACE OF GRACEFIELD,

CASTLE. MARRIED TO MORGAN THIRD

OF BORRIS HOUSE ETC.

1820.



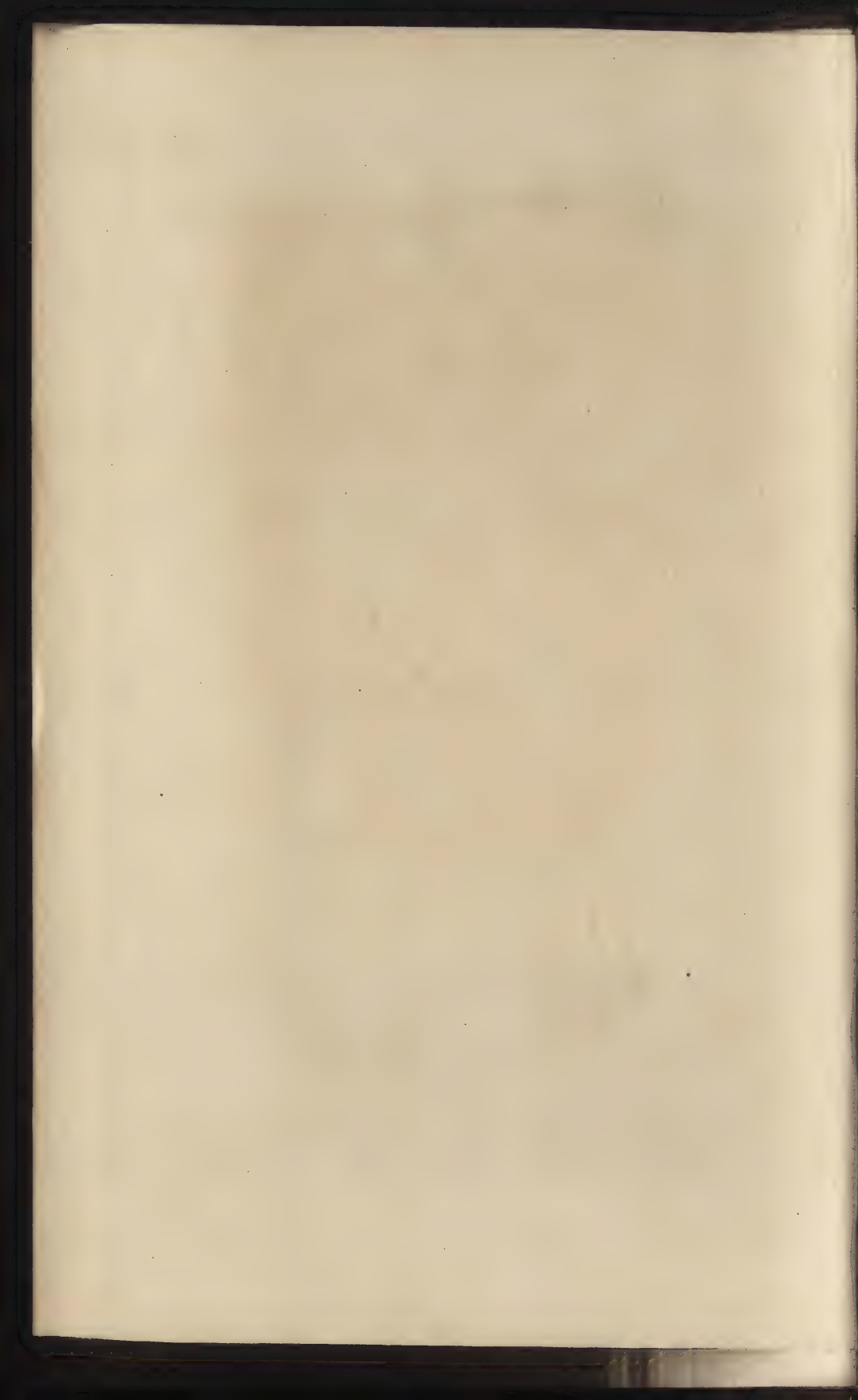




N.B. VIEW OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WINCHESTER.

DESIGNED BY WILLIAM OF WYHAM, BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, IN 1312.

8 6.

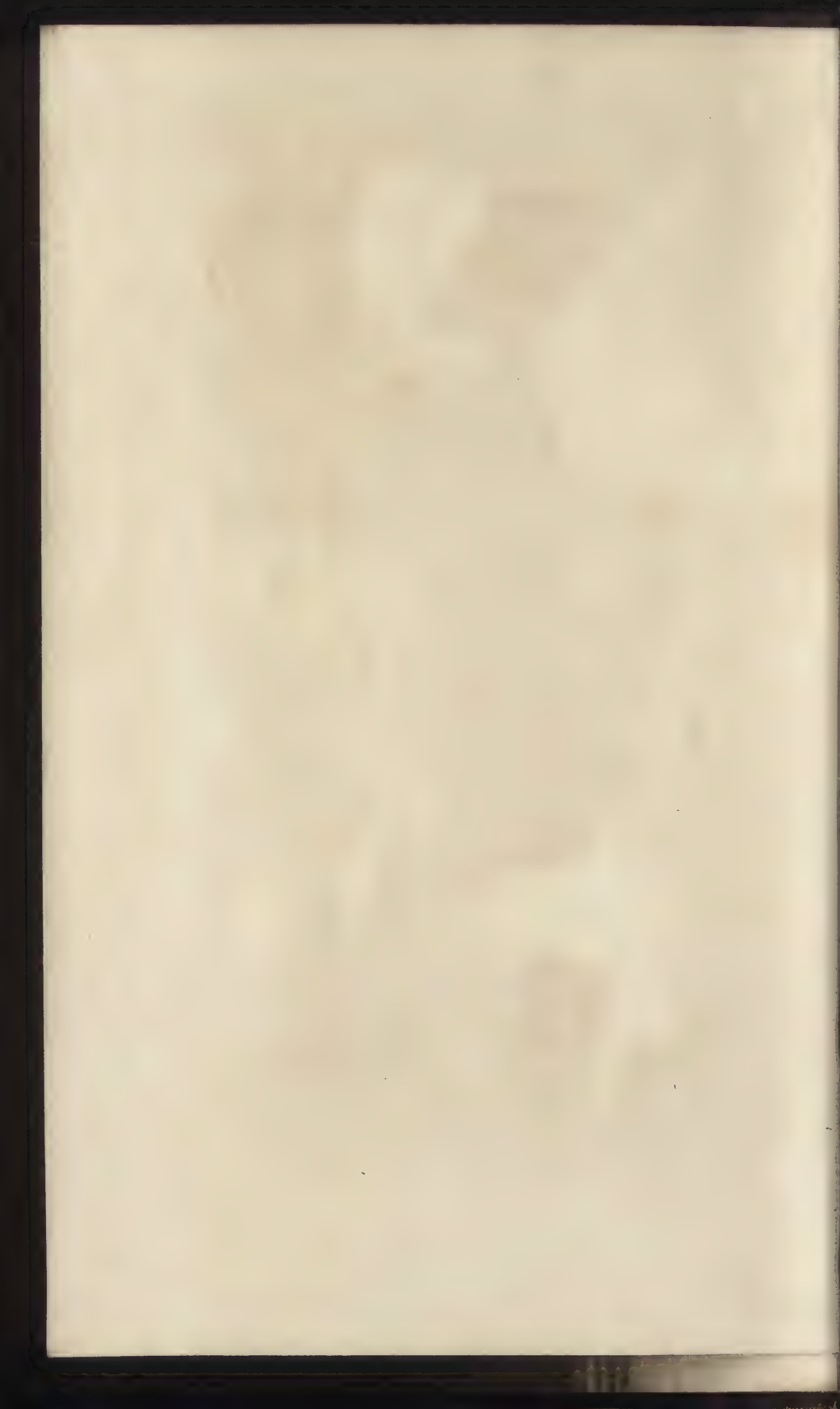




J. P. Kemp del.

ST. MARY'S HALL, OXFORD.  
FOUNDED BY TWO BROTHERS IN 1203.  
1840.





tural working plan of a design conceived by Mr. Sheffield Grace for the sepulchral edifice, destined to

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spinning wheels on an improved principle, which manufacture a double produce of yarn, have been likewise similarly disposed of. For encouraging the use of iron axletrees and substantial spoke-wheels, with which a horse can easily bear above half as much more loading, than what he can with the old Irish small block-wheels, large quantities of iron have been procured and distributed on credit at first cost. The superior neatness and industry of some farmers have been rewarded with the presents of iron field-gates, timber, &c., and their efforts at improvement have been promoted by occasional abatements of rent. A new system of agriculture has likewise been encouraged, and assisted by the experience of a steward from Scotland. The tenants on this estate have been obliged by their new leases, to enclose their farms with white thorn or crab quicks, in addition to the usual dreary and comfortless fence of a deep ditch. They have also covenanted to plant good oak, ash, beech, or elm trees thereon, at the distance of 25 feet asunder, and to appropriate to an orchard any quantity of ground laid out for that purpose, not exceeding one acre. In less than ten years, the beautiful appearance of this hilly country, the evident prosperity of the farmer, and the increasing value of the estate in timber and fertility, will amply remunerate, as well as strikingly testify the care and expenditure of the present day. The intersecting roads also, which in many places were impassible, and utterly useless, have been repaired and rendered permanently serviceable. Employment has been found for numbers of the poorer peasantry, and medicine, wine, food, clothes and money have been distributed with a judicious hand among the sick, the aged and the helpless. The number of public houses have been reduced, and while many people

occupy its site, was furnished by Mr. Thomas Ring of Dublin; consisting internally of a lower vault formed by a semicircular arch for the repository of the dead; and of an upper chamber, formed by an high pointed gothic arch for the reception of funeral monuments. The external dimensions of this building are, 21 feet long, 16 wide, and 31 feet 2 inches high, viz: 12 feet 10 inches from the sill of the door to the projection of the eave-course; 11 feet 8 inches

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of suspicious or objectionable character have gone elsewhere, the settlement of strangers has been strictly prohibited. The chapel of ease at Wolfhill, on this estate, has been substantially rebuilt and enlarged, and a school-house for teaching reading, writing and accounts, on the Lancasterian plan, will soon be permanently established. The expenditure of money compared with these advantageous results, has been inconsiderable. To effectually realize the beneficent and enlightened views of a landed proprietor in Ireland, a discerning judgment, a persevering spirit of stern reform, and indefatigable personal activity are and must be for many years the primary, the essential, and most indispensable requisites. It is thus that the condition of the people may be ameliorated. Their failings also may be thus corrected, and their evil habits subdued. With practical philanthropy and common sense, a much less portion of wealth than what the patriotic and noble minded proprietor of Holkam in Norfolk often disinterestedly expends in converting a dreary waste of sterile land, into cheerful fields of fruitful corn, would regenerate the susceptible disposition of thousands, create sources for them of prosperous industry, draw profit from the health and vigour they now so unprofitably possess, and render their habits and feelings subservient to national welfare.





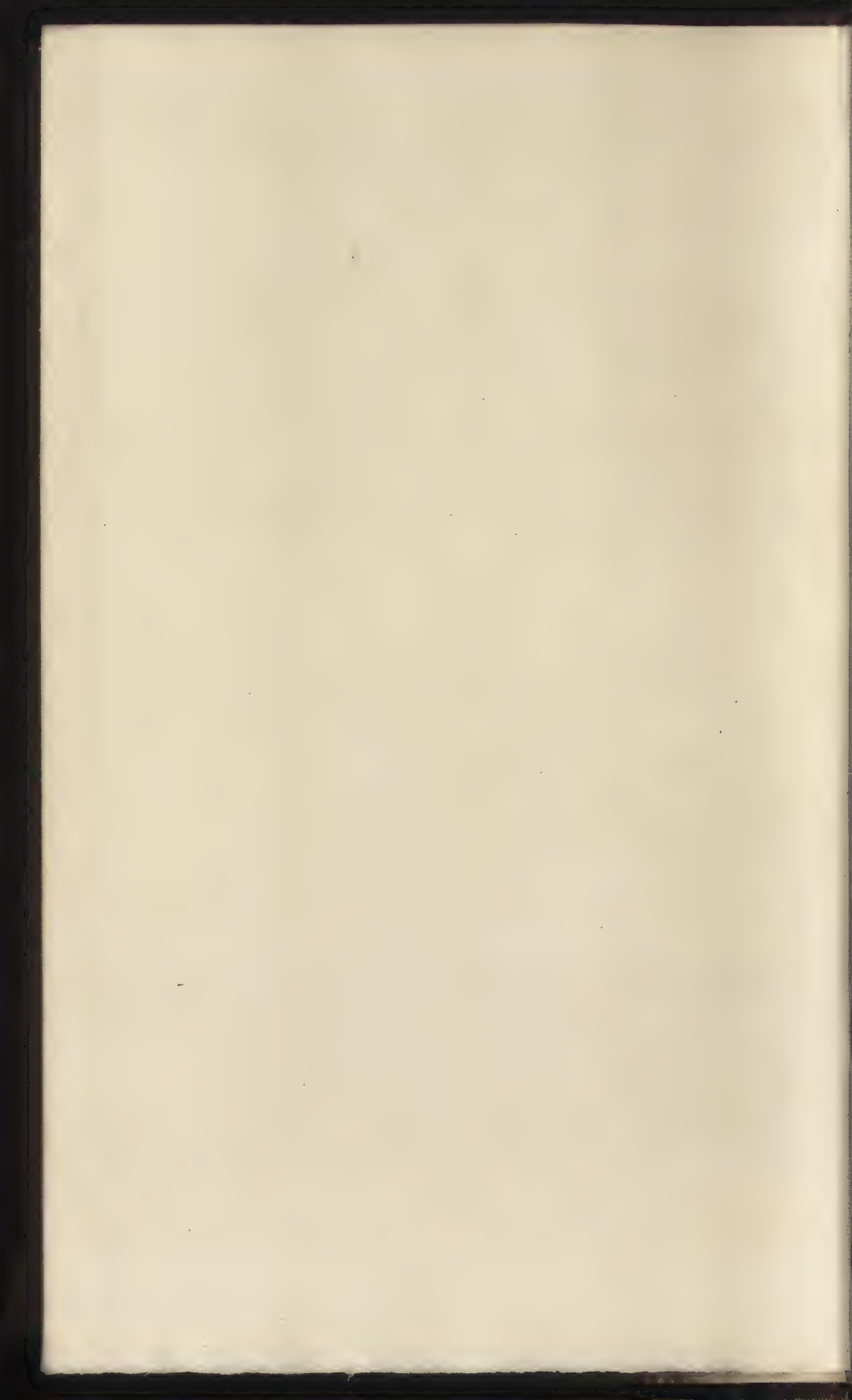
W. & A. King's Lithography

B. King, etc.

**GRACEFIELD LODGE, S.E.**

10 Baywater Terrace, near London.



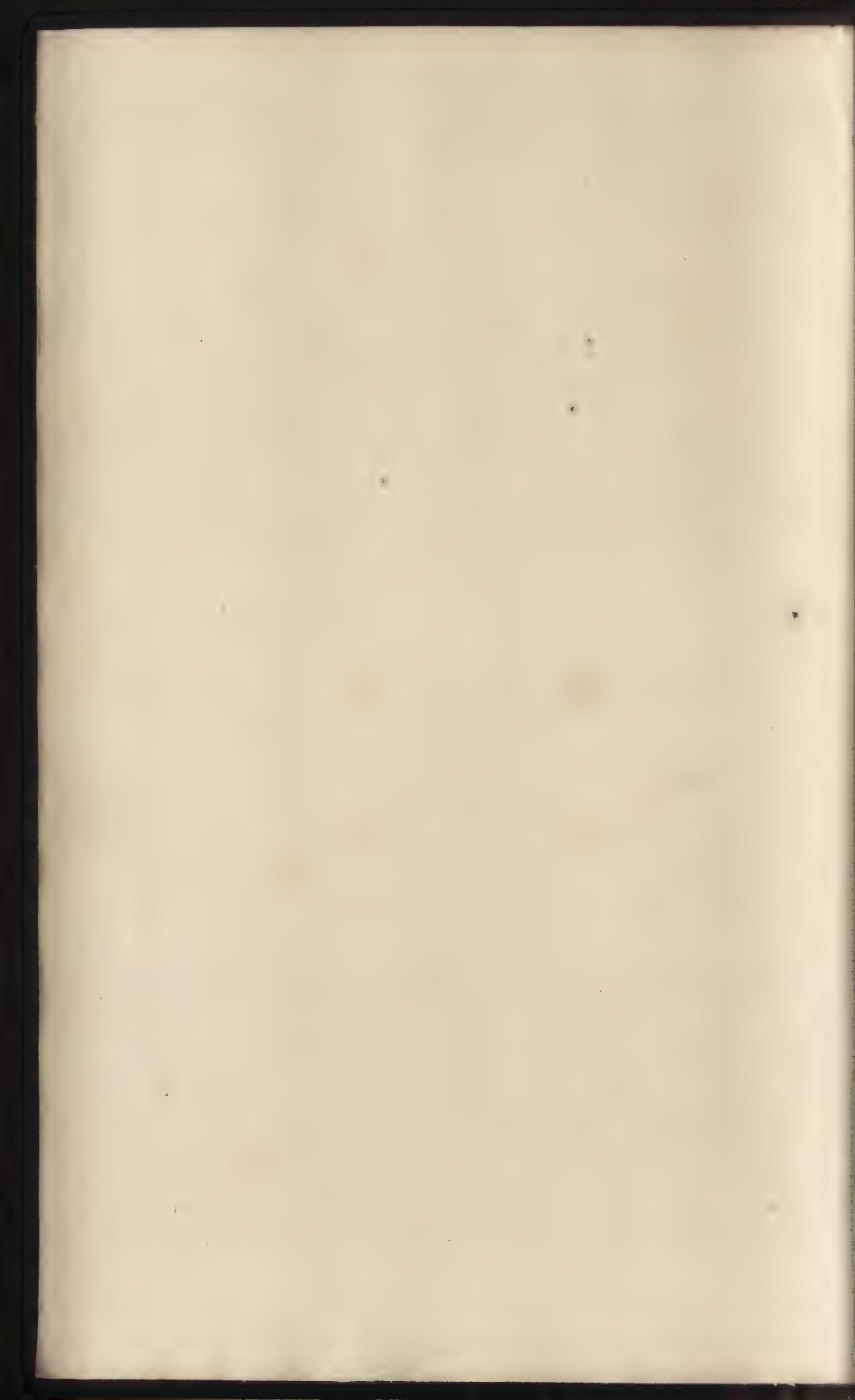


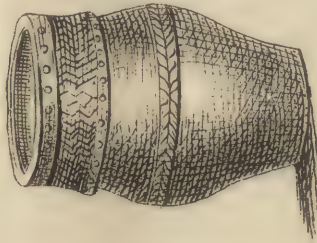
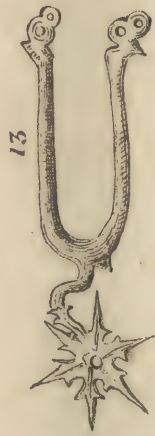


S. C. del.

ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED AT CRACEFIELD.

W. & K. King: Lithog.





14

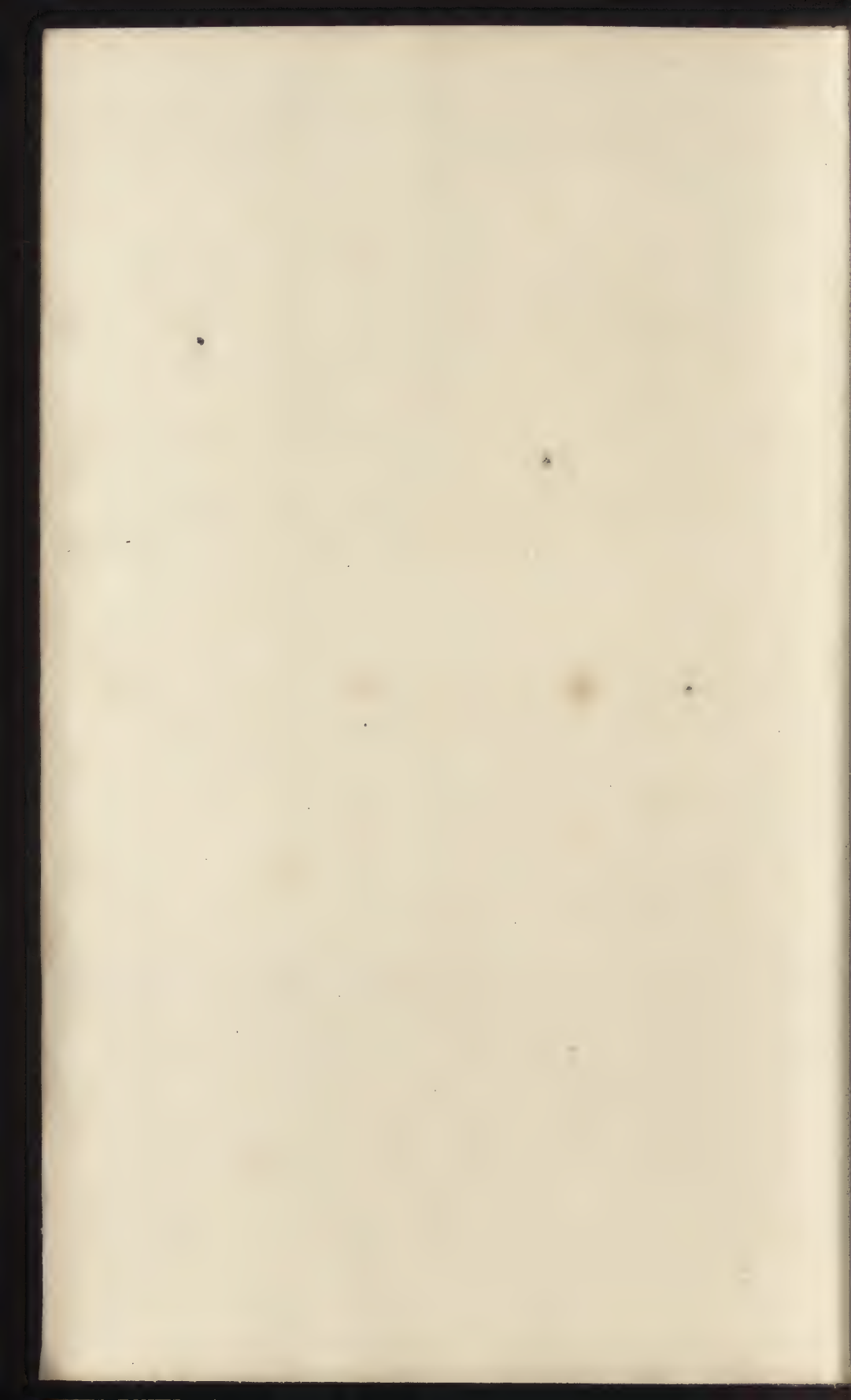
- 1 A Brass pin or fibula 6½ in. long with a moveable head chased and studded with yellow stones used for closing the mantle or robes of a female at the neck.
- 2 A Brass pin or bodkin 7 in. long very neatly chased, used for fastening up the hair.
- 3 A Brass Vase 8 in. long and 4 in. wide at base.
- 4 A Danish smoking pipe.
- 5 A Brass instrument or head of an offensive weapon.
- 6 A Brass head of a laighean sealgath or hunting spear neatly ornamented and gilt.
- 7 A Brass sword 27 inches long.
- 8 The Mansehear a tarragh leagh or Druidical Altar near Gracefield.
- 9 A Coin of K Edward 1<sup>st</sup> 1304. 10 A Coin of K Edward IV 1478.
- 11 A Coin of Queen Mary 1553. 12 A Coin of K James II 1689
- 13 A Brass Spur
- 14 An Urn of coarse earthen ware: supposed to be funeral.

S. O. del.

# ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED AT GRACEFIELD.

Wid and King's Lithography





from thence to the top of the ridge-course, and 6 feet 8 inches of pinnacle. To this may be added 11 feet 6 inches height of wall, forming part of the sides of the lower vault and the foundation, which lie beneath the surface, so that the distance from the foundation to the top of the pinnacle is 42 feet 8 inches. A buttress of 16 inches breadth by 18 inches projection at base, champered off to 9 inches projection at top, springs from each of the four angles. On the north end, between two spike-holes in cut stone, stands a pointed arched entrance 8 feet 6 inches high, and 3 feet wide, embellished by a continued architrave, comprising several gothic mouldings in cut-stone.\* This entrance leads by a descending flight of steps to the burial or lower vault, and over it an inscription tablet, with a semi-rectia moulding and crowned by a rich cut-stone label†, is placed, commemorative of the time and founders of the building.‡ The north quatrefoil window of the upper chamber is situated above this tablet. On the east and west flanks, a high pointed gothic arched frame of cut-stone to a

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\* The several parts or proportions of the mouldings of these gothic door frames are as follows, viz. Impost 8 inches. Fillet joining impost  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch. Small toros  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch. Cavetta  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inch. Large toros  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch. Back fillet  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Entire projection of toros 2 inches. Projection of back fillet from the face of the wall  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch.

† The several parts and proportions of these labels are, viz. Upper toros  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch. Fillet  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch. Cavetta  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Plain fascia 4 inches. Entire projection  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

‡ The inscription on this tablet is as follows:—

blank window 7 feet high and 2 feet wide, with mouldings similar to those already described at the

ΟΥΚ ΑΦΑΝΗΣ ΤΕΝΕΗ ΚΡΑΣΣΟΙ ΤΗΔ' ΊΕΡΟΝ ΎΠΙΝΟΝ  
ΚΟΙΜΩΝΤΑΙ. ΘΝΗΣΚΕΙΝ ΜΗ ΔΕΤΕ ΤΟΥΣ ΑΓΑΘΟΥΣ.\*

Hoc Sepulcrum†

Alicia Kavanagh filia Michaelis Grace de Gracefield arm.

Gulielmus Grace Baronettus,

\* Latin translation of this Greek distich.

Hic Gracæorum sacra gens pace quiescunt

Nobilis. Haud credas posse perire bonos.

The reader will find in Dalzell's *Analecta*, vol. 2, p. 324, the original distich ascribed to Callimachus, which furnishes a classical illustration of that beautiful figure so often used in scripture, of representing death by calling it sleep. A truly christian sentiment is here expressed in our assurance of a happy immortality beyond the grave, being so strong, that our natural decease is merely, in the beautiful language of Milton,

" ——— a death-like sleep,

" A gentle wafting to immortal life."—

*Paradise Lost*, B. 12.

A further, and very beautiful character of a quiet death is given in "The Birds of Scotland." A young woman, dying without a struggle, and retaining in death the lovely calm of her countenance, is likened to a lake, which in a still night, is arrested and bound up in a cold and solid expanse.

† Diogenes, when dying, was asked by his friends, in what way he would wish his corpse to be disposed of. "Throw it into the fields," was the reply made in perfect consonance with a life so brutally spent. Much superior, both in natural kindness and pious veneration, was the declaration of the Scythians, who, when taunted for retreating before an invading enemy, could answer "Let them follow us to the tombs of our ancestors, and they will there find us prepared to repel them, or to die upon the spot, where our forefathers repose." There is something inexpressibly touching in the farewell of Achilles to his fallen friend, when the fiery warrior melts into all the softness of sorrow, which the





J. Miller. Sc.





entrance, stands in the centre ; and on each side of these two blank windows a mural monument of black

et fratres ejus,  
 Sheffieldus, juris consultus,  
 Percieus, Regiæ classis præfectus,  
 Poni curaverunt  
 A. D. M,DCCC,XVIII,  
 Sibi Posterisque :  
 Quo loco fuit olim australis ala ædis Arlesianæ  
 Ab Oliverio Grace de Shanganagh, sive Gracefield, armig.  
 Anno salutis M,DC,LXXXVII ædificata,  
 Jamdiu vetustate collapsa,  
 Una cum sepulcris familiæ Gracefieldianæ  
 Ibi extructis.  
 Hic, ubi lapsa jacent gentis monumenta vetustæ,  
 In dominosque ruunt busta caduca suos,  
 Auspiciis faustis et spe meliore, sepulcrum  
 Jam reficit Fratrum consociatus amor.  
 Sit sacrum pietatis opus !—servetur et ipsis  
 Morte obita, proavis quam tribuere, quies.  
 S. G.

purest affection, so cruelly wounded, could excite. The gathering of the bones too into the golden vessel prepared for their reception, and their placement in the tent, under the decent covering of a linen vestment, all shew the masterly acquaintance of the poet with the human heart. In the mummies of the Egyptians, a testimony of the care with which the remains of their friends were preserved, has travelled down even to our own time ; and in the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii, so wonderfully overwhelmed and shielded from external injury by the same terrible agent, the religious regard paid to the dead is on every side abundantly proved by tombs, urns, and lacrymatory vessels. All the Roman towns had places appointed for the burial of the deceased, which lay near the roads leading to the adjacent country. Thus we find among the ancient sepulchral inscriptions : “ Tu qui via Flaminia transis, resta ac relege,” and there “ the passing tribute of a sigh ” was implored, with the perfectly appropriate call upon the sympathy of the passenger by the “ Siste viator,” an invitation transferred, with strange incongruity, to the walls of our churches. But the execration prayed for upon all who should violate the sanctity of the ancient

marble (formerly inside the old building,\*) surrounded by architraves of cut stone.† The south end cor-

\* These four exterior mural monuments contain the following inscriptions. § —I. On Oliver Grace of Shanganagh (now Gracefield) eldest son of William Grace of Ballylinch castle, co. Kilkenny, and founder of the south wing of Arles church, commonly called "Grace's chapel." His widow Elizabeth died on the 13th of June 1736, having married Edmund Butler, 6th lord viscount Mountgarret, and had issue Richard, James and Edmund, successive viscounts Mountgarret, the last of whom was great grandfather to Edmund the 12th viscount, created earl of Kilkenny in 1793.

Here lyes the body of Oliver Grace,|| late of Shanganagh, esq. who departed this life on the 8th day of June, 1708, and in the 47th year of his age.

‡ *Infra virtutes, sed supra conspice nomen;  
Concordant blando nomine facta viri.  
Integer atque pius, sponsæ sobolique benignus,  
Candidus in cunctos, sponte remotus erat.*

† The several parts and proportions of these architraves are viz. full thickness 4½ inches—bottom fillet 3¼ inches—semi-rectia moulding 2 inches—top fillet ¾ inch.

tomb, has, in course, not been permitted to find a place within a christian temple or in its neighbourhood. The most profound Greek scholar of the age, thus expresses himself in a letter to the author on the subject of such maledictory inscriptions. "These curses are well enough over a heathen sepulchre—they are most improper and ridiculous in a christian building of any kind.—Look into Fabrotti's inscriptions. There in page 109-110, you will see heathenish and christian *dirae*. Fabrotti ridicules the christian.—Heinsius cen-

§ For this Note, see page 29.

|| See page 32. ‡ See page 33.



Grav. Saurépas

Pub. J. J. J.

OLIVER GRACE OF SHANGA

M.P. CHIEF REMEMBRANCER OF THE EX  
OF BALLEYNGH CASTLE AND OF THE

OB 1208



NAGH (NOW GRACEFIELD) ESQ<sup>r</sup>

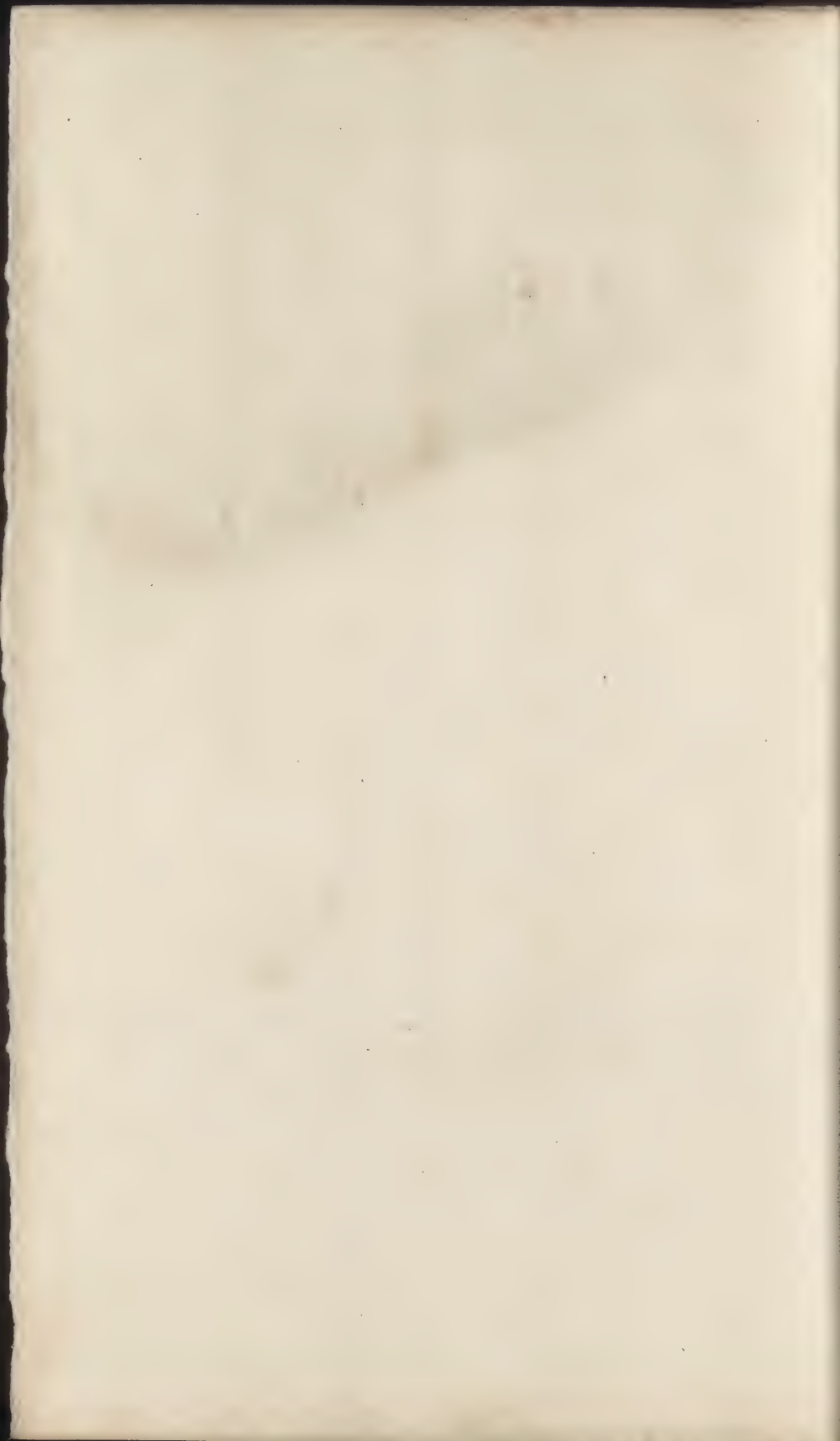
CHEQUER & C. SON OF WILLIAM GRACE  
HON ELEANOR BUTLER OF CAIMOT

ET 47

PERPETUAM NOMINE

21. 13.







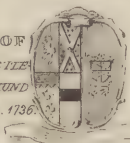
Cutler Sculgi, del.

1810.

ELIZABETH DAUGHTER OF

AND OF URSULA WALSH OF CASTLE  
OF SHANGANAGH, AND 3<sup>RD</sup> TO EDMUND

OB. 1736



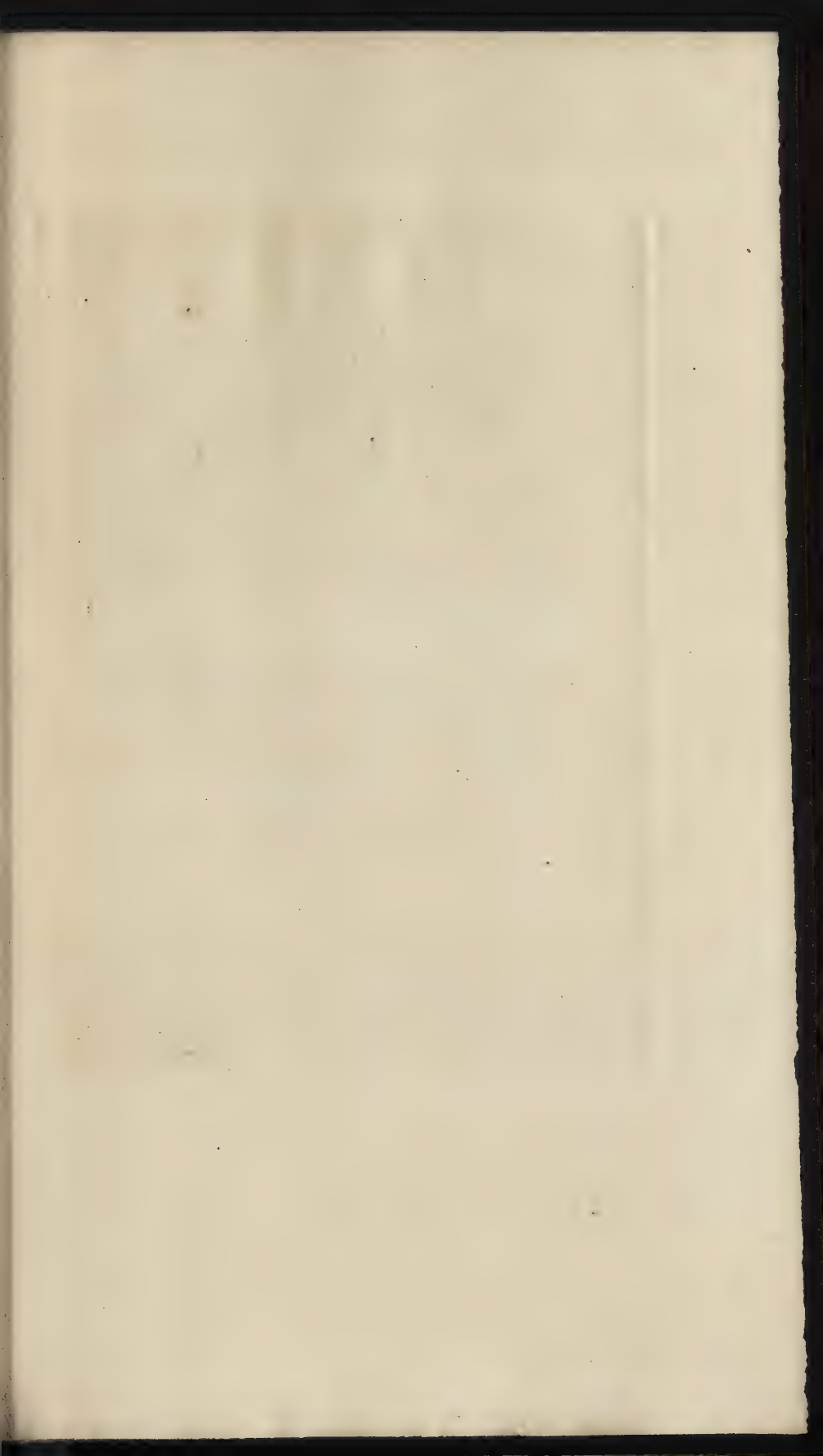
JOHN BRYAN OF BAWNMORE ESQ<sup>R</sup>

AGE 1, MARRIED 1<sup>ST</sup> TO OLIVER GRACE  
BUTLER, 6<sup>TH</sup> VISCOUNT MOUNTGARRET.

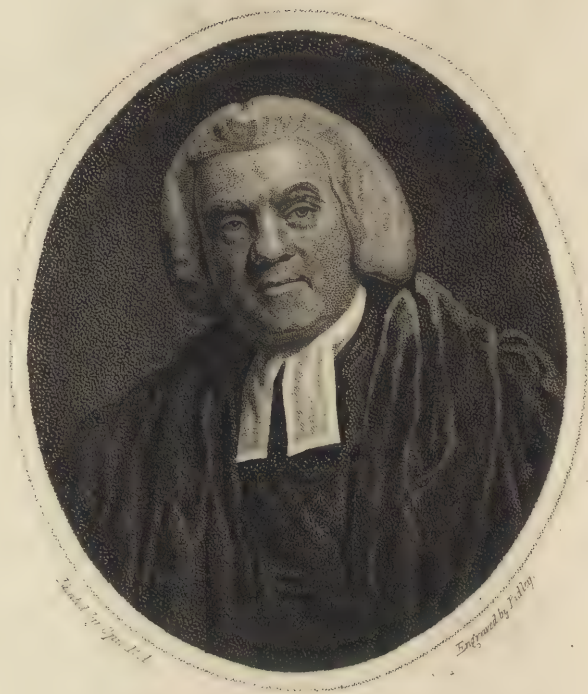
ET 62

8. 5.









*The Rev. Samuel Parr, L.L.D.*

responds with the north, excepting that an armorial tablet,\* with a semi-rectia moulding is placed over a

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\* The quarterings, crests, mottos, &c. in bold alto relievo on this tablet, which is 3 feet square, are—1st. gules, a

II. On Mary, wife of the 1st Michael Grace of Gracefield, and daughter of John Galway of Lota, co. Cork, and of Elizabeth, sister of sir John Meade, bart. the grandfather of the first earl of Clanwilliam. The letters of this epitaph were originally gilt.

Here  
Lyeth the body of  
Mrs. Mary Grace,  
Late wife of  
Michael Grace, Esq.  
She was  
Religious without ostentation,  
Pious without hypocrisy,  
Friendly without flattery,  
To the Distressed

---

sures them—I agree with Heinsius entirely.” It is in course unnecessary to state that the scholar alluded to, is Dr. Parr. The author is also fortunately enabled to add the sentiments of Dr. Barret, vice-provost of Trinity College, Dublin, as expressed to himself by that very learned gentleman, who strictly, in this respect, coincides with the opinion as above delivered, and it is very pleasing to remark this agreement upon a point so honourable at once to the moral feelings and to the critical acumen of scholars so disciplined in the delicacies as well as the depths of literature, with all its opportunities of application. Mountfaucon has collected and preserved a very considerable number of examples, out of which the following may be given:—

“Læseris hunc tumulum si quisquis, in Tartara pergas,  
Atque expers tumuli, læseris hunc tumulum.”

“Si quis hanc aram læserit, habeat genium iratum populi Romani et numina Divorum.”

“Si quis huic loco manus intulerit, habeat dolorem, meum quem ego habui.”

similar gothic entrance to an ascending flight of steps to the monumental or upper chamber. A richly

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lion rampant per fess argent and or—2d. gules, a saltire argent between twelve cross crosets or, a mullet for dif-

A support,  
 To the orphans, a mother :  
 In her life attended with many blessings,  
 Her death with many tears.  
 She was  
 Faithful to her husband,  
 Tender to her children,  
 Forgiving to her enemies.  
 O passenger ! how soon thou shalt resemble  
 Her, in her mortal parts,  
 God knows !  
 Do thou labour to resemble her in that  
 Which is immortal.  
 She lived ; she died ; she ran the happy race ;  
 She won the glorious prize— — immortal peace.  
 She died

[November the 28th, A. D. 1736, in the 55th year of her age.

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In perfect accordance with the spirit of this wish, but in terms more becoming the character of christianity, are the two following lines, which conclude the foregoing inscription :

Sit sacrum pietatis opus : servetur et ipsis,  
 Morte obita, proavis quam tribuere, quies.

The practice of burying within our churches would seem to shew that the moderns wished to mark with superior respect the remains of their friends, if we did not at the same time perceive the scandalous state, whether of neglect or of actual abuse, to which, in too many instances, throughout this island, they have been exposed. With respect to the gross violation of our churchyards, by the turning in of swine, cattle, goats, &c. to the prostration or damage of the graves, the indecent profanation of a place consecrated to such purposes not only calls for the severest moral reprehension, but for the direct and powerful animadversion of the laws. The traveller who in passing through North Wales, is delighted with the pious care bestowed upon the



Charles Jones, pinx.

Rob. Gray, sc.

MARY DAUGHTER OF JOHN

AND OF ELIZABETH MEADE

AND THE WIFE OF MICHAEL

OB 1736



GALWAY OF LOT A ESQ<sup>R</sup>

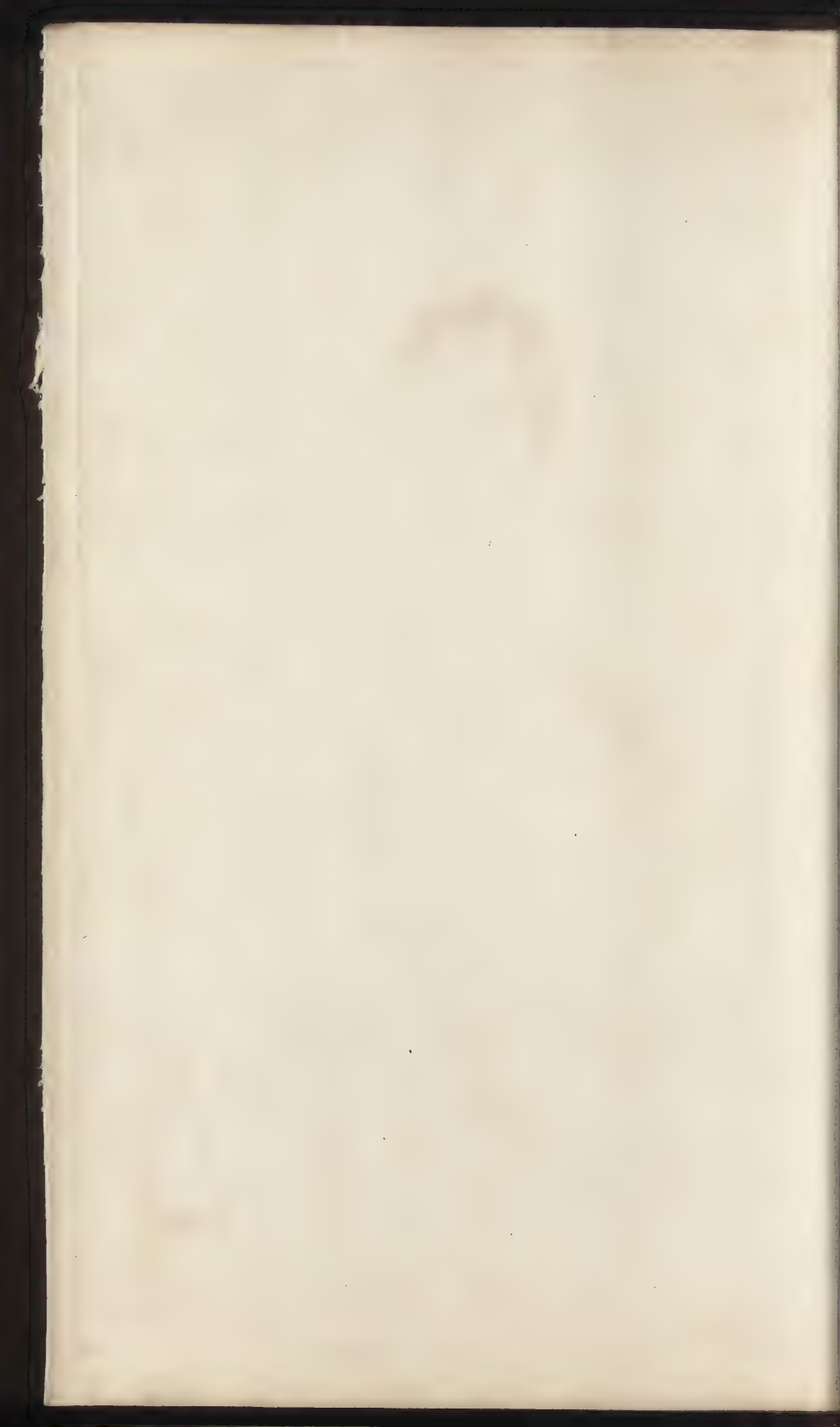
OF BALLINTOBER,

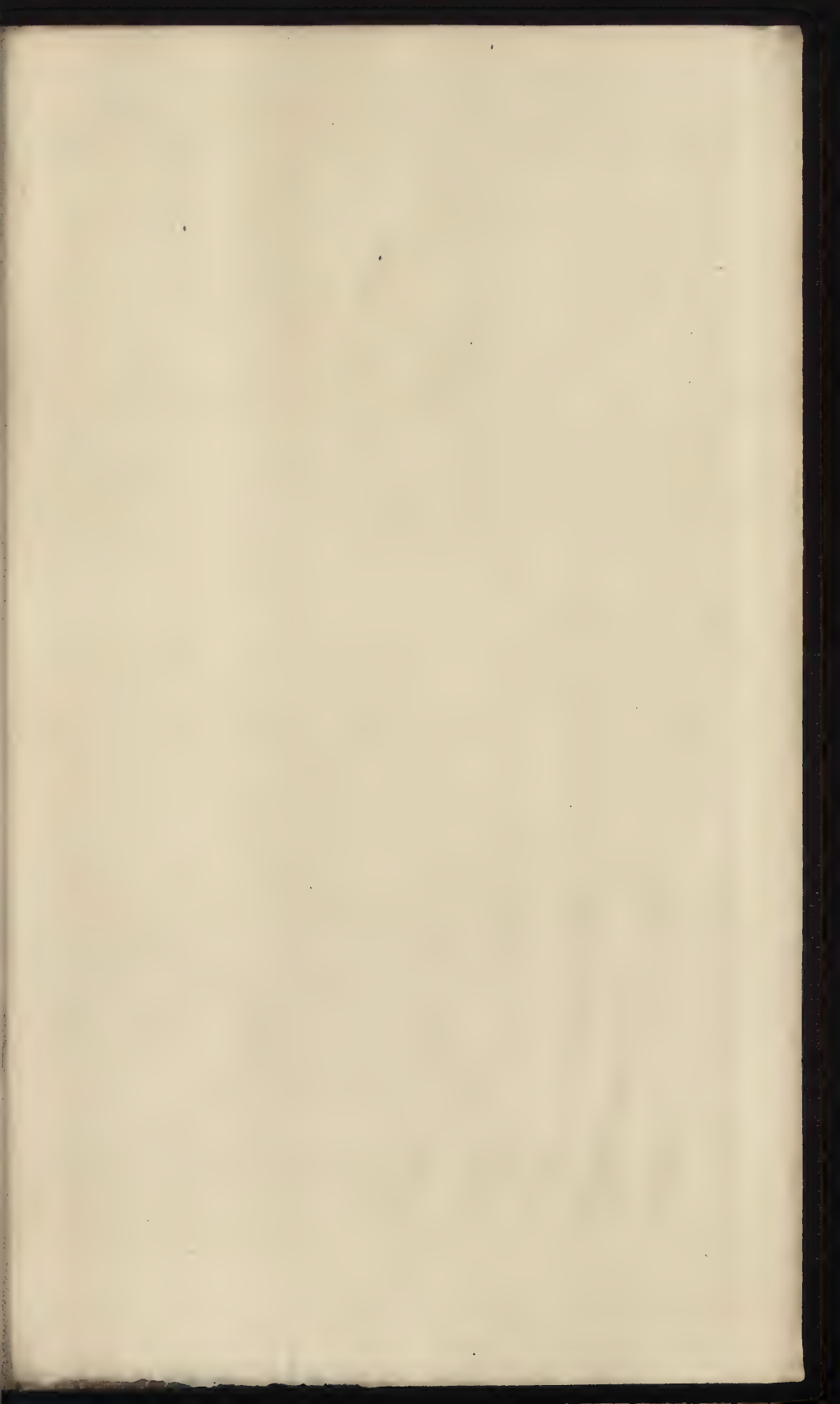
GRACE OF GRACEFIELD

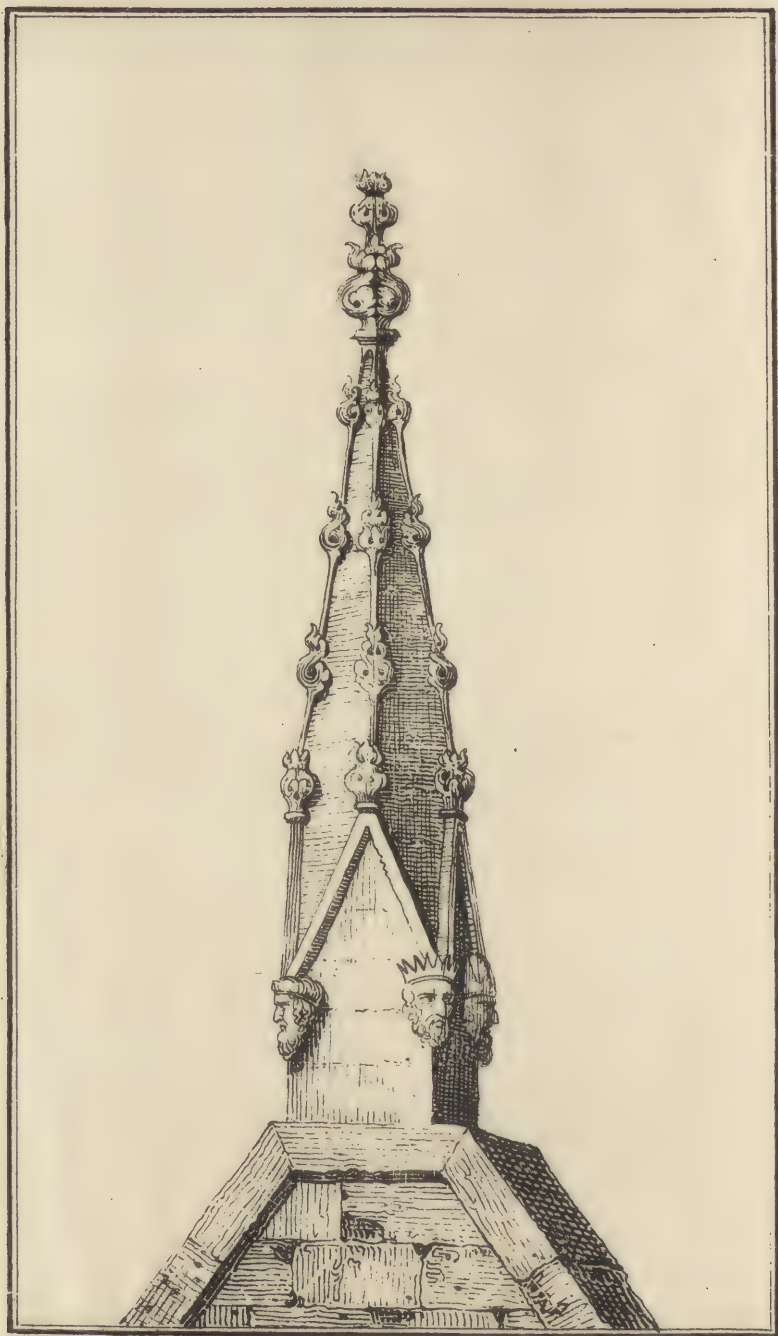
ÆT 55

5. 6.









*Lithographed by Widdeland King*

*10 Terrace, Hayswater London*

ONE OF THE PINNACLES AT LARGE OF THE GRACE MAUSOLEUM.

carved gothic pinnacle 6 feet 8 inches high terminates the north and south ends of a ridge course in

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ference—3d. or, a chief indented azure, three escallop shells in bend counterchanged—4th. argent, a chevron be-

III. On Frances, 1st wife of John Grace<sup>of the Grange</sup>, brother of Oliver of Shanganagh, and 3d son of William of Ballylinch castle, county of Kilkenny, who died without issue. By his wife Anne, the only child of John Grace of Thomastown, he had an only daughter Elizabeth Grace, who marrying Richard Gamon of Datchworthbury, county of Herts, was mother of sir Richard Gamon, bart. and of Anna Eliza, the late duchess of Chandos, whose sole heir, lady Anna Eliza Brydges, having married the present marquis of Buckingham, has an only son Richard earl Temple, married to lady Mary Campbel, daughter of John, 4th earl of Breckinridge. Sir Richard Gamon, M. P. for Winchester, was created a baronet of England 11th of April 1795, with remainder to Richard Grace, esq. M. P. and married 1st. Grace Jeffreys, half sister of Augustus 3d duke of Grafton,

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graves, always free from weeds, and often bestrewed with flowers, must shrink with disgust and abhorrence from the sight and contemplation of our Golgothas on this side of the channel. Over the filthy pollution, which may be too frequently marked in these scenes of mortality, we may repeat the imprecations which an ancient inscription has been made to utter :

“ Qui hic minxerit aut cacarit, habeat deos superos et inferos iratos.”

The decent obscurity of a learned language, as it has been called, may serve as an apology for the introduction of this maledictory denunciation.

§ See p. 26.— In England and Wales, no stone which covers a grave, but exhibits the name and age of the deceased with many circumstances of relationship and character, of the very highest interest to family history, as well as honourable to the cause of family feelings. No well



punched stone, 2 feet 3 inches wide. The base of these two pinnacles forms quadrangles of 1 foot 5

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tween three garbes gules—crests 1st. on a wreath, a demilion, rampant, argent—2d. on a wreath, a boar's head ; and

and of Charles 1st lord Southampton, and eldest daughter and co heir of James Jeffreys by his wife Elizabeth, relict of lord Augustus Fitzroy, and daughter of col. William Cosby, the son of Alexander, and the brother of Dudley Cosby, both of Stradbally-hall in this county. By this 1st marriage sir Richard Gamon had no surviving issue. By his 2d with lady Amelia Murray,\* daughter of John 3d duke of Athol, he had an only daughter Charlotte Amelia Gamon, and dying the 8th of April 1818, was succeeded in the baronetage by the present sir William Grace, the eldest son of the abovementioned Richard Grace, Esq. M. P.

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ordered nature indeed, can disregard the memory of those, who were once so tenderly beloved, and in the attention thus bestowed upon the departed, the survivor finds his truest consolation. Upon the tablet or the monument, the praise of those whose names it records, ceases to be flattery, or, if it be even so adjudged, it is a flattery which may be pardoned, as it is disinterested, and which may even be entitled to approbation, as it is connected with the best sympathies of our nature. In Hervey's Meditations, the reader may meet much matter for these reflections, and in Gray's Elegy, the feelings there expressed will find, to use the words of Johnson, "an echo in every bosom." In the great collection of ancient inscriptions by Gruter and Montfaucon, the reader will find many epitaphs of which the taste and the feeling are as beautiful as they are pathetic. The following are selected as very touching, though the selection amidst so much similar and nearly equal excellence must be allowed to be difficult.

\* For this Note see page 35.

inches, on each side of which is an angular pediment springing from four carved corbels representing Irish

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neck, erased, or : mottos, sunk in alto relievo scrolls—over the crests “ en grace affie”—under the arms “ concordant

Here lies the body of Madam Frances Walker, widow of Colonel Thomas Dalzell, and late wife unto John Grace, esq. who departed this life the 26th day of July, in the five and thirtieth year of her age, and in the year of our Lord, 1709.

\*Qui vagus obscurum, fidei sectaris, ad urnam  
Franciscæ accedas; inspice, lumen habes:  
In tumultu lucet cunctis, quo luxit in orbe  
Lumen, et æthereæ lucet in arce Deo.

---

XAIPE·TYXH·TYXH·KAAH·TYXH·OTATHP.

Vale Tyche pulera anima, Tyche filia.

Fili, bene quiescas, mater tua rogat te ut me ad te recipias, vale!

D. M. Orestillæ Julæ Dorcadi dulcissimæ, Julia Spurina et Statilia parentes infelicissimi. Vixit annos quatuordecim.

These are the effusions of the heart, and though they want the recommendation which more christian-like views would have bestowed, they must still be accepted with approbation. But in connection with these views, we may be allowed to state, the decisive advantage possessed by the modern epitaph, which, while it records the individual, gives one link more to the chain of descent. In family history indeed, whether the claims to property or title be considered, their utility in establishing the rights of the claimant is quite unquestionable; and in a recent instance, an ancient peerage of high renown in English story has been recovered mainly by the chain of these very evidences. Every reader acquainted with the events which took place under the usurpation of the third Richard, must recollect the name of Hastings so cruelly murdered by the tyrant.

\* For this Note, see page 36.

kings, mitred bishops, bearded sages, and armed warriors, and crowned at the top with finials. The

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nomine facta"—on the dexter side of the shield in alto relievo work is the letter S with the figures 18 under it,

IV. On the 2d Oliver Grace of Gracefield, eldest son and heir of the 1st Michael of the same, and on his wife Mary, the daughter of John Dowell of Mantua house, county of Roscommon. John their second son inherited the estates of the Dowell family, and having married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of P. Hussey of Ardimore, was succeeded, in April 1811, by his only son Oliver Dowell Grace, of Mantua, who married 3d of September 1819, Frances, eldest daughter of sir Richard Nagle, bart.\* of Jamestown, county of Westmeath.

" Here lies the body of Mrs. Mary Grace

Late wife of

Oliver Grace, Esq.

Who departed this life

The 14th day of November, 1765, in the 55th year of her age.

Also the body of

Oliver Grace of Gracefield, Esq.

Who departed this life

The 24th day of August, 1781, in the 77th year of his age,

May they rest in peace !

Amen.

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|| See p. 26.—It may be noticed that his yost. surviving son Robt. Grace, married Catharine, the only child of Sheffield Grace, of the Courtstown family, by his wife Elizabeth, dowager viscountess Dillon, the eldest daughter of sir John Burke of Derrymacraghthy and of lady Mary de Burgh, daughter and co-heir of Richard 6th earl of Clanricarde, who was son of sir William de Burgh the 4th son of Ulick the 3d earl of Clanricarde, by Margaret, daughter of Richard Fitz-Allan earl of Arundel in England. Robert Grace had issue by this marriage

\* For this Note, see page 37.



C. Brown pinx.

R. Wallcut sculp.

OLIVER GRACE OF GRACEFIELD ESQ<sup>r</sup>

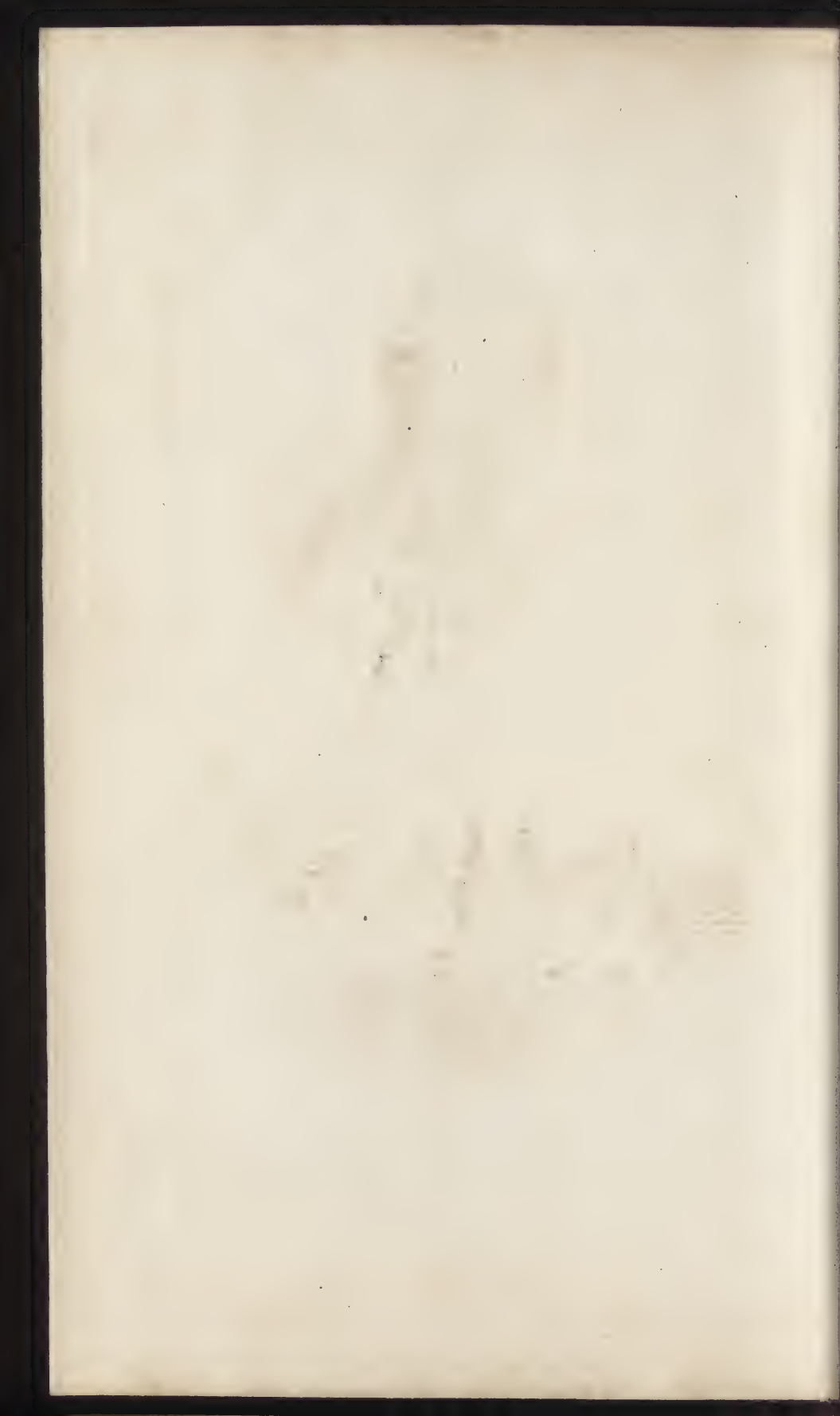
SON OF MICHAEL GRACE AND OF MARY GAIWAY OF LOTA.

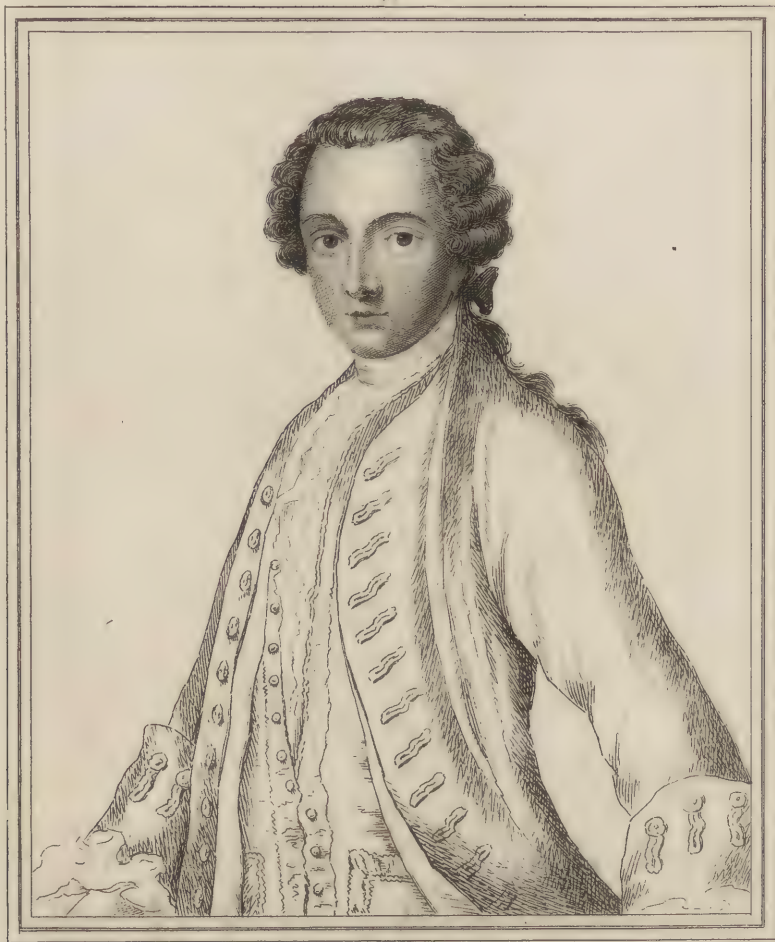
OB. 1783. ET 77.



S. G.







L. 10. 1000

Robt. Greville

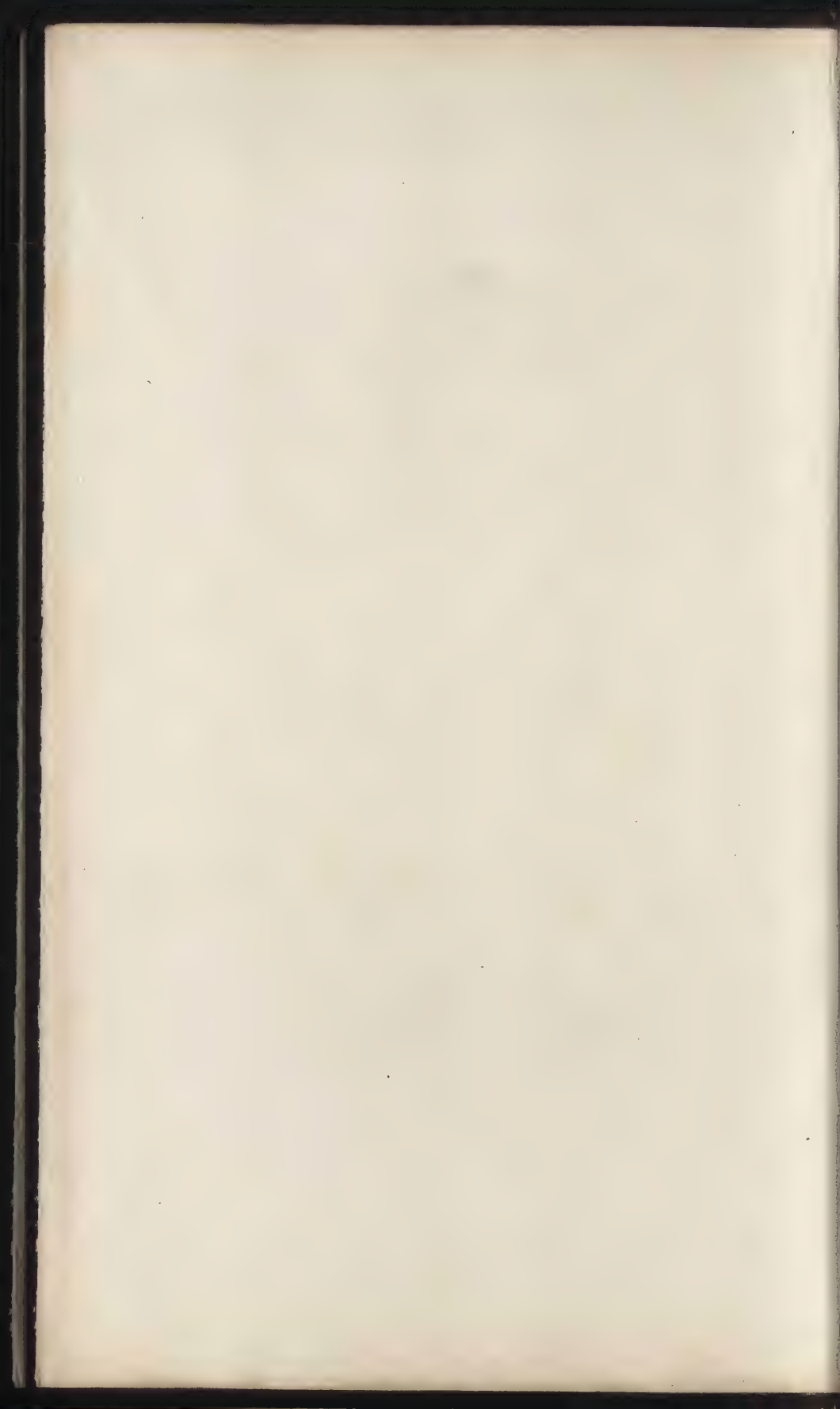
JOHN DOWELL GRACE OF MANTUA HOUSE ESQ<sup>r</sup>

SECOND SON OF OLIVER GRACE OF GRACE FIELD AND OF MARY DOWELL OF MANTUA.

OB 1811 ET 75

CONCORDANT NOMINE FACTA

W. G.





F. Dugan pinx

Robt. Graves sculp

OLIVER JOHN DOWELL GRACE

SON OF JOHN DOWELL GRACE AND

VIVENS

OF MANTUA HOUSE ESQ<sup>r</sup>

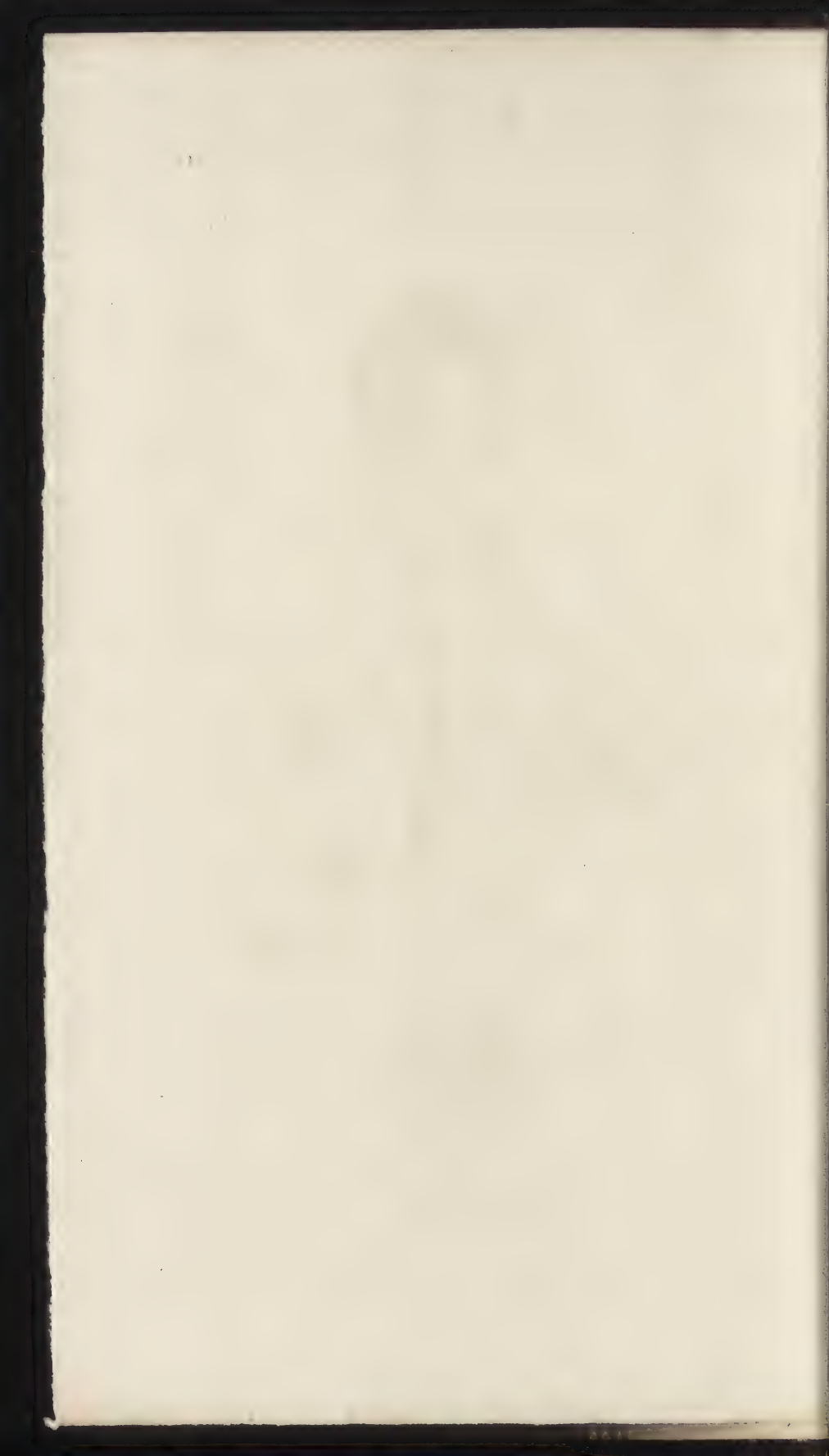
OF MARY HUSSEY OF ARDNORE

1720.



86.

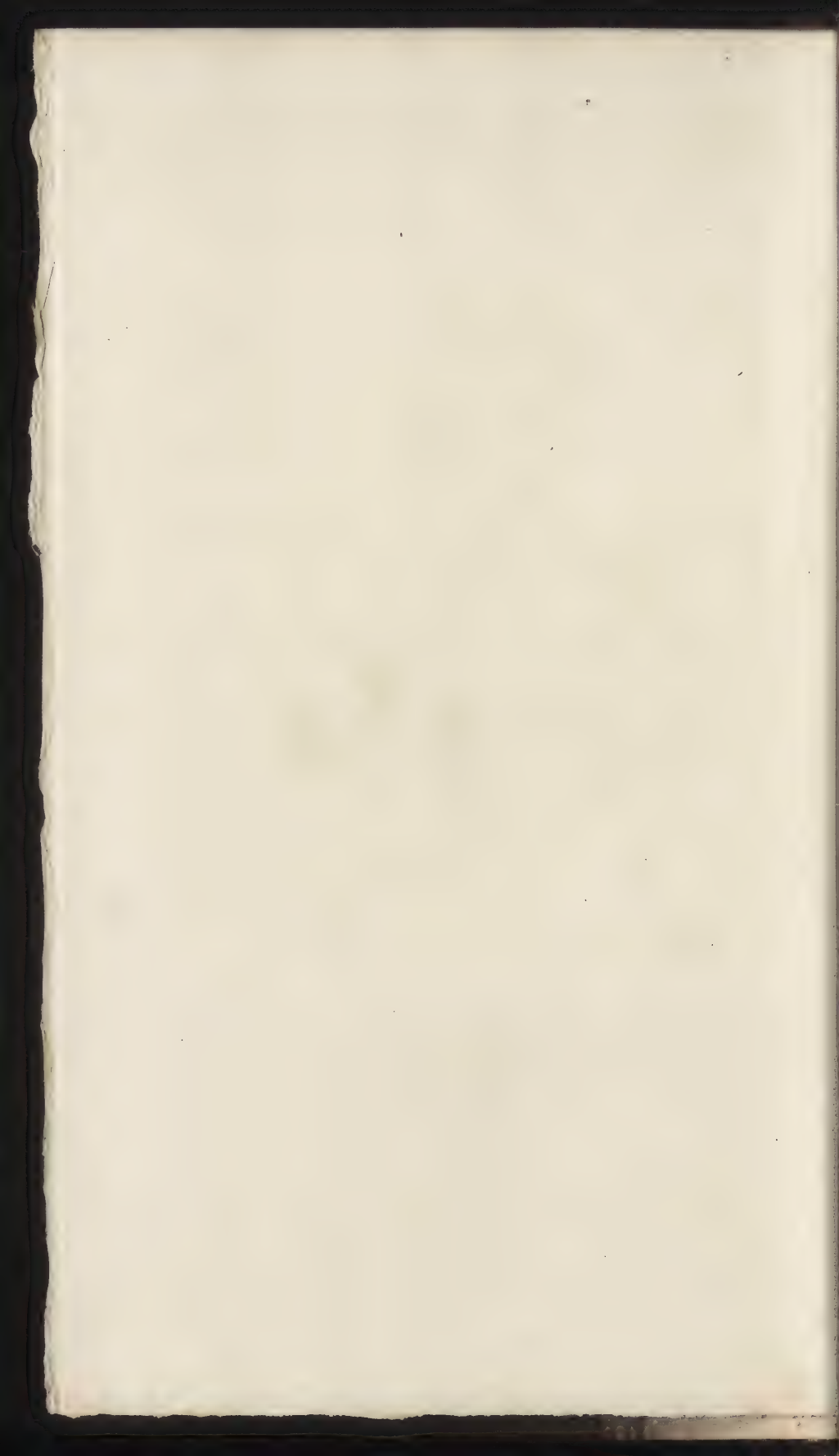






FRANCES DAUGHTER OF SIR RICHARD NAGLE BART  
 AND OF CATHARINE FITZGERALD OF PUNCHAR'S GRANGE  
 AND THE WIFE OF OLIVER JOHN DOWELL GRACE OF MANNUA HOUSE





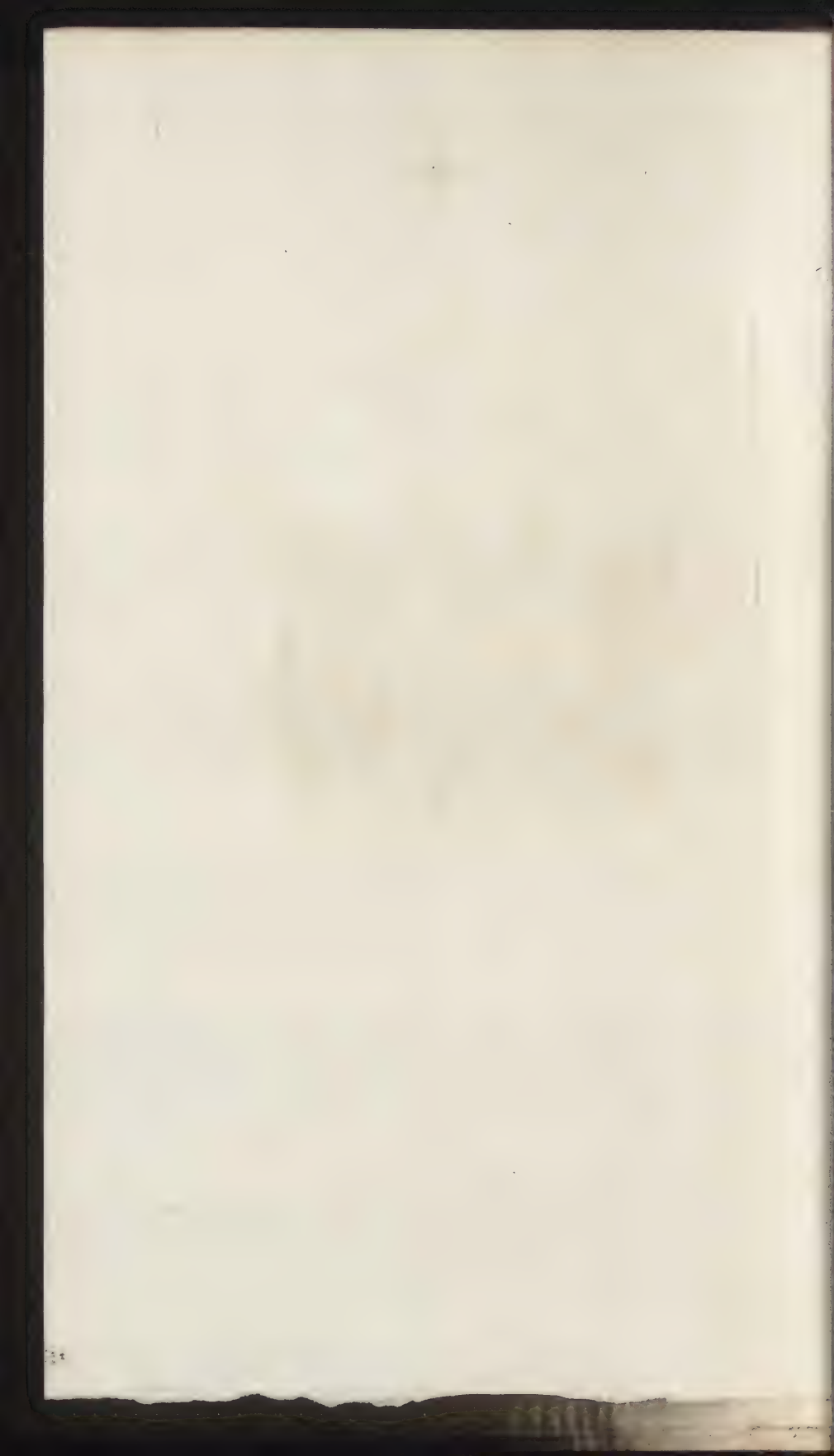
EN GRACE AFFIE

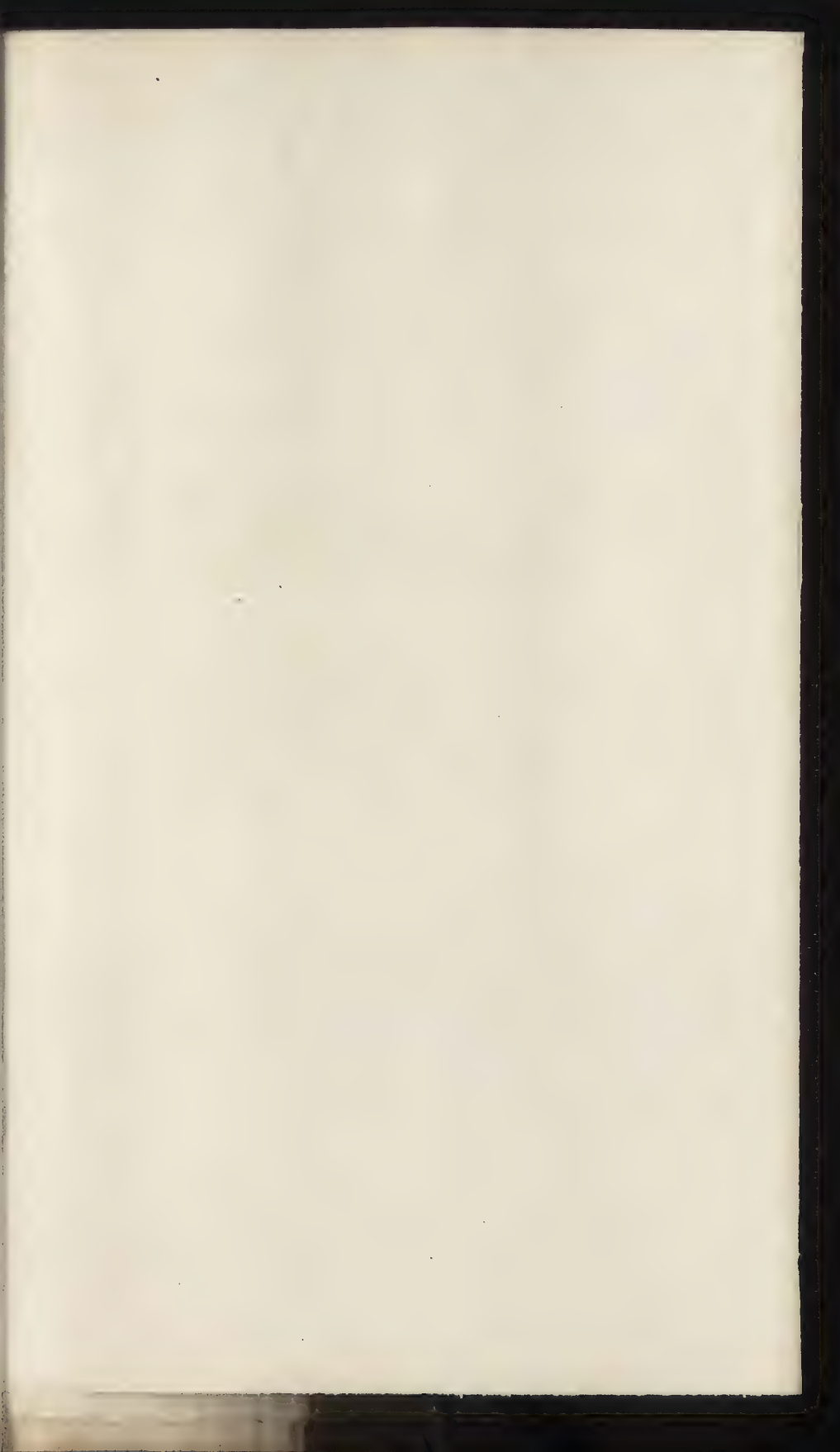


QUARTERINGS

- |                        |                   |               |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. Grace.              | 3. FitzPatrick.   | 7. Sheffield. |
| 2. Le General Windham. | 5. Butler/Cahier. | 8. Donnell.   |
| 5. Butler. Dunboyne.   | 4. Walsh.         | 9. Hudg.      |









arras of the spiral parts of the pinnacle stands central over each pediment. Twelve carved crockets orna-

and on the sinister side the letter G. with the figures 18 under it, viz. S. G.—1818. These letters are exact facsimilies of the capitals used in a copy at Gracefield library of the folio edition of Chaucer, “Imprinted at London by Jhon Kyngston dwellyng in Poules churchyarde, anno 1561.” The armorial achievement of the Gracefield family, as blazoned in the entries of the office of arms, consists of thirty-five quarterings; but in some old book-plates of only four quarterings, and subscribed “Michael Grace, esq. 1712,” the sinister supporter, a boar, is erroneously represented by the engraver, as argent, instead of or, as at present borne. Of the splendor of heraldic emblazonment,

an only son, sir Edmund Grace, a knight of Malta, living 1778, whose admission to that most illustrious order of knighthood was necessarily accompanied by a genealogical document, exhibiting the thirty-two quarters, and the other usual proofs of noble origin, which are strictly required from all its members. A counterpart of this very curious instrument, as prepared for sir Edmund Grace’s admission, is still in the possession of the Grace family.

‡ See p. 26.—Lapidary inscriptions are confessedly the most difficult species of composition, and so rarely has complete success crowned the attempt, that the author has seldom seen six lines together, either in position or style, which pleased his ear or satisfied his judgment. The following remarks are merely such as a rapid review of the respective epitaphs suggest.—“*Infra virtutes*,” viz. in the two last lines, for we must not understand it of the tomb within, though Ben Johnston writes,

“ Underneath this tomb doth lie  
As much virtue as could die, &c.”

And as we will subsequently read on the tomb of Frances Grace,

“ ————— ad urnam  
Franciscæ accedas; inspice, lumen habes, &c.”

The tomb cannot be said to inclose his or her virtues. We are taught by christianity to know, that the “divinæ particula auræ” soars far



ment this part, which terminates in a large enriched finial. The roof|| is formed by the high pointed

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it is not necessary to speak: its beauties are so striking, as well as its intimations of family consequence so great, that most men, when they obtain a carriage by their industry, hasten to dignify it with a *coat* by their usurpation. A more solid proof of its utility (as men called practical may think it) is in the attestation, and a strong one it is, which it lends to the titles of property; for although, since the act of limitation has barred the claims of indefinite, or nearly indefinite antiquity, yet a property in descent, if the term may

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above the narrow precincts of a tomb. But as the mode of expression is sanctioned by authority, it may be thought hypercritical, perhaps, thus narrowly to scrutinize its introduction here.--“*Concordant blando nomine facta.*” These words constitute the motto of the family with the exception of the epithet “*blando,*” and the writer of this epitaph has thus ingeniously contrived to empanel them in his composition—“*Sponte remotus erat.*” In the same spirit as

----- summo  
 “Grata Deo summum clauserat illa diem,”

On Dame Mary Grace's Tomb in Jerpoint Abbey, who died in 1605. “*Integer atque pius, Sponsae, &c.*” In these few words we are presented with the complete character of the noblest work of God—a good man. “He is just; he is religious; and to his spouse and offspring he is affectionate. He is kindly and liberal towards all, and with resignation he is removed from this life.” Of the kindness and liberality thus mentioned, the following instance may be adduced. Under the short gleam of prosperity enjoyed by king James's party in Ireland, this gentleman, though siding with that unfortunate monarch, and holding the high office of chief remembrancer under him, threw open his house at Shanganagh, as a place of sure refuge to the helpless wives and children of the absent protestants. This service, so valuable at such a season, was gratefully acknowledged in the petition of the pro-

|| For this Note, see page 40.

gothic arch of the upper chamber, and is covered with a strong flag-stone brought from the Boleyn quar-

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be allowed, may brave both sir W. Blackstone and an act of parliament. But it may not only protect property in possession, it may even sometimes regain it to its rightful owner; and a single glance at a family escutcheon is said not only to have induced a claim to a considerable estate, but to have established that claim. In a more recent instance, a connection of the writer's had bequeathed to him a landed property of 5000*l.* per ann. on this very account of similarity in the bearings of his shield to the arms of the earls of Desmond, from which unfortunate branch of the noble and ancient house of Fitz-Gerald, the testator claimed his descent. Still higher considerations are involved in the science. The knightly princes, and lords and heroes who

---

testant gentry of the Queen's county to King William, that its beneficent author should be exempted from the penalties incurred by his attachment to the fortunes of the fallen prince. It is but just to King William's memory to add, that with the prayer of this petition, he not only immediately complied, but expressed his satisfaction at being enabled so to do, in favour of conduct so honourable and humane.

\* See p. 30.---The Rathvilly family of Murray in co. Carlow, (now extinct) was descended from the Elibank branch of this noble house. Sir Patrick Murray, lord Elibank, had issue by his 2d wife (Helen, daughter of sir James Lindsay, knight,) the hon. Walter Murray of Rathvilly, who married Jane, sister of Edward Butler, 2d lord viscount Galmoy, and deceasing in 1695, was succeeded by his son William, who married Mary, 3d daughter of Oliver Grace of Shanganagh, but died in 1696 without issue, on which his sister Elizabeth Murray, the wife of Thomas Clarke of Seskin, county of Kilkenny, became his heir. Her son James Clarke, had issue Thomas Clarke of Landrecy in Flanders, the father of Henry-James-William Clarke duke of Feltrè, field marshal in the French service, minister at war, &c. &c. to Louis XVIII,

ries on sir Wm. Grace's estate nearly 3 inches thick, and so closely jointed that the whole presents to the eye an even surface like one vast flag, with mock joints

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under the guidance, rather than the command of Godfrey of Bouillon, are for ever commemorated in the pages of Tasso, were known to each other, and to their foes by the bearings upon their shields; and in fact all our modern terms, shields, coats of arms, bearings, &c. are little more than synonymes, expressive of the practice. The two roses, the white and the red, so fatal to our Norman lineage, so favorable to English liberty, did indeed mark out the two royal parties in their bloody suit to the crown; but each individual, noble, knight, gentleman, bore still the peculiar impress of his own family upon his shield. If it be conceded, that the histories of families are illustrated by

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† See p. 31.--This epitaph, which is addressed to unbelievers, does not seem to have been written with much perspicuity.—“*Qui vagus obscurum fidei.*” The obscurity of faith constitutes, in fact, the very merit of its existence; and if after mentioning the authority of St. Paul, it may be permitted to quote an uninspired, but most admirable author, his words may be adduced: “The merit of Faith,” says Dr. Johnson, “is every thing, for the most licentious profligate would not take the most beautiful woman to his arms within the view of hell’s flames.”—Faith is the substitute for both sight and tact, and in truth supersedes the necessity of either.—“*Quo luxit.*” Scilicet *lumine*; that is, as she had been so very much distinguished in life for her piety, so is the great example she exhibited, and the recollection of her virtues a sure beacon from the billows of unbelief to the tranquil port of religion. “*In arce Deo.*” The accuracy of the latin would perhaps be more obvious if the proposition were expressed, *cum deo*, or *simul cum deo*. The two last lines of this epitaph remind us of the following distich by Plato on a beautiful girl whom he called *Aster*.

Ἀστὴρ πρὶν μὲν ἑλάμπετο ἐνὶ ζῳόσιν ἑὸς  
 Νῦν δέ, θανὼν, λάμπει ἐσπερος ἐν φθιμένοις.  
 A morning star late *Stella* shone most bright,  
 But *Stella* now illuminates the night.

orlines, which intersecting each other at right angles form courses of 10 inches by 6. A groove is sunk in

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heraldic evidences, the concession must be equally made, that in a still greater degree, must the illustration be seen in the light lent by them to general history. "*Historia, Genealogia, Heraldica, testes temporum et veritatis.*" Most assuredly the names of Camden, of Dugdale, of Seagar, heralds by profession, stand prominently forward in this respect; and among our statesmen themselves, lord Burleigh, "*quem nomino honoris causâ*" as he felt the utility, so he cultivated the pleasure of a science, rich in its resources, various in its relationships, valuable in its applications. Sir George Carew earl of Totness, sir Henry Spelman, sir

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† See p. 32.—The representative of this family at the eventful period of the revolution was sir Richard Nagle, a member of the privy council, attorney-general, speaker of the House of Commons, and secretary of state for Ireland. The official weight and high talents of this distinguished statesman are well known to have been exerted in combating, and sometimes in curbing and defeating the selfish, narrow, and arbitrary measures which less disinterested and less enlightened advisers hurried their unfortunate master to adopt. That he did occasionally acquiesce in some unjustifiable measures cannot be denied, but this acquiescence has never been so much attributed to the dereliction of just principles as to the deficiency of political or physical firmness; a virtue which Oliver Grace of Shanganagh, his confidential friend as well as his colleague in king James's councils, endeavoured to inspire both by advice and example. Constitutional and humane sentiments were common to both, and both uniformly advocated a system of moderation and of unbiassed justice. This union of feelings was accompanied by a union also of family, Anne, the daughter of Oliver Grace, being married to Richard, the only son of sir Richard Nagle, after whose death she married, 2ndly, Edmund Butler, 5th lord Dunboyne, and had issue James, the 9th lord, and Pierce the 10th lord Dunboyne, whose only son Pierce, the 11th lord, dying unmarried in 1756, John Butler her 3d son, became the 12th and last lord Dunboyne.



the eave-course to receive the lower row of these ponderous flags, which are further secured and sup-

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Edward Coke, sir John Selden, Ralph Hollinshed, sir Robert Cotton, John Stowe, sir Thos. Bodley, William Prynne, bishop Burnet, Gregory King,\* sir George Mackenzie, Robert Harley the 1st earl of Oxford, bishop Percy, and Edmund Malone, may also be recorded in the list of men thus attached, from conviction of its value, to this science. These men were not solitary dreamers in their closets over their books and parchments, but they were active statesmen, warriors, general scholars; men who entered largely into, as they influenced greatly, the business of life. East Indian princes and their ministers, at the conclusion of their correspondence, whether public or private, do, instead of our European and courtly subscription, ask with great simplicity, "what can I say more?" We can say more. Lord Bacon, he who "*instar omnium*," erected himself above his times, above his race, and pointed out the pathways to future knowledge, and the steps by which those pathways were to be trodden: lord Bacon, as he appreciated the

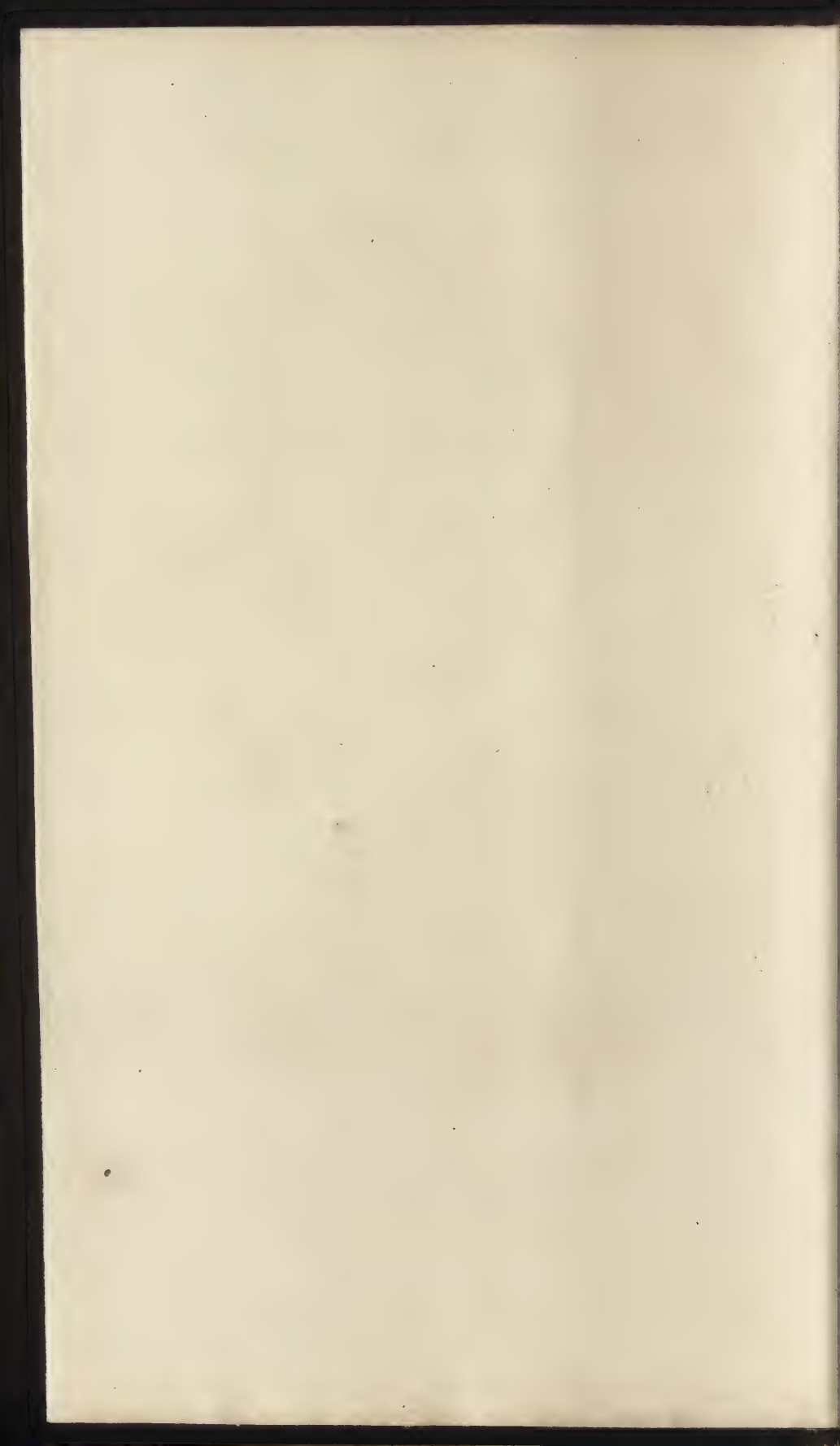
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\* This ingenious and modest man, says Chalmers, was born the 15th, of December, 1648, in the parish of Stowe, at Litchfield, which was also the birth place of Ashmole and of the father of Camden. He had distinguished himself as a herald under Camden, and the tendency of his genius afterwards led him to political arithmetic in an age when the science of statesmen was brought into repute by men of extraordinary powers. Gregory King produced his political conclusions in 1698 which he allowed Dr. Davenant, a well-known writer in these times, to peruse and garble. The gratitude of Davenant spoke of Gregory King as a "jewel who was fit for any statesman's cabinet." Chalmers observes that as he surpassed Petty as a political calculator, he must be allowed to be a master of political arithmetic, and that as a herald he was ranked next in knowledge to Glover who was deemed the first, and was the instructor of Camden. He died the 29th of August 1712.



*fr verulam*

FRANCIS BACON, LORD VERULAM.









*Edmund Campian, Jesuit.*

*Ob. 1581. Etatis Sux 41.*

ported by strong iron cramps and holdfasts, let into the edge of each flag, between the joints. These

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value, so he pursued the examination of this mighty and brilliant chain by which civilization is bound together. It will be subsequently seen that his opinion respecting the necessary barbarism, so to speak, of every nation, not preserving family registers, nor caring for family descents (stirpes) has been not only expressed, but its solidity established. But a science so connected with baronial pride, so implicated in family feelings, and so operative upon property, was in this country utterly neglected and absolutely extinct in the very quarter where it should have been most cultivated, (in the Herald's Office,) until the appointment there of sir William Betham, an Englishman; in the same manner as general Vallancey, also from England, had previously illustrated the language and antiquities of the island. If we ascend still higher up and then redescend to our own times, we shall find the names of sir George Carew, of Fynes Morrison, of sir John Davis; of sir William Petty, statesmen as well as antiquaries, of Edmund Spencer, of Hollinshed, of Campion, of Ware, of Story, of archbishop King, of bishop Nicholson, of Carte, of Lodge, of Campbell, of Grose, of Beauford, of Young, of Curwen, of Plowden, of Wakefield, all Englishmen, who either rescued from oblivion their contemporary transactions, or enriched our sphere of local knowledge with the substance of Irish MSS. and of official records, or penetrated the dark and intricate recesses of antiquity, or rectified and enlarged the researches of others. Bishop Percy also, incidentally it is true, has touched upon the subject. But while we thus own with gratitude our obligations to those writers, it may perhaps be prudent not to contrast with it the apathy of our own countrymen. At this very instant, Mr. Brewer, with the pervasive and



unyielding ligaments are consequently wholly imperceptible. The stones forming the eave-course are 2

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searching eye of an antiquary, is collecting notitia of Irish monuments, upon which we patriots idly stare, as we pass them by. It is however by no means here meant to insinuate that latterly we have altogether wanted either amateurs or authors as antiquaries. The late lord Mountmorres, and the present earl of Ross, Mr. C. O'Connor of Ballinagar, and his grandson Dr. C. O'Connor of Stowe, Messrs. Smith, Simon, Harris, Archdall, Whitelaw, Ledwich, Cooper Walker, Tighe, Monck-Mason, Hardiman, and the author of these volumes, have shewn that as they loved, so they understood the subject. But these names are in fact exceptions, and mark still more strongly by contrast, the national indifference: they just peep out, a few stars twinkling through the general gloom.

|| See p. 34.—St. Doulough's church near Swords, in co. Dublin, suggested the idea to Mr. Trench of Heywood, in this county, of recommending the construction of a stone roof. Complete success, as well in regard to appearance as to strength, was the natural result of that exquisite taste and skill for which this accomplished gentleman is distinguished. His own beautiful demesne of Heywood affords a singularly happy illustration of the rare union of a refined judgment with the soundest experience both in architectural and rural embellishments; while his society and his house must at the same time evince his love and knowledge of the fine arts in general. The venerable edifice of St. Doulough was founded prior to the invasion of the English under earl Strongbow, in the reign of Henry the 2d. and exhibits a style of architecture wholly different from the most ancient and religious structures now remaining in any of the other







*Lithographed by Wyld & King*

*10, Bayswater Terrace, London.*

INTERIOR VIEW OF THE MONUMENTAL CHAMBER  
OF THE GRACE MAUSOLEUM.

feet 8 inches deep by 8 inches thick, and project before the face of the wall 8 inches. Both eave-courses may almost be considered as a single stone, not only from the firm union with iron of the several side divisions, but also from the joining of the whole east eave-course to the western with two wrought iron chain bars 3 inches square which pass through the north and south gables. The walls batter on the outside and diminish on the inside from 2 feet 6 inches at the offset to 2 feet 3 inches in thickness at the eave-course. They are constructed in the best manner throughout, and are faced with punched lime-stone, brought from Skehena quarry, formed into regular courses,

To these details of the exterior may be added a short description of the interior appearance of the monumental or upper chamber. This apartment, which, in reference to the site it occupies, might with some propriety be denominated the *chapel*, is finished in a chaste and beautiful manner, corresponding in style, with the exterior of the edifice. Its dimensions are 15 feet 2 inches in length,

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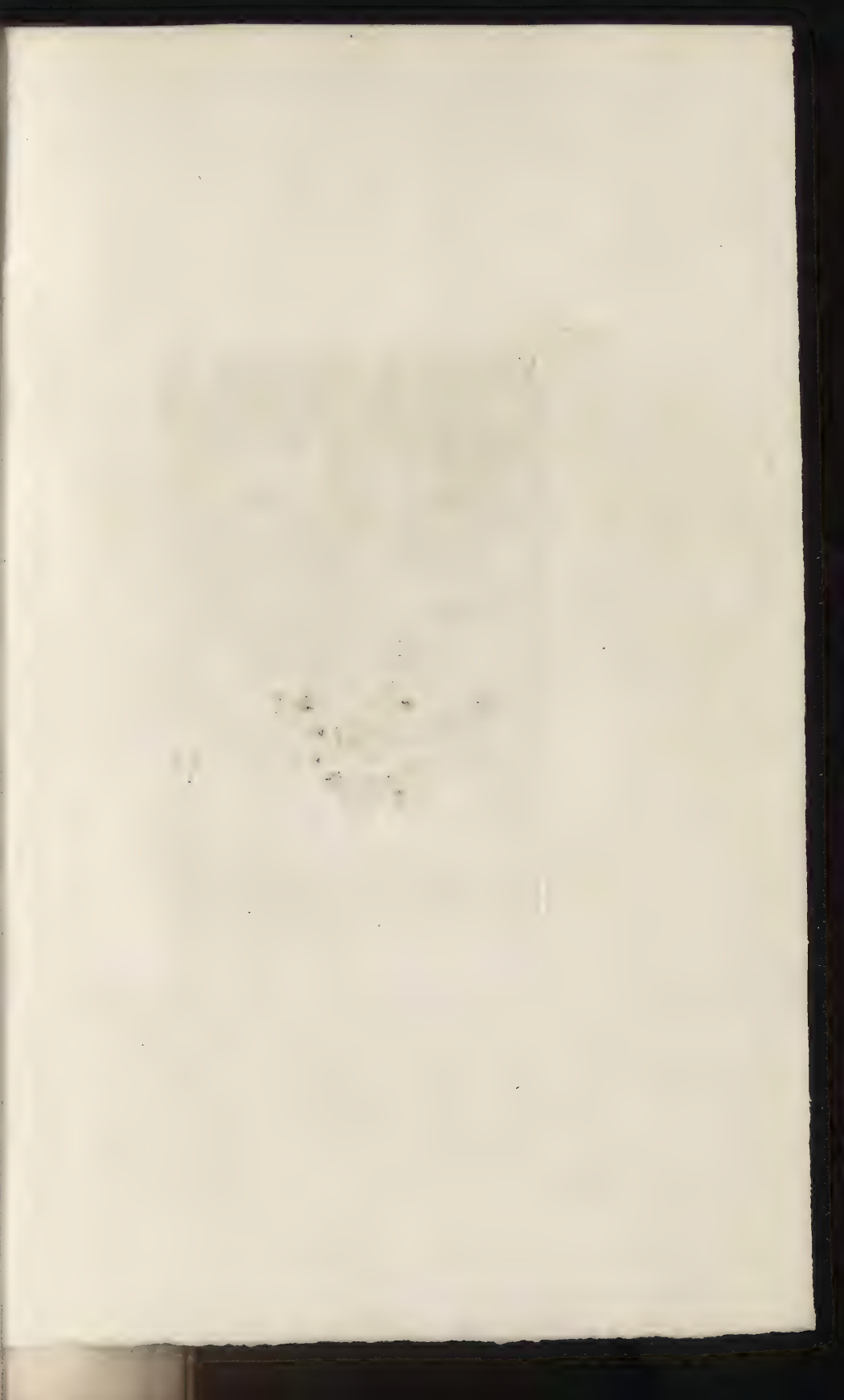
western countries of Europe. St. Doulough's church is remarkably small, and is covered with circular stone arches under a stone pediment roof. This roof may be considered as still perfect in all material respects; and any injury or defect to be discovered in it has been evidently occasioned, not by the ceaseless effort of time, but solely by the destructive hand of man. King's college chapel at Cambridge, probably the most beautiful building of the florid gothic style in the world, has also a stone internal roofing, of which several of the key stones are estimated at the enormous weight of five tons.

10 feet 8 inches in breadth, 8 feet high from the floor to the impost or springing, and 14 feet 9 inches to the vertex of the vaulted ceiling. The principal monument which occupies almost the entire of the north end exhibits a very elegant specimen of gothic architecture executed in Kilkenny marble. It consists of three compartments, each containing an inscriptional tablet, surrounded by a handsome moulded frame.\* The centre compartment is crowned with a label richly decorated with crockets and terminated with a beautiful finial. On the inscriptional tablet beneath this label an armorial shield in bold alto relievo, bearing five coats with two crests and mottoes, further harmonizes with the enriched character of this

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\* The epitaphs to the memory of the late Michael Grace of Gracefield, and of his wife Mary Plunket of Dunsoghly castle, are cut on the centre tablet, while the two narrow side tablets receive brass plates on which other epitaphs are engraved. On the centre tablet are also the armorial bearings mentioned in the text. They are similar to those already described on the south exterior wall, excepting that the coat of Plunket (viz. sable, a bend argent and in chief a tower of the second) is borne on an escutcheon of pretence, and that the crest belonging to that family (viz. a horse passant argent) appears as the sinister crest. A well known English architect was of opinion that a corresponding monument could not be executed in London for less than 150*l*. This was erected by Mr. Dowling of Kilkenny, whose demand, together with that for designs, and working plans (exclusive of the brass side tablets) amounted to the moderate sum of 50*l*. The following are the epitaphs alluded to, and subjoined are other inscriptions, which also occupy mural monuments in this chamber.

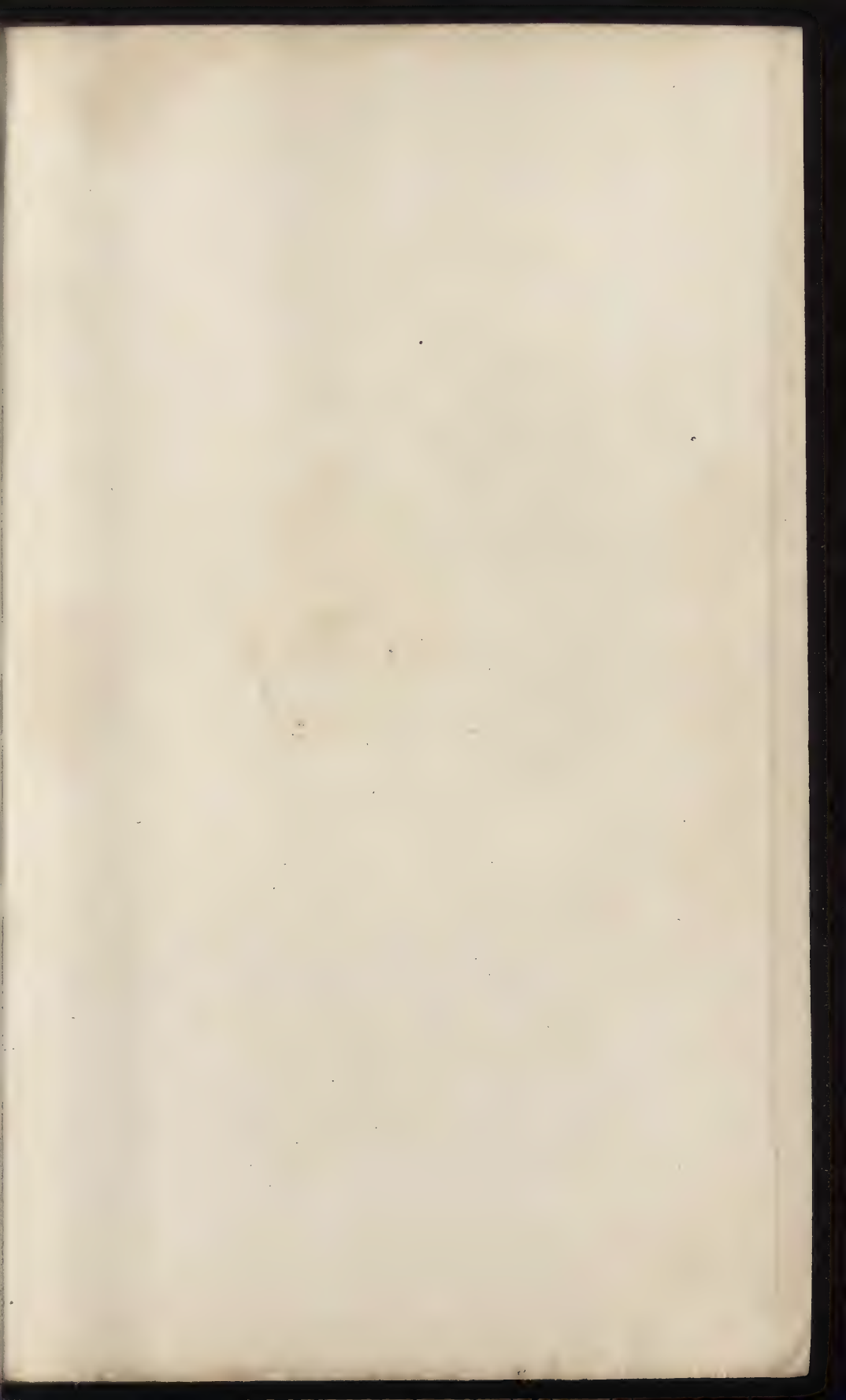








*Michael Grace & Co.*  
*of GRACEFIELD Esq.*  
1767





Let. pinx.

Robinson sc.

MICHAEL GRACE OF GRACEFIELD ESQ.  
SON OF OLIVER GRACE, AND OF MARY DOWELL OF MANTON HOUSE.

OB. 1783 ET 50

CONCORDANT NOMINE FACTA

B. G.

style of architecture. An ornamental buttress stands on each side of the large compartment, and separates

I. On the 2d Michael Grace of Gracefield, eldest son of the 2d Oliver of the same.

D. O. M.

Memoriæ sacrum

Michaëlis Grace de Gracefield in hoc comitatu armigeri,  
Oliverii Grace armigeri filii et hæredis ;

Qui

Ob eximium, quo in literis cum veteribus  
Tum recentioribus, versatus est studium ;

Mirum animi candorem,  
Singularem morum suavitatem,  
Illibatam pectoris integritatem,  
Sinceram erga Deum pietatem

Exitit

Spectatissimus.

Non minus dilectus vixit quam desideratus decessit.

Natus est apud Gracefield A. D. MDCCXXXV,

Uxorem duxit A. D. MDCCLXV,

Denatus est apud Eblanam die Aug. XXV;

Et in hoc sacrario

I<sup>o</sup>. die Sep. A. D. MDCCLXXXV,

Sepultus est.

\*Desine me miseris, Conjux, deflere querelis ;

Fatorum leges nil revocare potest :

Non bona facta, fides, non connubialia jura.—

Certa manent omnes fata.—“ Memento mori.”

Amoris et desiderii perpetuum hoc monumentum amantissima filia  
unica ac hæres posuit Alicia.

\* The lines and sentiments of this tetrastic are simple and unaffected, but they are also extremely pretty and full of tenderness. Cicero somewhere calls this touching simplicity of style “ Quædam negligentia diligens.”—“ *Desine me miseris*, &c.” In composing this and the following tetrastic, which is in answer to it, the writer probably had in view the beautiful elegy of Propertius, one of the most pathetic compositions of all antiquity, beginning

“ *Desine, Paule, meum lacrymis urgere sepulchrum  
Panditur ad nullas janua nigra preces.*”



it from the narrow compartments on the sides.—  
These buttresses are 10 inches in breadth, having a

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Gabriel Altilius<sup>s</sup> commences his elegy on the death of Sannazaro's mother, in a similar way:

"Desinite, ah! lacrymis tam sanctos lædere manes;  
Vos vetat Elysiis illa récepta choris."

At Clifton in Somersetshire, Sir William Draper has, with a pen still more vigorously wielded than his sword, inscribed upon a cenotaph, erected by him to the memory of his companions, who fell in the attack upon Manilla,

"Parce triumphales lacrymis aspergere lauros."

To this line, so round, so beautiful, we may assign the artifice of introducing so repeatedly the liquid letter *R*, as may be further illustrated by the line in Virgil's first Eclogue

"Formosam resonare doces Amaryllida sylvas."

A line, which Dr. Johnson, speaking "*ex cathedra*," as he ~~was~~ wont to do, pronounced the most beautiful ever written. He probably did not immediately recal the exquisite verse in the second book of the Iliad, where the bees are described as clustering about the flowers in the genial hours of May;

Βοτρυδὴν δὲ πύκνους ἐν' ἄλυσιν διαγινώσιν.

As bees o'er flowers in spring in clusters fly.

The reader, it may be presumed, sees, as he reads, the image thus presented. Lucian in his discourse on mourning (*περὶ πένθους*.) makes a departed youth thus answer the frantic sorrows of his father "Unhappy mortal, why do you thus lament aloud? why do you cause me so much pain? cease to tear your hair, I am far more fortunate than yourself—why then do you misceal me and term me wretched? "*Non bona facta, fides*."—As between man and man the importance, as well as the necessity of good works, need not be insisted upon, because without them, society becomes either a mere rope of sand, or a chain of mutual inflictions; so in our relationships to a higher power, they are valuable, only as they are evidences of our faith. That higher power wants not our assistance: but it exacts our gratitude, founded upon our belief. "*Connubialia jura*." When the sacredness of the connubial pledge, as well as the felicity arising from its observance, is



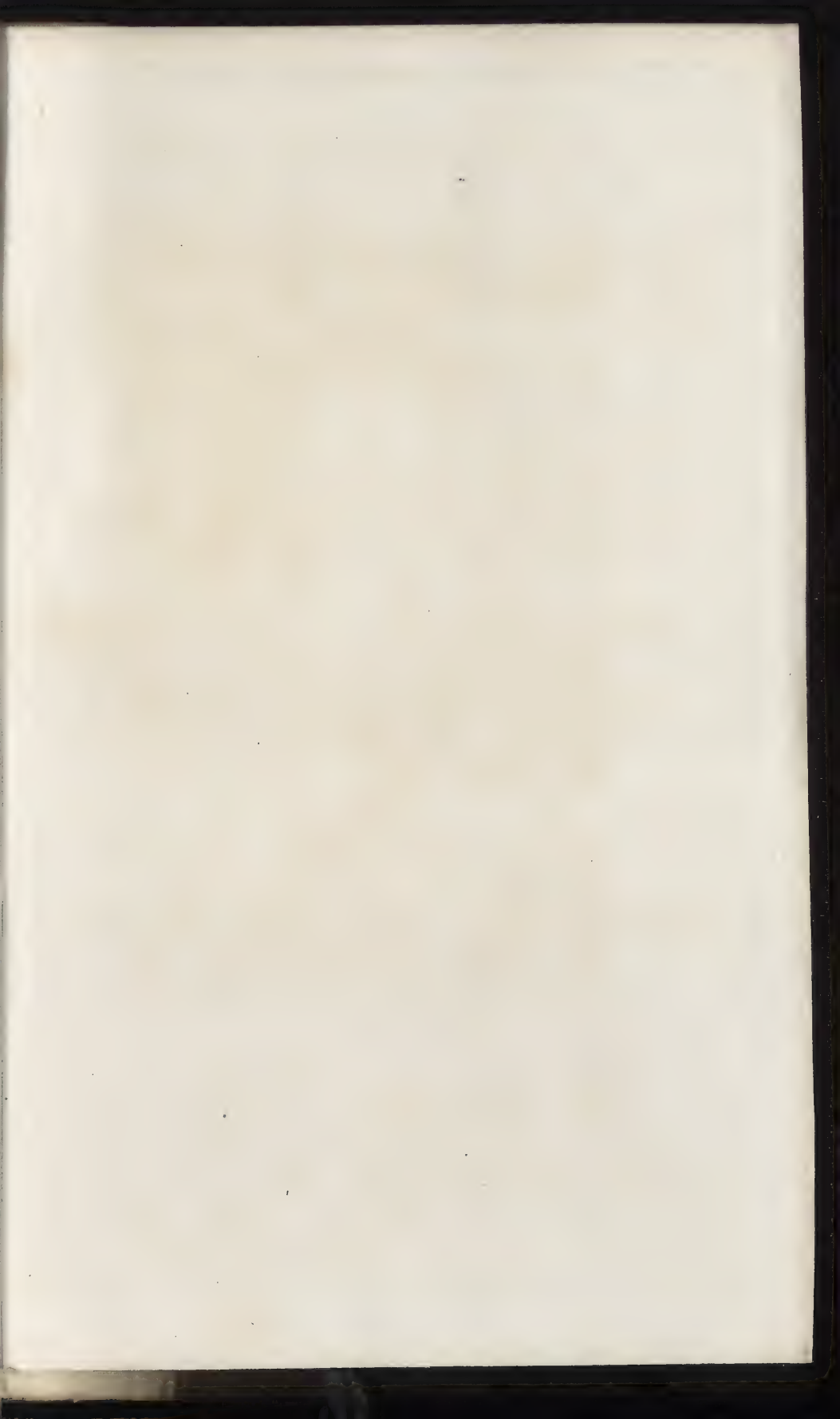


Mr. Kneller pinxit

Goussier fecit

ALEXANDER POPE ESQ.  
Ætatis 24.

London. Printed for J. Bell British Library Strand July 10<sup>th</sup> 1787.





To the Right Honourable  
The Earl of Oxford.  
Upon a piece of News in Mist, that the  
Rev. Mr W. refus'd to write against Mr Pope  
because his best Patron had a Friendship  
for the said P.

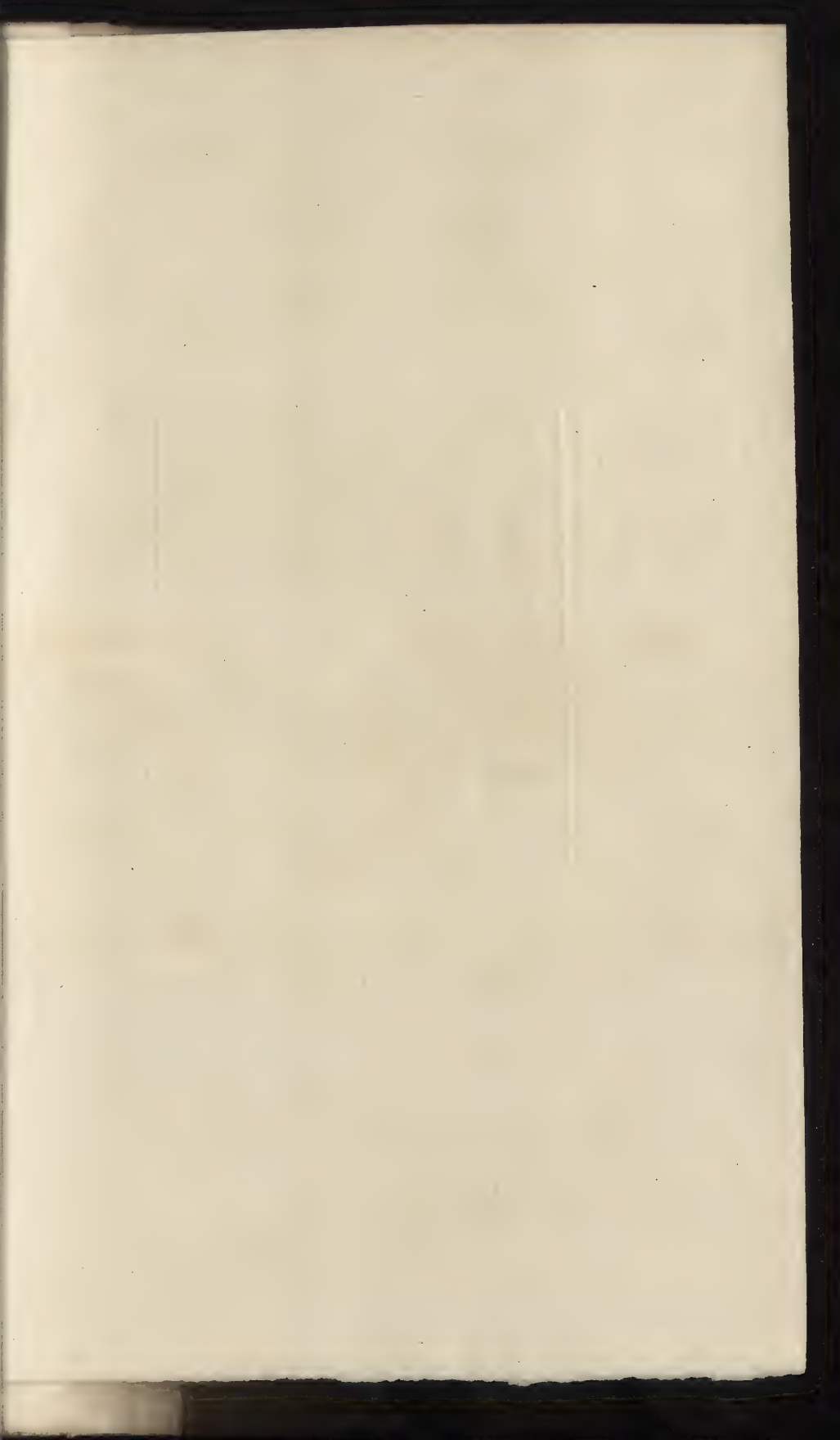
1.  
Wesley, if Wesley tis they mean,  
They say, on Pope would fall  
Would his best Patron let his Pen  
Discharge his inward Gall.

2.  
What Patron this, a doubt must be  
Which none but You can clear,  
Or Father Francis cross the Sea,  
Or else Earl Edward here.

3.  
That both were good must be confest  
And much to both he owes.  
But which to Him will be the best  
The Lord of Oxford knows.

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To \_\_\_\_\_  
The Right Hon. the  
Earl of Oxford in  
Dover Street.





Horace, on Ber. Lord Grey

S. O.

J. W. H. & Co.

moulded water table at about one half their height, and pannelled from thence upwards. The bottom of

considered, we see the strongest possible bond, by which rational beings are connected together, as from it, life and virtue in the offspring must be the consequence, where the obligations of those laws are duly inculcated. It is true, as is here said, "*Certa manent omnes fata.*" — "*Omnibus mors communis est,*" but for this very and most decisive reason, are the laws guarding the matrimonial connection to be most strictly kept, as it is only by their observance in the first instance, that in the second, this gaol, which has and can have no second, can be reached, and reached with safety. We may grieve: we may tremble, but thither we must go, for

" La Pauvre en sa cabane, où le chaume le couvre,  
Est sujet à ses lois;  
Et la garde, qui veille aux barrières du Louvre,  
Ne défend pas nos Rois."

In Quarles' Emblems "*pæcæ Alexandri Pope*" there are many not merely beautiful, but exquisite passages. In his emblem of Time, represented by the usual figure with his accompaniment of a scythe, he is made also to hold a patent from heaven for the discharge of his office, and he thus speaks

" Each day, each hour  
My patent gives me power

To strike the peasant's thatch, and shake the princely tower."

This is not surely a mere translation of Horace,

Pallida mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernæ  
Regumque turres.

or it is something better—perhaps a great deal better.

II. On Mary, wife of the 2d Michael Grace of Gracefield, and daughter of Nicholas Plunket\* of Dunsoghly-castle, county of Dublin, and of <sup>Maria, daughter of</sup> Daniel Dunne of Brittas-castle in the Queen's county:

D. O. M.

\* Memoræ sacrum

Mariæ Grace filiæ et coheredis Nicolai Plunket  
De castello Dunsoghly in comitatu Eblanensi armigeri,

\* For this note, see succeeding page.



each pannel is adorned with a handsome gothic flower, and the top with a lancet-head and cusps,||

---

Et viduæ Michaelis Grace de Gracefield in hoc comitatu armigeri ;

Quæ

Erga egentes maxima charitate,

Amicos summa probitate,

Parentes singulari pietate,

Conjugem fidelissimo amore,

Deum insigni cultu,

Exstitit

Spectatissima.

Sic, fide integra et christianis virtutibus prædita,

Et, cælo jam natura, decessit.

Nata est apud castellum de Dunsoghly, A. D. M,DCC,XXXIV,

Nupta est, A. D. M,DCC,LXV,

Denata est apud Eblanam die Oct. IX,

Et in hoc sacrario

XIVo. die Oct. A. D. M,DCC,XCVII,

Sepulta est.

†Te sequor, O Conjux ! etenim mors janua vitæ est ;

Te sequor, et mortis carpo libenter iter.

Pax, socialis amor, pietas quoque nostra fuere :

Sic regna ambobus sint patefacta Dei.

Amoris et desiderii perpetuum hoc monumentum, amantissima

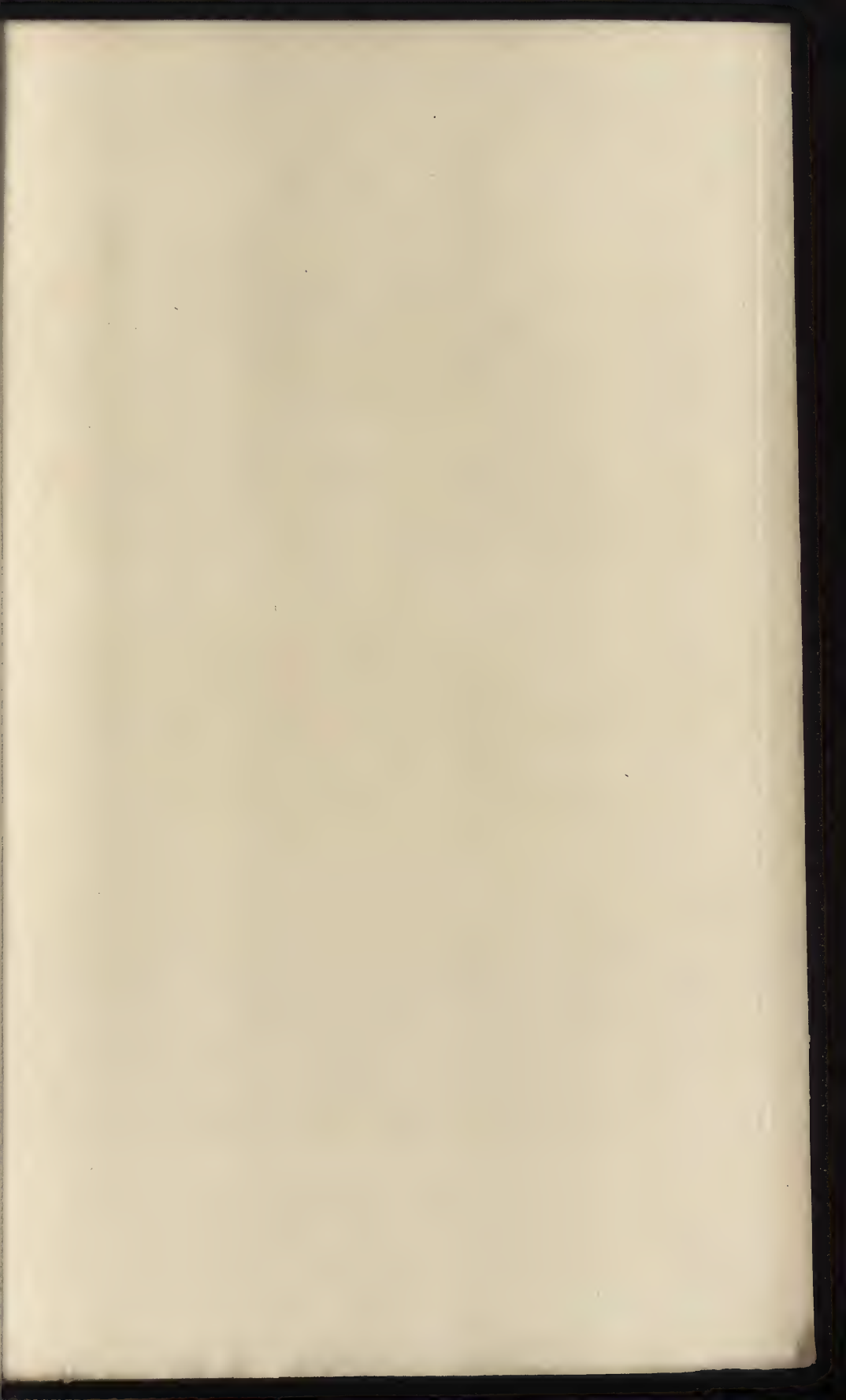
Filia unica ac hæres posuit Alicia.

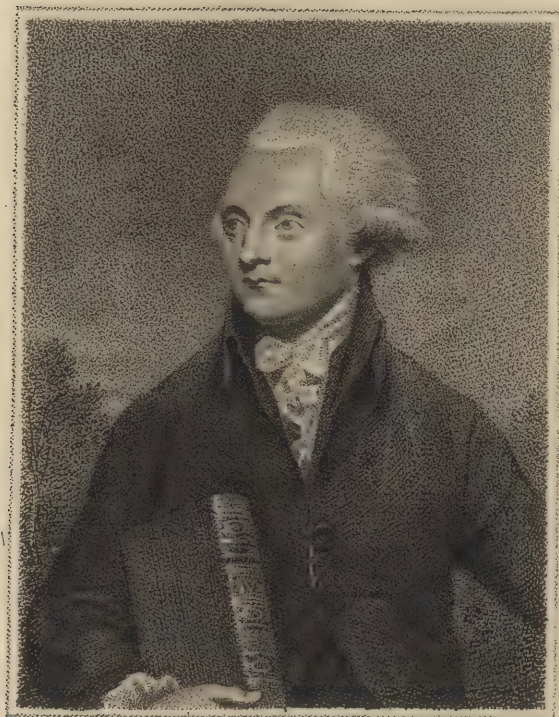
|| The former of these terms is derived from the resemblance of one figure to the top of a surgeon's lancet, and the latter from the affinity of the other to the horns or points of the moon—they are frequently made use of by Dr. Milner, Francis Grose, and other writers on gothic architecture.

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\* See p. 45.—The original attested pedigree illumed on vellum, and collected in 1675, by Rich. St. George, Ulster King of Arms ; for this gentleman's ancestor Nicholas Plunket esq. states, that the Dunsoghly branch of the Plunket family, is descended frsm Sir Rowland Plunket of Dunsoghly castle, the youngest son of sir Christopher Plunket, baron

† For this note, see succeeding page.





E. MALONE ESQ<sup>r</sup>

*Engraved by Bartolozzi from a Picture painted by Sir Jos<sup>th</sup> Reynolds.*

London Printed for J. Bell Britains Library Strand May 6<sup>th</sup> 1787.

forming a kind of trefoil figure. Pediments and pinnacles richly ornamented with crockets and finials

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of Killeen, and lord deputy of Ireland in 1432. Sir Rowland Plunket was appointed chief justice of the court of king's bench in 1446, and his son sir Thomas Plunket of Dunsoghly castle, who died 10th January, 1519, was chief justice of the court of common pleas temp. Henry VIII. Sir John Plunket of Dunsoghly, the grandson of sir Thomas, was also appointed in 1559, chief justice of the queen's bench. From him descended in the 7th generation Nicholas Plunket, mentioned in the text, whose estates ultimately devolved upon his three last surviving daughters, viz. 1st. Mary, the wife of Michael Grace of Gracefield, and of Dunsoghly castle also, which he acquired by this marriage. 2d. Catharine, the wife of Henry Malone of Pallas-park, whose only son Richard, inherited in 1817 the noble seat of Baronstown, with the other estates of his two cousins the right hon. Richard Malone, Lord Sunderlin and Edmund (Shakespear) Malone, Esq. 3d. Margaret, the wife of Francis Dunne of Brittas, whose eldest son, lieutenant general Edward Dunne, is married to Frances, sister of the right hon. Richard White earl of Bantry.

† See p. 46.—The observations on the general character of the foregoing tetrastich are applicable to this, which as an answer, is appropriate and most impressive. To lament over departed happiness is too often the lot of man in his domestic relationships, but here the memory of departed virtue is made, and deservedly made the base, upon which the hope of renewed bliss in a higher state of existence, is erected.—Then in its application also, as a reply, expressive of acquiescence in the request made by the former epitaph, it is not easy to imagine anything more in taste, any thing more touchingly pathetic. In Pope we likewise find a very pretty epitaph on bishop Atterbury which is a dialogue between that distinguished divine and his daughter. “*Te sequor O Conjux!*” Oh yes, beloved spouse, I cease to mourn thee, who art gone to the blissful regions of eternal life; but I will follow thee, if to follow thee be permitted.—“*Etenim mors janua vitæ.*” These words are in reply to the last line of the other epitaph, viz. *certa manent omnes fata.*” And thus speaks Manilius;

“*Solvite mortales animos, curamque levate,  
Totque supervacuis vitam deflere querelis;  
Fata regunt orbem, certa stant omnia lege.*”



finish the buttresses at top, and are nearly of the same description as those mentioned on the outside

To the same purpose is the following distich, cited, I think, in Misson's travels.

"Mors mortis morti mortem nisi morti dedisset,  
Æternæ vitæ janua clausa foret."

And this by Pallados, from the Greek Anthologia.

Σῶμα πάθος ψυχῆς, ἄδης, μοῖρ', ἄχθος, ἀνάγκη,  
Καὶ δισμὸς κράτερος, καὶ κόλασις βασάνων.  
ἀλλ' ὅταν ἐξήλθῃ τοῦ σώματος, ὡς ἀπὸ δισμῶν  
Τοῦ θανάτου, φεύγει ζῶν ἐπ' αἰθέρων.

The soul's dark prison is this mortal coil,  
It's hell, its punishment, its painful toil,  
It's galling chain, it's sharp tormenting goad,  
It's pathless error, and it's tiresome load :  
But when the soul its earthly cell disdains,  
Bursts from the body, as from ruthless chains,  
Death's gloomy threshold pass'd and worldly strife,  
It soars triumphant to eternal life.

There is more christianity here than we usually expect to find in compositions of heathenish origin. Christianity possesses "the sure and certain hope," but beyond all doubt every feeling and cultivated mind must, at all times and under all forms of religion, have felt this last, as it is the highest, of impulses. Again, how terse, how forcible, how conclusive is the following brief address recorded in Gruter's Greek funeral inscriptions.

ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΕ ΧΡΗΣΤΕ ΧΑΙΡΕ.

Nicephore vir bone, gaude.

It is predicated that he is virtuous ; the consequence is at hand. There is cause for joy. "*Te sequor*" being repeated in the second line breathes much of the pathetic. "*Pax, socialis amor, pietas, &c.*" in reply to the third line of the tetrastic, viz. *non bona facta, fides, &c.* 'Tis true we have past a life of piety and conjugal love ; why then should we fear death ? "*mortem timere crudelius est quam mori.*" A life of piety and love must be to the happy regions of eternal bliss a passport which the sting of death itself can never invalidate. A more general or

of the building, except that moulded corbels occupy in the former the same place that the heads of kings,

indeed a more particular commentary cannot perhaps be found for these two tetrastics than the two following short poems from the fifth book of the epistles of James de la Croix.

*Prosopopœia filii defuncti ad patrem.*

“Ob mea fata, pater, lacrymas ne funde perennes ;  
His mihi facta quies, crux mea, morsque fuit.  
Corpus in hoc terræ gremio requiescit, Olympum  
Mens tenet, et trini gaudet amore Dei, &c.”

*Prosopopœia patris ad filium defunctum.*

“Quod lacrymis defuncti meis, tua funera, fili,  
Prosequor et primi tristia damna tori,  
Hoc musæ meruere tuæ, pietasque, fidesque  
Atque inculpatæ simplicitatis amor, &c.”

III. On Frances, wife of Sheffield Grace\* son of Michael Grace of Gracefield, and daughter of John Bagot of Castle-Bagot, co. Dublin.

†Nobilis ingenio, mitis, formosa, pudica,  
Francesca, exiguo hic cespite tecta jaces ;  
Sed non tota : — Animus cæli loca læta petivit :  
Solvere virtutis præmia terra nequit.  
Quicquid amor, sincera fides, pietasque jubebant,  
Sedula fecisti Filia, Sponsa, Parens.  
Non luxus tibi mollis amor, non cura decoris ;  
Unica cura inopes ; et Deus unus amor.  
Religio flevit, flêrunt Virtusque, Pudorque ;  
Matribus exemplum, Virginibusque decus :  
Sheffieldus flevit, pangens lacrymabile carmen,  
Quod tibi perpetui pignus amoris erit.  
Æternum fleret, lucis pertæsus et auræ,  
Flere Deo vivam ni putet esse nefas.  
Concordes animas Christus revocabit in unum,  
Pax ubi sancta manet, nec dirimendus amor.

De Francesca Grace, alias Bagot, uxore Sheffieldi Grace ;  
obiit die 3 Maii, Anno Domini 1742, ætatis suæ 32.

\* † For these two notes, see succeeding page.

&c. do in the latter. This monument is 10 feet in height from the base of the buttress to the top of the

\* See p. 49.—Mrs. Sheffield Grace was the daughter of John Bagot of Kilmactalway, now Castle-bagot, in the county of Dublin, by his wife Helen, daughter of William Cooke, and sister of Thomas Cooke, both of Painstown, in the county Carlow. Thomas Browne, 4th lord viscount Kenmare, acquired the Painstown estates by his marriage in 1750, with Anne, the only child of this Thomas Cooke. They have been since purchased by the late colonel Bruen; and Painstown must, as *Oak Park*, be still considered one of the finest demesnes in this country.

† See p. 49.—The reader will easily perceive in these lines many touches of true pathos and affectionate recollections. Upon occasions, at once so lugubrious and so consolatory, the “*solatia superstitum*,” the true taste of the composition is to effect it’s purpose, and I know no better way by which that purpose can be effected than by going directly to the heart. The paramount merit of the epitaph before us by Sheffield Grace on his wife, might, perhaps, be said to consist in it’s undoubted success with respect to this particular. It has nevertheless, as a whole, been pronounced “beautiful, highly classical and pathetic, and more evidently the real offspring of a feeling heart than the elegy by Ovid on his wife, which is far from exceeding it in tenderness of expression.” “*Nobilis ingenio, mitis, &c.*” It may not be here improper to cite some lines from the address of Ausonius to his wife Sabina, which seem to bear on the sentiments thus conveyed :

“*Nobilis a proavis, et origine clara senatus,  
Moribus usque bonis clara Sabina magis.*”

“*Non licet obductum senio sopire dolorem,  
Semper crudescit nam mihi pœna recens.*”

“*Læta, pudica, gravis, genus inclyta et inclyta forma,  
Et dolor atque decus conjugis Ausonii.*”

“*Sed non tota: animus cœli, &c.*” The liberation of the spirit, under happy circumstances, from it’s confinement must doubtless be attended with a joy and exultation, such as mere mortals cannot in an adequate degree at least, anticipate. We may hope indeed that piety may even in the present stage of our existence be permitted to tell, as it must enjoy, the consolations derived from a source at once so lofty and so

finial, and 9 feet 4 inches in breadth, viz. the large centre compartment 5 feet, and each of those on the

pure. "*Quicquid amor, &c.*" This distich is remarkably comprehensive, and it might perhaps have been more elegantly arranged if the poet had had the power of reversing the order of the amor, fides, pietas; thus pietas, fides, amor, to correspond with the order of filia, sponsa, parens, to which they refer, in the same manner as we find the epitaph on Matilda, wife of the emperor Henry IV. of Germany, daughter of king Henry I. of England and mother of king Henry II. also of England, which he might possibly have had in view.

Ortu magna, viro major, sed maxima prole,  
Hic jacet Henrici filia, sponsa, parens.

He must here doubtless have meant to imply that love affords the disposition, upon which the sincerity of faith and of piety has founded the character of daughter, spouse, parent. In this short enumeration, he marks all the relationships of life, which can belong to or be embellished by a virtuous female—contrasted with the possession of so much excellence is the absence of the opposite faulty qualities, as stated in the next line: neither sensual love, nor regard to personal charms excite in her any interest, viz.: "*non luxus tibi mollis amor, &c.*" The elegant antithesis in this and the three following lines is very remarkable, but particularly in the line

"Matribus exemplum, virginibusque decus."

"*Pangens lacrymabile carmen, &c.*" In the like manner Martial in one of his epitaphs,

"Accipe, care puer, nostri monumenta doloris,  
Qui tibi perpetuo carmine vivet honor."

"*Aeternum fletet, lucis, &c.*" Somewhat similar is this distich of Sannazarius, on the tomb of a beloved and beautiful girl whom he calls Laura,

"Et lacrymas etiam superi tibi, Laura, dedissent,  
Fas etiam superos si lacrymare foret."

In the four concluding lines we are informed that "her afflicted partner would indeed weep for ever over her memory, but that he feels the sin of lamenting her, now alive to God. Souls so congenial, Christ will again unite, where peace, in all her sanctity, and love no more to be divided, inhabit." Heaven is indeed the true, the only place in



sides 2 feet 2 inches. The eastern and western sides of the chamber are also divided into three compartments,

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which consolation for so irreparable a description of affliction upon the earth, can be looked for, or being looked for, be found.

IV. On Sheffield Grace, the 4th son of the 1st Michael Grace of Gracefield—This and the foregoing epitaph are engraved on two copper or brass plates, set in the same mural monument :

D. O. M.

Hic in pace requiescit

Sheffieldus Grace armiger, filius, natus minimus, Michaelis Grace de Gracefield, in hoc comitatu, armigeri, idemque nepos Oliverii Grace (primi Rememoratoris Scaccarii in Hibernia, regnante Jacobo II.) proneposque Guillelmi Grace de Ballylinch-castle in agro Kilkenniensi, armigeri :

Homo, indole haud vulgari,

Probitate, Prudentia, Beneficentia,

Et morum suavitate,

Enituit :

Et ob literarum cultum,

(Ille etenim Musas feliciter excoluit)

Ingenii acumen,

Judicii soliditatem,

Inter spectatissimos suæ ætatis viros

Habitus est.

Uxorem duxit, Francescam, filiam Johannis Bagot de Castle-Bagot in comitatu Eblanensi, armigeri, ex qua unum progeniuit filium,

Raymundum Grace.

Natus est A. D. M, DCC, X.

Denatus Eblanæ V<sup>o</sup> die Sèp. A. D. M, DCC, XLVI.

Et in hoc Sacrario sepultus est.

§ Quâ lacrymas, hospes, stillantia marmora fundunt,

Et Musæ circum frigida busta gemunt,

Sheffieldus situs est, alto de sanguine Crassi,†

Sheffieldus tali stemmate dignus homo.

Moribus insignis, comis, dilectus amicis,

Inclutus officiis hospitioque fuit :

§ For this note see next page.



James Borden sculp.

Ant. Smith del.

SHEFFIELD GRACE ESQ<sup>r</sup>  
FOURTH SON OF MICHAEL GRACE OF GRACEFIELD.  
AND OF MARY GALWAY OF LOTA



S.G.





Robt. George sc.

RAYMOND

GRACE ESQ<sup>r</sup>

SON OF JERFIELD GRACE WHO WAS FOURTH

SON OF MICHAEL GRACE OF GRACEFIELD

AND OF FRANCES BAGOT OF CASTLE

BAGOT IN THE COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

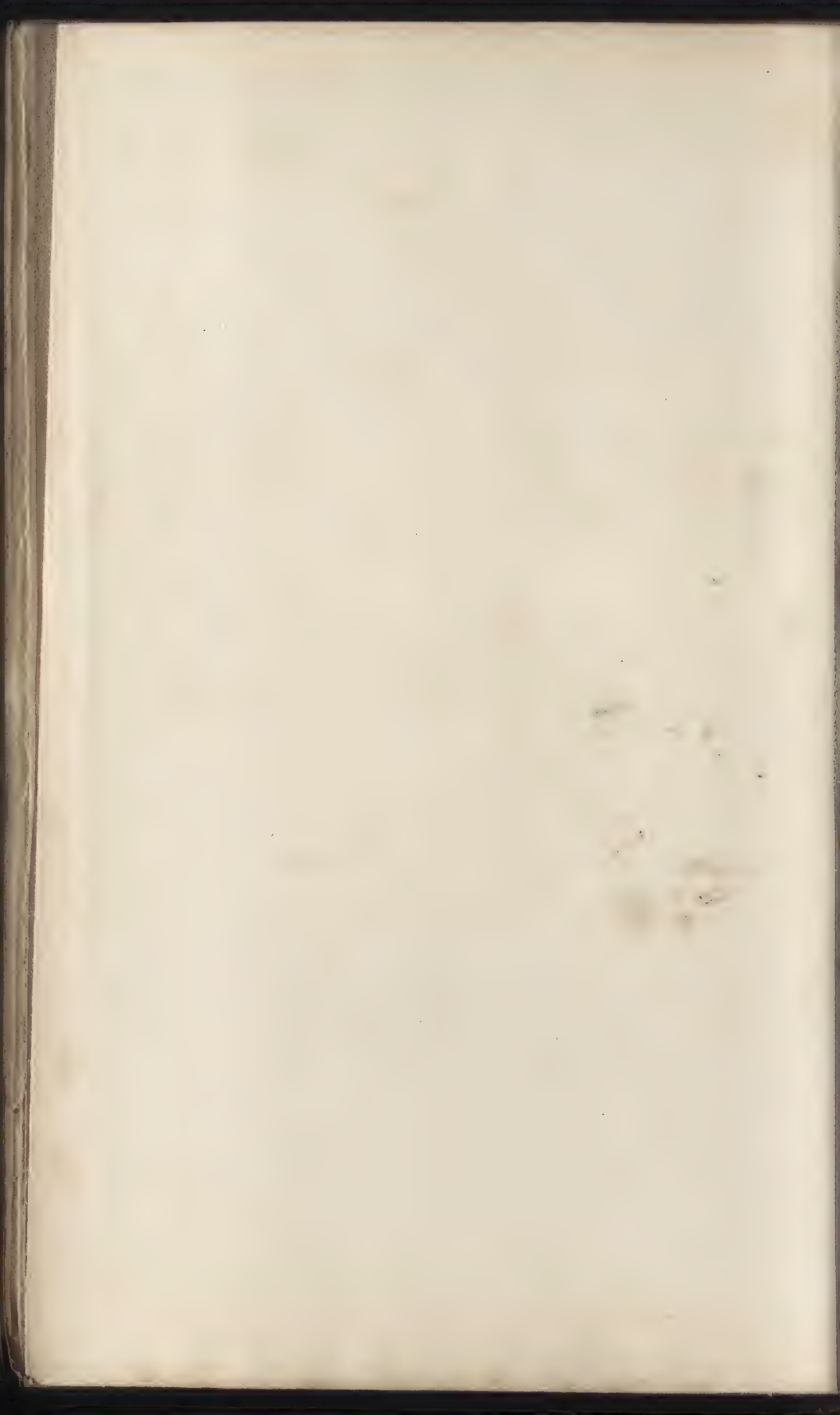
CB. 1763

ÆT 29.

CONCORDAT HOMINE FACTA

56





each containing a mural monument surrounded by a moulded frame similar to those on the north end.

In tenuis largus, "nulli pietate secundus;"

Doctus; et, O, carus, Pieri blanda, tibi!

Ergo jaces, Sheffielde, decus, flos, splendor Iernes?

Ergo silent doctæ fila canora lyræ?

Certum; etenim Francesca ciet tua: Christus in unum

Concordes animas vos super astra vocat.

Sparge rosas tumulo, nymphæ Libethrides; et vos,

Bervades,† O, vati lilia sparge tuo.

Quisquis es, et lector, dic, molliter ossa quiescant,

Cingant æternum hunc laurea sarta locum.

† Scilicet, celeberrimi Raymundi le Gros, qui in Hiberniam advenit circiter annum M,C,LXX.

‡ Anglice, "the nymphs of the Barrow," (Bervæ) cujus aquæ campos prope Arles, cæmeterium gentis Græcorum, alluunt.

§ See p. 52.—Although this epitaph on Sheffield Grace may not possess all the beauties which characterize his own composition upon his wife, it is yet by no means wanting in those touches of nature, which constitute the chief merit of this species of writing. "*Quid lærymas hospes, &c.*" The author seems here to have had in view a very pretty little epitaph written by Gray, on the death of Mrs. Clarke, beginning

Lo! where the silent marble weeps, &c."

"*Et Musæ circum, &c.*" This indeed exhibits a very interesting picture. The maids of Castalia, drooping in anguish, around the tomb of the bard they adored. "*Alto de sanguine Crassi, &c.*" It is scarcely necessary to observe that the Crassus here mentioned was the renowned Raymond Crassus or le Gros, the very "thaw and muscle" of the Anglo-Norman expedition into Ireland. It is very singular, and as delightfully impressive as it is singular, to remark the coincidence of character as exhibited in the adventurous warriors led by Strongbow, in the crusading chieftains of Tasso, and in the heroes, who live for ever in the pages of Homer. Similar circumstances, if they do not form, will at least bring forward similar characters, though the converse of the proposition may perhaps be more true, when we affirm, that similar characters will produce similar circumstances. A frail fair one was, in the Greek and Norman expeditions, the tower

Over these monuments are gothic label mouldings, the kneelers of which are continued round the

---

which lighted the invaders to their prey; and the Dervorghal of Dermot was the Helen of Paris. A quarrel about another lady of a better character occasioned the angry secession of Raymond from the camp of Strongbow; as Achilles had long before retired into his quarter, "eating his dear heart" as Homer tells us, because the fair Briseis had been taken from his arms by the "king of men." Lavinia in Virgil, blushing with equal modesty and beauty at being set up as the prize of the contest, roused Turnus to arms against the pious Æneas. In the "Jerusalem delivered," Rinaldo ambitiously drawn by the Italian bard to resemble Achilles, is beguiled away into the enchanted and enchanting gardens of Armida, by the witcheries of their fascinating mistress. Thus also Raymond has here been styled the Achilles of our expedition; and we may find perhaps for the craftiness and selfishness of Ulysses a parallel in the character of Hervey of Mountmorres. In all these expeditions the warriors acted rather as allies engaged in a common cause, than as officers in subordination to a commander in chief. We may observe likewise that as the princes under Agamemnon were bound to undertake the war by the oath exacted from them as suitors of Helen by her father Tyndarus, so we see the companions of Strongbow connected in a great measure, by the bond of consanguinity. "*Carus, Pieri blanda, tibi.*" Many of his Latin and English poetical compositions are still extant. They prove him to have been not only a very general and polished scholar, but also a poet of no small taste and elegance. "*Francesca ciet tua Christu; in unum.*" This and the following line allude to the last distich of the preceding epitaph written by Sheffield Grace on his wife Frances, viz.

"Concordes animas Christus revocabit in unum, &c."

"*Sparge rosas, &c.*" Thus Pontanus in his ep'taph on Gabriel Altilius, the celebrated poet, and bishop of Bruxentum, now Policastro, which is cut on a superb marble monument in uncial letters;

"Sparge tuos flores, florum fœcunda, Patulci,  
Et tu sparge tuas, Antiniana, rosas."

Pontanus has been very much blamed for the too frequent introduction of nymphs, Muses, tears, &c. and particularly by Gaddius for this or



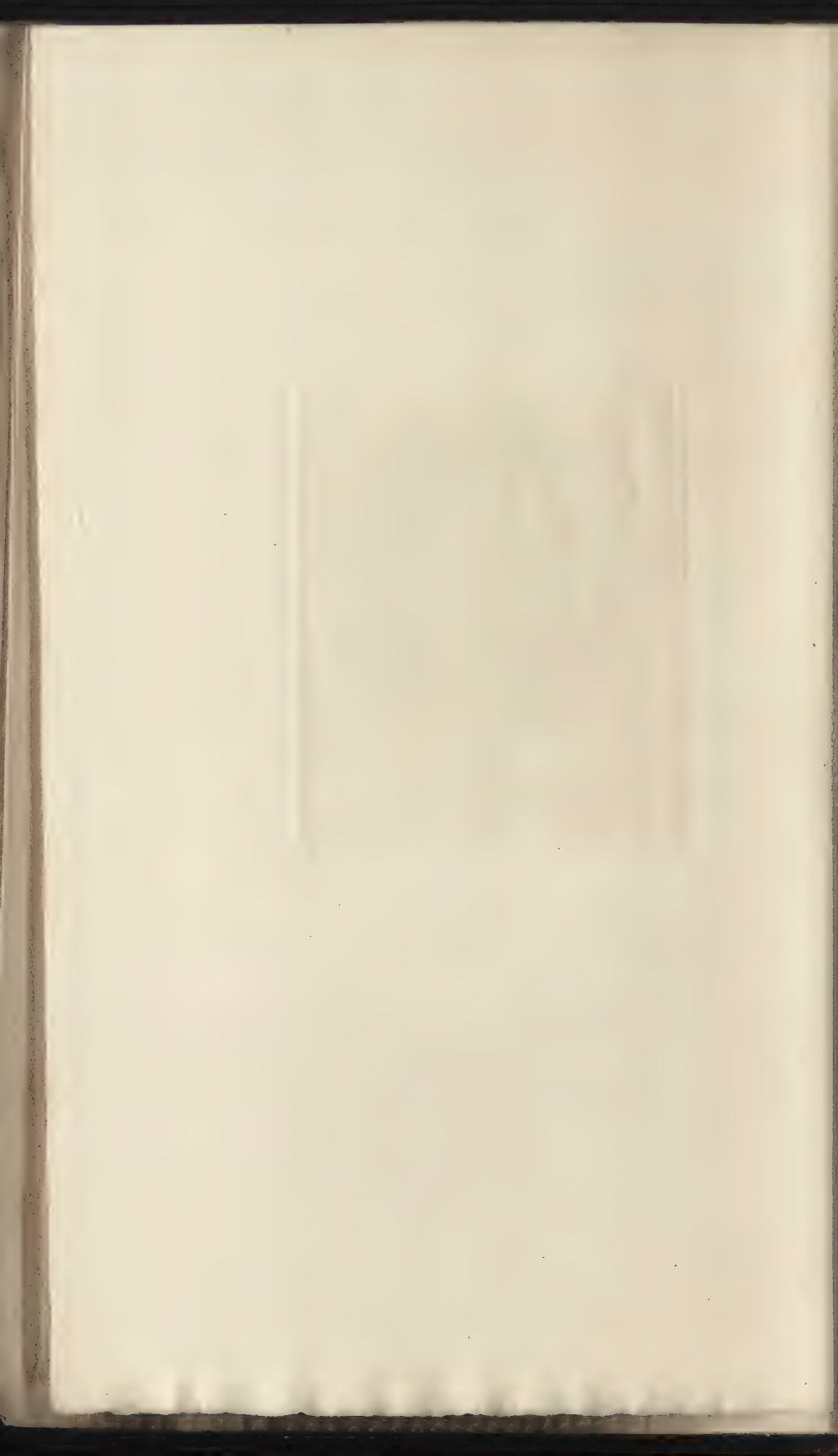
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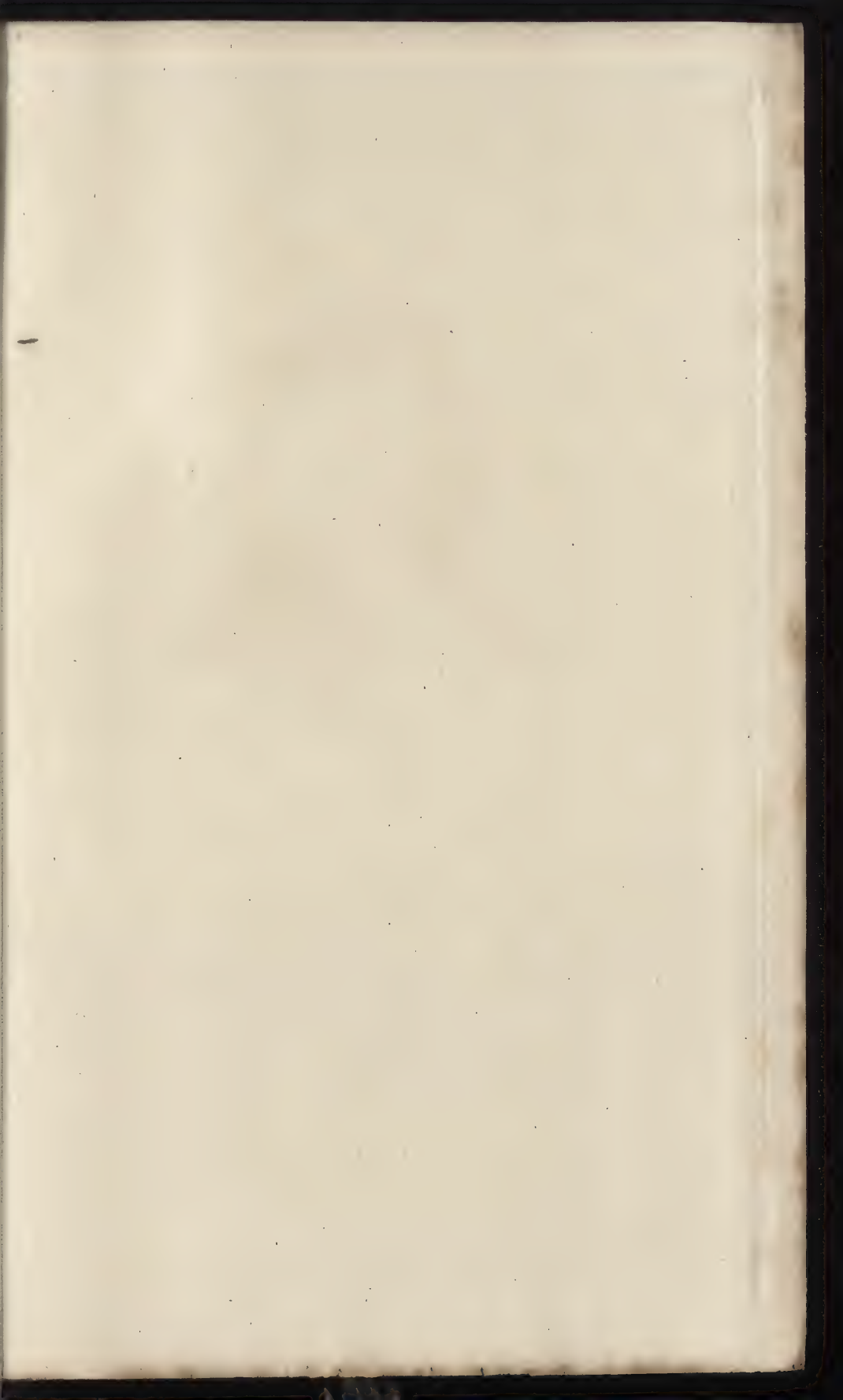
Virgil on Cor. L<sup>d</sup> Montague.

S. G.

J. Worsledge Sc.









Harwood Lane, near Dublin

Richard Graves Engraver

MICHAEL GRACE OF GRACEFIELD ESQ.

SON OF OLIVER GRACE OF SHANGAMAOH M.R. AND

OF ELIZABETH VIS. COUNTESS MOUNTGARRET.

OB. 1760

ÆT. 18.

COEQUE PATRI NOBIS LACTA

S.G.

corbel capitals that support the vaulted ceiling and produce altogether a happy and characteristic ap-

Altilius. His words are, "extinctum (Altilium) ornavit carmine, quod pro titulo urnæ marmoræ incideretur, sane ingenioso et nobili, sed parum gravi, minusque congruo Pontifici sacro, ejus Pontificialem honorem et decus attollere dum vult, elevare videtur levitate. Nomina nympharum, rosarum, &c. mollior et amænitates ethnicas redolens, Pontanus ad satiætatem suis in tumulis repetit, nulla fere distinctione personarum." "*Bervades*" the nymphs of the Barrow, a river which flows not far from the Grace Mausoleum at Arles, in which he is interred. This river is called Berva by modern Latin writers. "*Dic, molliter ossa quiescant.*" The ancients thought they could not give a deceased friend a better prayer than, "sit tibi terra levis," nor a greater curse to an enemy than to wish him the reverse.

V. On the 1st Michael Grace of Gracefield, eldest son and heir of the 1st Oliver of Shanganagh, (now Gracefield) and on his wife Mary, the daughter of John Galway of Lota, county of Cork, and of Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Wm. Meade of Ballintobber, who was son and heir of sir John Meade, by Catherine his wife, daughter of Dominick Sarsfield lord viscount Kilmallock. Sir John Meade of Ballintobber, the 4th baronet, was created in 1776, earl of Clanwilliam.

Michaeli Grace, viro moribus intaminato,  
Charitate repleto, pietate eximio,  
Qui vixit annos 78, ob. 1780.  
Et Mariæ conjugî, marito fideli,  
Natis exemplari, Deo devotissimæ,  
Quæ vixit annos 55, ob. 1736.  
Parentibus bene merentibus Oliverius  
Filius natu maximus, hoc marmor  
Posuit.

VI. On William Grace, 3d son of the 1st Michael of Gracefield, and on his wife Mary, the daughter and heir of



pearance. The south end in some respects resembles the north end, but it is finished in a much plainer

*marshfield near*  
Richard Harford of Dublin, and also on their 2d son John Grace— Engraved on a copper or brass plate, set in a mural monument.\*

D. O. M.

Memoriæ dicatum

Guillelmi Grace, armigeri, tertii filii Michaelis Grace de Gracefield in hoc comitatu, armigeri, qui ex antiqua Gracæorum gente de Ballylinch castello in agro Kilkenniensi ortus fuit. Apud Londinum XXIII<sup>o</sup>. die Novembris A. D. M,DCC,LXXVII obiit, atque in cimiterio ecclesiæ de Sancto Ægidio in campis sepultus est.

Memoriæ quoque dicatum

*marshfield near* Mariæ Grace, filiæ natu maximæ et demum hæredis Ricardi Harford de Elbana<sup>m</sup>, armigeri, viduæ ejusdem Guillelmi. Apud Londinum illa etiam X<sup>o</sup> die Aprilis, A. D. M,DCC,XCIX obiit; atque in eodem loco, quo requievit conjux ejus, terræ mandabatur.

Duo filii et una filia conjugium hocce beaverunt.

Ricardus Grace† filius, natu maximus, et hæres, Janam, honorabilis Johannis Evans de Aula-Bulgaden, in comitatu Limericensi, filiam neptemque Georgii baronis Carbery in matrimonium accepit A. D. M,DCC,LXXXI. Johannes Grace, § filius alter, marescallo comiti celeberrimo de Lacy, cognato suo, castrensis adjutor constitutus, prima, pro Germaniæ imperatore belligerens, stipendia meruit; mox ipso imperatore Josepho secundo nominante, ejus satellitum cohortis præfectus est: deinde contra Turcas insigni virtute se gessit; et ad Belgradi obsidionem, principem de Anhalt-Coethen, tanquam ejus castrensis adjutor, comitatus est. Ibi XXXI<sup>o</sup>. die Octobris, A. D. M,DCC,LXXXIX, ætatis sue XXX<sup>o</sup>. (uxore nunquam ducta) obiit, atque apud Semlin inhumatus est. Clara-Louisa Grace¶ unica filia, Guillelmo Middeltou de Vivario-Stockeld in comitatu Eboracensi, armigero, nupsit,

A.D. M,DCC,LXXXII.

\*\* Quis jacet hic? nemo: tumulum sine corpore† cernis;

Herois cineres terra remota tegit.

Heu! procul a patria Crassi sunt ossa locata

Magnanimi; at signant laurea sarta locum.

\* †‡ § For these notes, see next page.

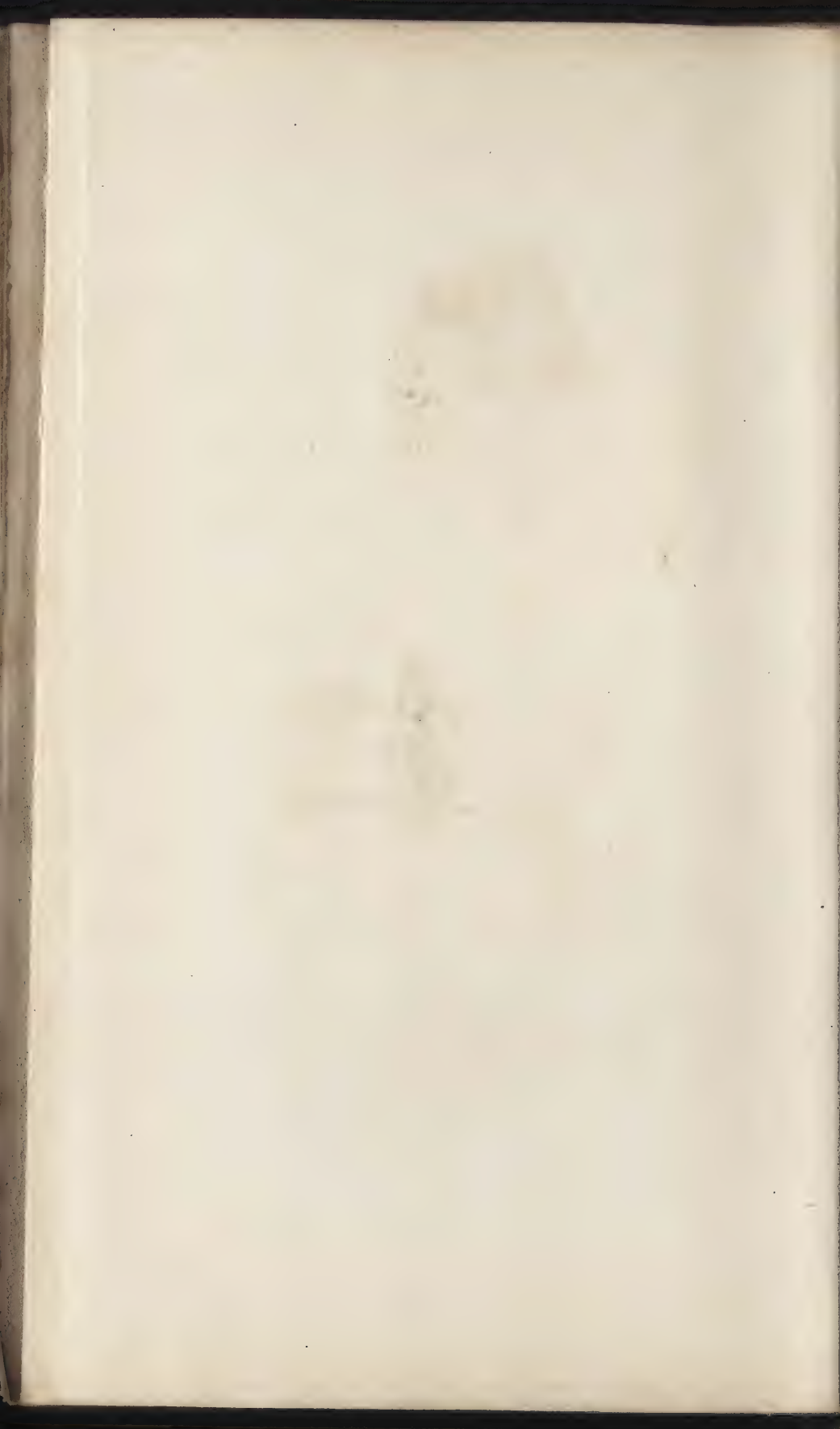
¶ \*\* For these notes see page 60.



B.C.M. pinx in 1718.

Sc: Groom C.







B.C.M. pins to suit

Robt. Graves del.

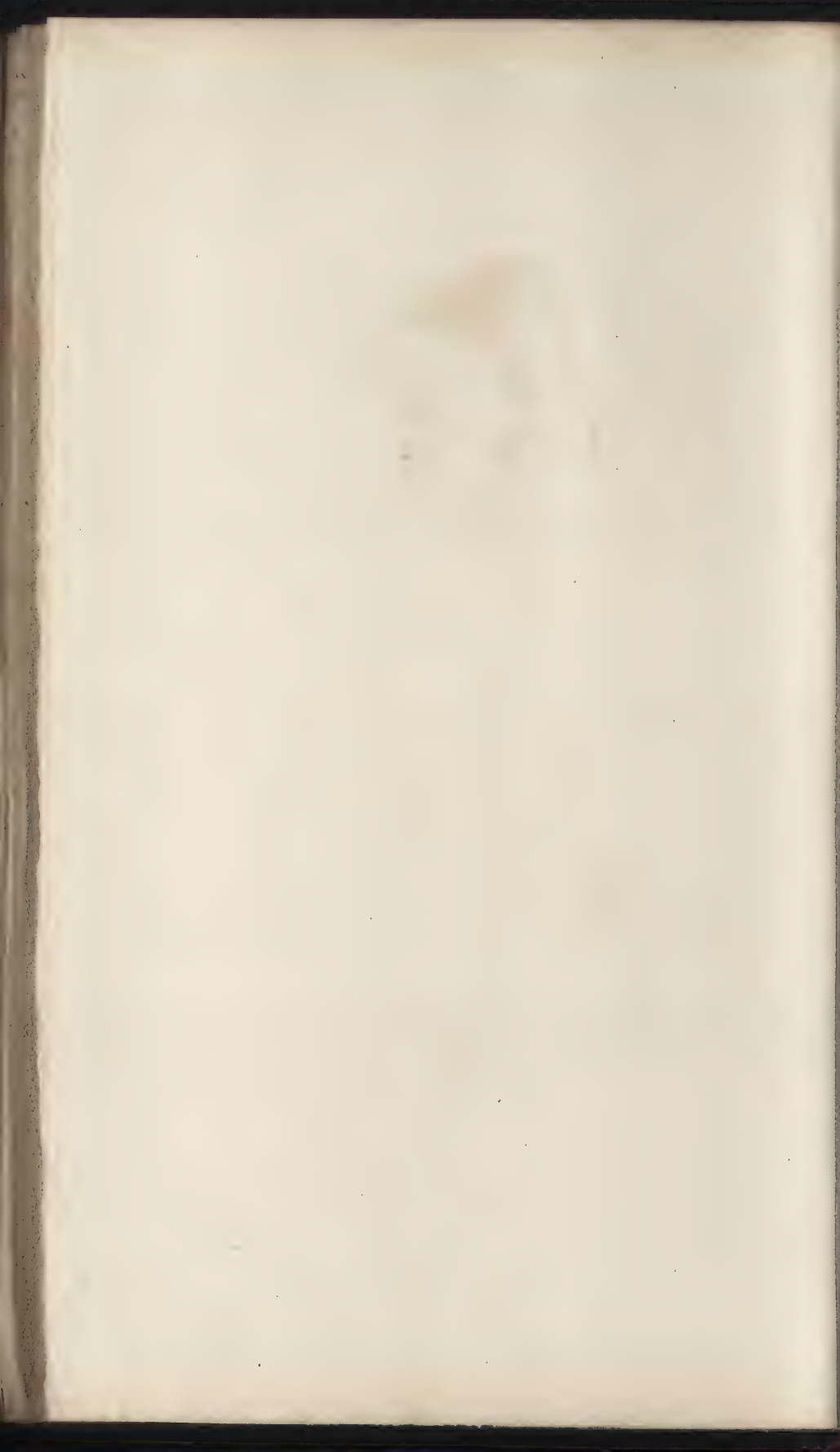
MARY DAUGHTER AND HEIR OF RICHARD HARFORD OF MARSHFIELD  
 NEAR DUBLIN ESQ<sup>r</sup> AND OF MARY PORCELL OF FEHARD,  
 AND THE WIFE OF WILLIAM GRACE ESQ<sup>r</sup>



1699

25.







B.C.M. pinx. & sculp.

W. & G. Grace, Dublin

JOHN

GRACE ESQ.

CAPTAIN IN THE ARCH-DUCHE FRANCIS REGT OF CARABINIERES  
AND AID-DE-CAMP TO FIELD-MARSHAL THE COUNT DELACY  
SECOND SON OF WILLIAM GRACE (WHO WAS  
AND OF MARY HARFORD OF

GUARDS IN THE SERVICE OF THE EMPEROR JOSEPH II.

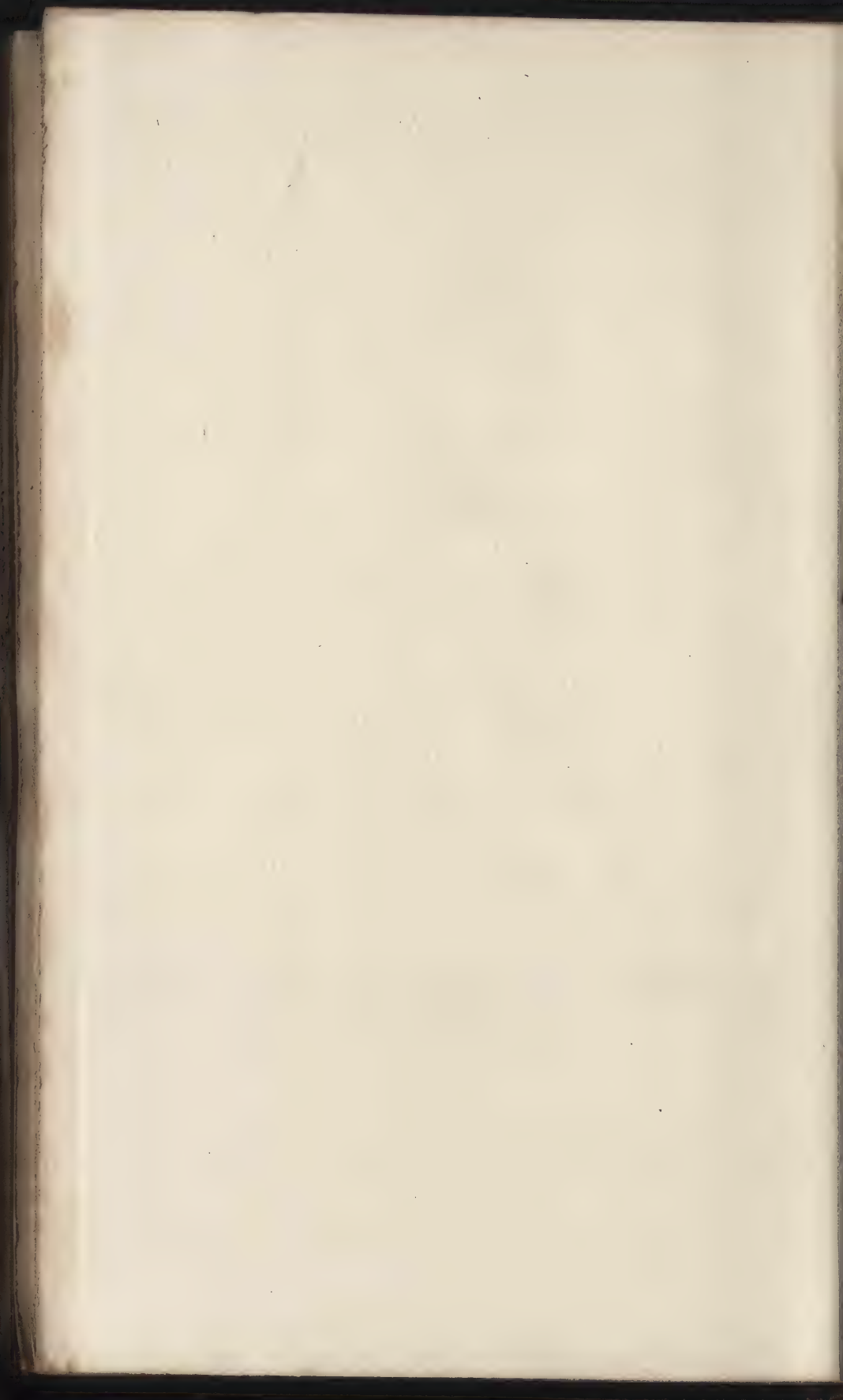
AND 2<sup>ND</sup> TO GEN<sup>L</sup> THE REIGNING PRINCE OF ANHALT-CÖTHEN.

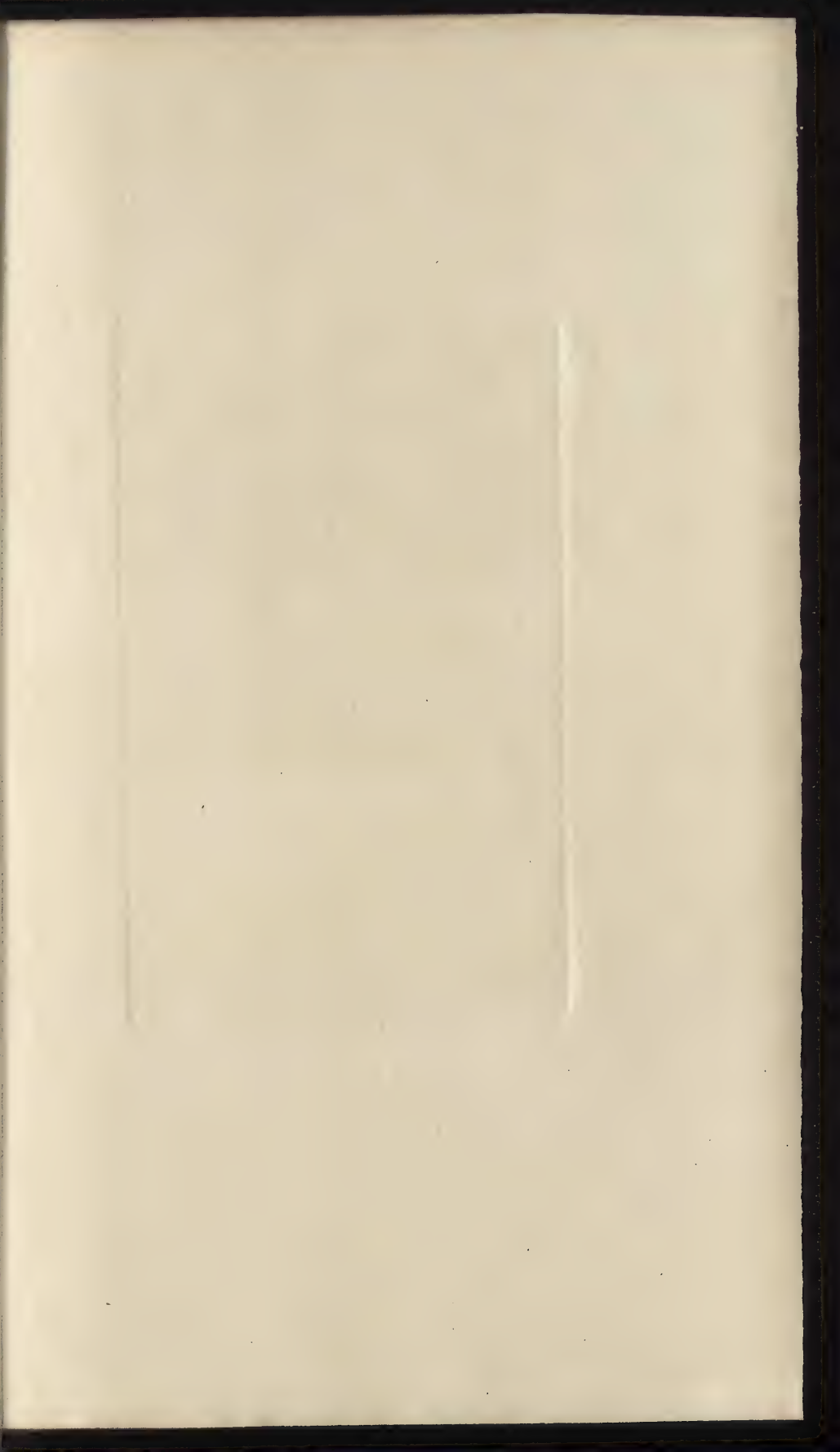
3<sup>RD</sup> SON OF MICHAEL GRACE OF GRACEFIELD)

MARSHFIELD NEAR DUBLIN.

GB. 1789. ET 29.  
CONCORDANT NOMINE FACTA

565













Engraved by W. Wallis

CASTLE FREKE,  
DUBLIN  
IRELAND

From the P. Noble

*Printed and Published by W. Wallis, 10, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.*







*George Evans Lord Carbery.*  
*1715.*

style, and the door-way, which forms a centre compartment is much lower than the side ones. A square

Laurea sarta locum signant, quæ irrupit in hostes,

‡Pannoniâmq; ferox sanguine tinxit humum.

‡Hæc tamen in terrâ (si fas, hæc sponte jaceret)

Mnemosyne Heroi surgere busta jubet:

Quæ, licet externâ longè tumulatus in orâ,

Æternant memori carmine facta viri,†

Hinc, procul hinc, ipsi vitam posuere parentes,

Quorum reliquias non sua terra tenet.

Attamen extremas cùm mors adduceret horas,

O, quoties patriæ cor cruciavit amor!

O, quoties caros exoptavere penates!

Aut saltem in cælo visere posse suos.

|| Anglicè, " St. Giles' in the fields."

† Hoc est, cenotaphium.

‡ Anglicè, " Hungary, Servia, &c."

‡ Scilicet in Hiberniâ.

\* See p. 56.-Mr. Gray of Dublin, an ingenious and skilful artist, is preparing to replace this, as well as the lost inscriptions of Sheffield Grace, on 3 brass plates; and the design for a mural monument to the memory of the late Richard Grace of Southville, has been fixed upon to occupy one of the vacant recesses.

†† See p. 56.-He died at Southville on the 9th Jan. 1801, aged 40 years, and was interred at Arles, leaving three sons, viz. sir William Grace, bart. with Sheffield and Percy, all unmarried, and two daughters, viz. 1st. Jane, married to George F. Brooke, esq. nephew of the right hon. sir Arthur Brooke, bart. M. P. and governor of the county Fermanagh, and youngest son of Francis Brooke of Colebrooke esq. by Hanah, sister of Henry Prittie, lord Dunally: and 2d. Louisa Caroline. Mrs. Gracè died in Dublin on the 24th of April, 1804, and was also interred at Arles. Her brother John, who assumed the surname of Freke, on inheriting the great estates of that family, married lady Elizabeth Gore, eldest daughter of Arthur earl of Arran, and was the father of John, the 6th and present lord Carbery, and of George of Laxton-hall, county of Northampton, and also of Percy of Percy-lodge, county of Wexford.

§ See p. 56.-This gentleman, who belonged to the Imperial guards, was a Captain of the Carabineers in an Austrian regiment, commanded by the

mural monument occupies the space between the top of this door-way and the bottom of the quatrefoil window. The ceiling has a very striking and pleasing effect. It is as original as it is simple and beautiful : for, although it only consists of a single vault,

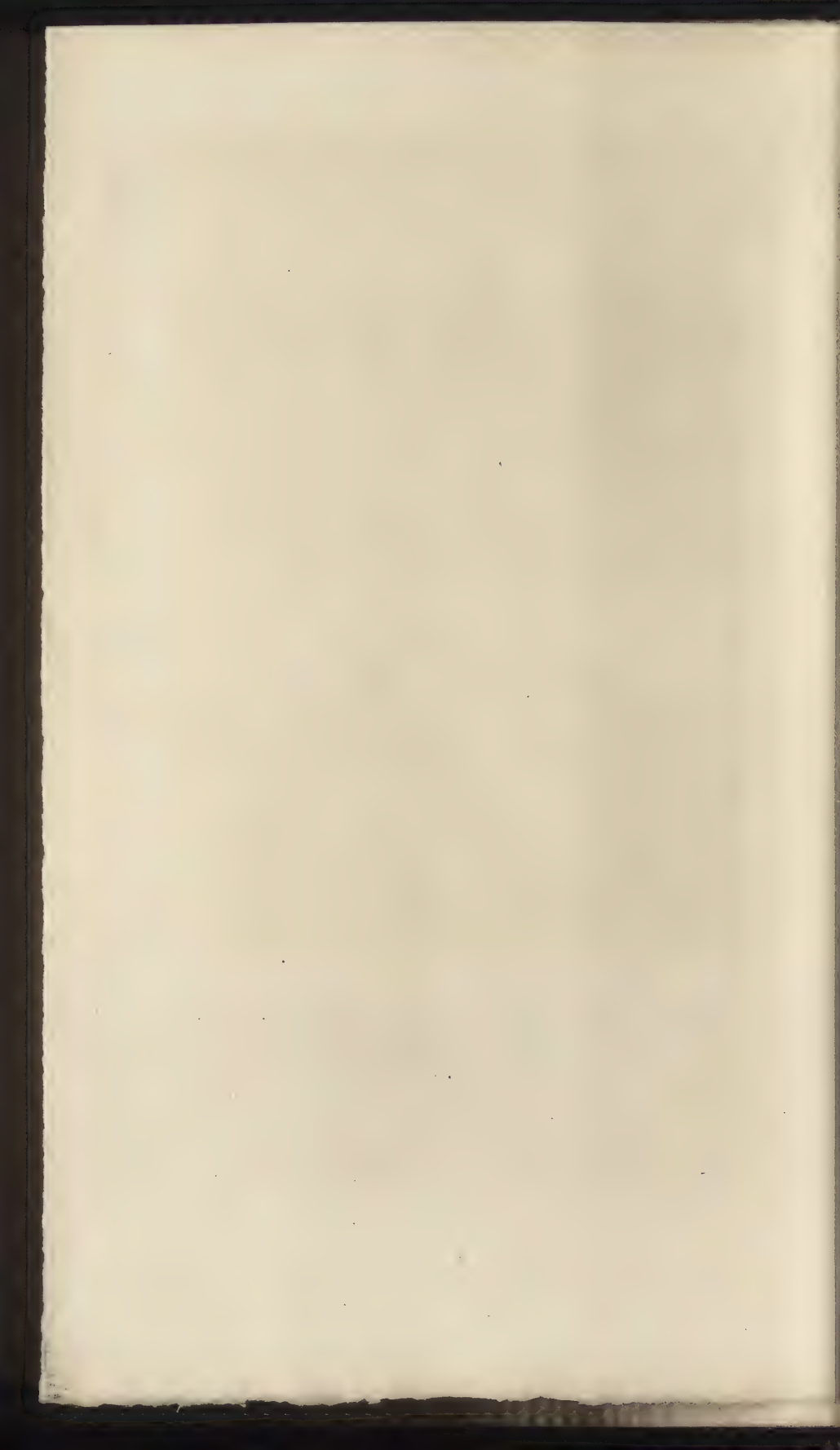
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present emperor (then arch-duke Francis.) When as aid-de-camp he accompanied to England in 1784, the prince of Reuss, who married a princess of Nassau-Weilburgh. On being introduced at court, his figure and address attracted very general notice, and when he was presented to the king, his majesty observed, in reference to the very heavy losses sustained by the Grace family in the cause of the house of Stuart, and of which the king stated himself to have been fully informed by the duke of Chandos, that " while he honoured it for the firm adherence to its principles, he must lament, that their maintenance should have carried him into a foreign service, at so certain a loss of advantage to himself and of service to his country." It is possible, that his majesty may have had this in his recollection, when he voluntarily offered the duke of Chandos, then lord Steward, to confer a baronetage upon his brother-in-law sir Richard Gamon, M. P. for Winchester, with remainder to the first named gentleman's elder brother Richard Grace, esq. M. P. an offer afterwards acted upon in the year 1795. We have also the authority of sir Richard Gamon himself for the fact, that it had been in the contemplation of the duke to request, as a final mark of royal favour on his intended retirement from public life, not a baronetage, but the revival of the ancient barony of Courtstown, in sir Richard's person, with remainder as already mentioned, and which was alone prevented by the premature death of that accomplished nobleman. The title of baronet was, as is well known, the creation of James I. more indeed as a fiscal measure for the settlement of Ulster upon the final subjugation of that province, than as a military order or as a baronial dignity, such as was that of the ancient knights bannerettes. Upon this subject, we quote, with a melancholy pleasure, the following excerpt from the MS. memoir of his family written by late sir William Hyward de Beauforde, knight Bannerette, " the last of the title, last of his race." In the body of this small work the nobility of that race is very fully shewn. Sir William Hyward de Beauforde of Sheanbach castle (afterwards denominated Hyward or Beauforde Hall) in the county of Derby, was created a knight bannerette of the palatinate of Lancaster in 1375 by John of Gaunt king of Castile



George the Third.  
S. G.





it assumes, from the unusual manner in which it is managed, all the appearance of a groined ceiling.

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and Leon and duke of Lancaster, whose patent in French is there given in full. He married Blanche a daughter of that prince, who calls him "his beloved son-in-law" in the above-mentioned patent. The 12th bannerette in lineal descent from him was the late sir W. H. de Beauforde, or as "more commonly called," to use his own words "Hyward Beauforde, and frequently only Beauforde or Mr. Beauforde," as the dissipation of the patrimony of his ancestors by his grandfather sir John Beauforde determined him "that the knowledge of his title and family should die with him." The works of this gentleman exhibit a man of general learning as well as a classical scholar and an ingenious antiquary.—His condition of life was most painful, and the circumstances of its latter end happy in nothing but in its termination. He expired a few weeks ago at the age of 84, an inmate of Simpson's Hospital.

#### ORIGIN OF THE ORDER OF BANNERETTES.

"During the feudal system, all the lesser tenants of the crown, who by their tenures, were obliged to perform military service and whose quota of troops did not amount to the company of a baron, were obliged to join their companies to those of a baron, viscount or earl, and fight under his banner. Edward III. in 1360 ordained that those gentlemen who possessed more than two knight-fees but not so much as four, instead of joining their companies to those of the barons, should be granted letters patent permitting them to carry a banner of their own at the head of their respective troops, under the titles of knights bannerettes or knights of the little banner. These were of a higher rank than knights bachelors, but not hereditary. But those gentlemen who held under the feudal tenure of knight's service more than four knight's fees, bore a banner at the head of their troops of their family arms, under the title and rank of knights bannerettes, which title became hereditary in their family in descent of legitimate primogeniture. Those who held more than six knights-fees, but who were neither barons nor viscounts, yet could bring a battalion into the field of from 500 to 1000 men, had a right by their patent, besides their own banner, to bear at the head of their troops the king's standard or royal banner, and in consequence were denominated knights-bannerettes-royal, and the honour was esteemed superior to the other hereditary bannerettes and enjoyed in descent as in all hereditary titles of barons. In the counties palatine, the lord

At the imposts, stand handsome corbel capitals, answering to the piers between the mural monuments,

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palatine created by letters patent a knight bannerette to bear the royal banner at the head of his palatine troops, which patent was confirmed by the king. This title was the most honourable of all the bannerettes. On the decline of the feudal system this ancient hereditary title was discontinued and none created, and the dignity was confined to those families in which it was hereditary by creation of Edward III. The title was revived in 1485 by Henry VII., but few were created which were hereditary, and before the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth most of the bannerettes became extinct. The house of Stuart however, in imitation of this ancient order of knights, formed an order, by knighting under the royal standard, and from thence denominated bannerettes, but these were not hereditary, nor bore any relation to the ancient bannerettes. James I. and his successors, in the place of the ancient bannerettes, created an order of hereditary knights, under the dignity and title of baronets or lesser barons in 1611, principally with an intent to encourage gentlemen to serve in Ireland against the O'Neals. Under this consideration the order bears, in addition to the family arms in escutcheon, the banner of the O'Neals, the bloody hand. The dignity of baronets by the English monarchs is still continued with increased numbers, though the cause which gave rise to it no longer exists. But of the ancient bannerettes only one remains, the last of the title, last of his race.''

¶ See p. 56.—She has surviving issue two sons, viz.: Peter Middleton, married to the Hon. Juliana Stourton daughter of Charles Philip 16th Lord Stourton, and Francis, unmarried—also two daughters, viz. Anne and Barbara, both unmarried. Mr. Middleton, who assumed the surname of Middleton, on inheriting the estates of that family, was the 2d son of William Haggerston, Constable, and of lady Winifred Maxwell, the sole heiress of William, last earl of Nithsdale in Scotland, who was the only son of William the 7th earl, and lady Winifred Herbert, daughter of William duke of Powis, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Edward Somerset, marquis of Worcester.

\*\* See p. 56.—Differing from the two preceding inscriptions is the following inasmuch as it tells the fact, that although the tomb may record the memory, it does not cover the remains of the deceased, whose names

from which spring the moulded ribs 4 inches broad that run diagonally on the ceiling, and intersecting in the

are impressed upon it. This it very fully accomplishes, as by it all the requisite circumstances are distinctly enumerated. Its literary merit may be illustrated by the comparison of the instances here selected for that purpose. "*Quis jacet hic? Nemo, &c.*" This abrupt beginning reminds us of an epitaph written by Johannes Secundus, on sir Thomas More, lord high chancellor of England, in the reign of king Henry VIII; in that however, the dialogue (*hospes et civis interlocutores*) is continued throughout:

*Hosp.*—" *Quis jacet heic truncus? cujus caput ense recisum est?*

*Quæ natat in tetro sanguine canicies?*

*Civ.*----- *Hic ille est Thomas Morus, &c.*"

In Gruter we find another epitaph of great antiquity, in dialogue between a stranger, and the interred.

*Viator.*—" *Partheni have!*

*Parth.* — *Bene valeas, qui me salutas cum Sosia filia mea.*"

*Signant laurea, &c.* It was anciently the custom to adorn the tombs of heroes and great men, who fell nobly in battle with laurels; and laurels have often been planted on the very spot where they fell. In the epitaph on the death of Francis Bourbon, duke of Anguienne, the author laments his having fallen in a tournament at home in his own country, and not in a foreign land, during his campaign and glorious victory over the Spaniards.

" *Qui nuper gladios et fortem evaseris hostem,*

*Hic, Franciscæ, jaces, nec sine ense jaces.*

*Heu nec in hostili potuisti occumbere campo,*

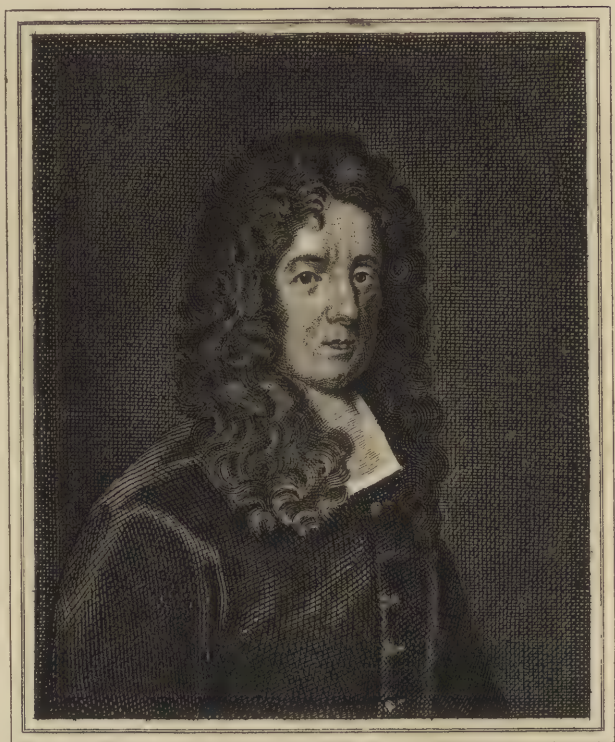
*Nec fortis forti victus ab hoste cadis,*

*Sedibus at patriis, &c.*"

" *Pannoniamque, &c.*" The ancient name of Hungary, including Suabia, &c." "*Hæc tamen in terrâ, &c.*" meaning Ireland, or perhaps the very spot of this cenotaph which memory "*Mnemosyne*" has erected to his sacred manes. "*Aeternant memori, &c.*" alluding to the present inscription. "*Non sua terra, &c.*" Scilicet externa, inasmuch as they were interred in London, as mentioned in the beginning of the epitaph above. "*Attamen extremas, &c.*" Among



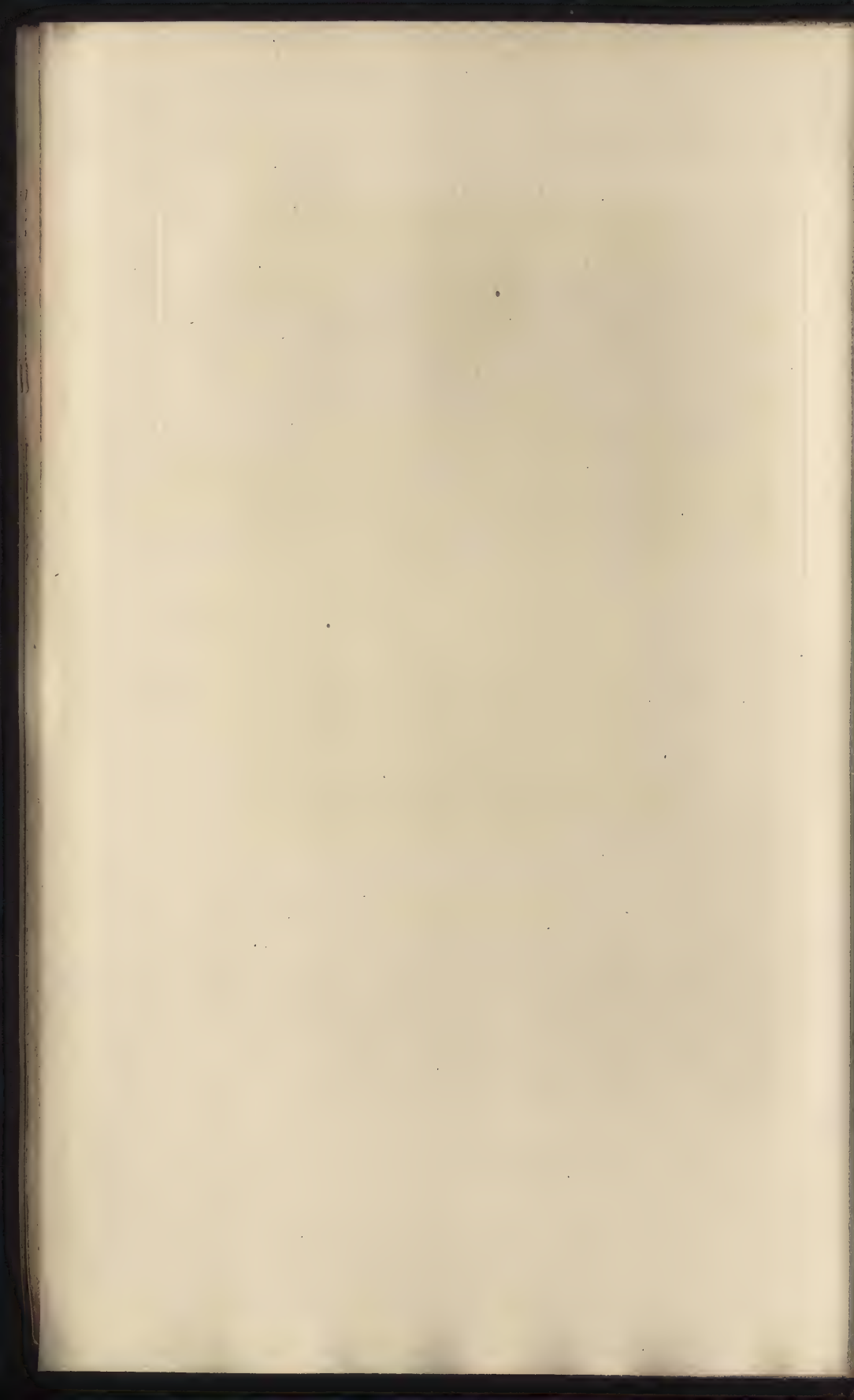




EDMUND WALLER.

ob. 1687.

S. G.

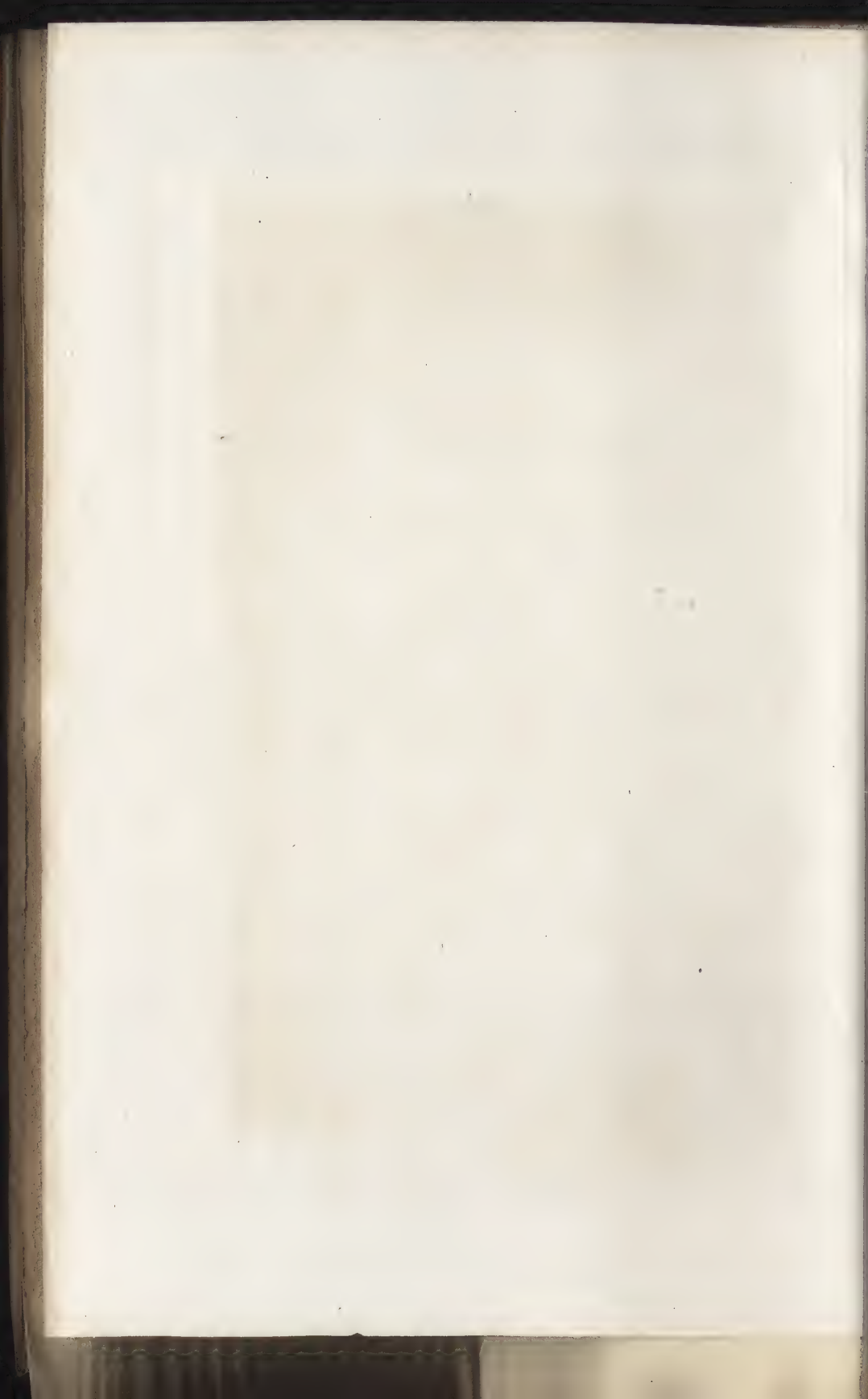




By Handley, sculp. 1793.

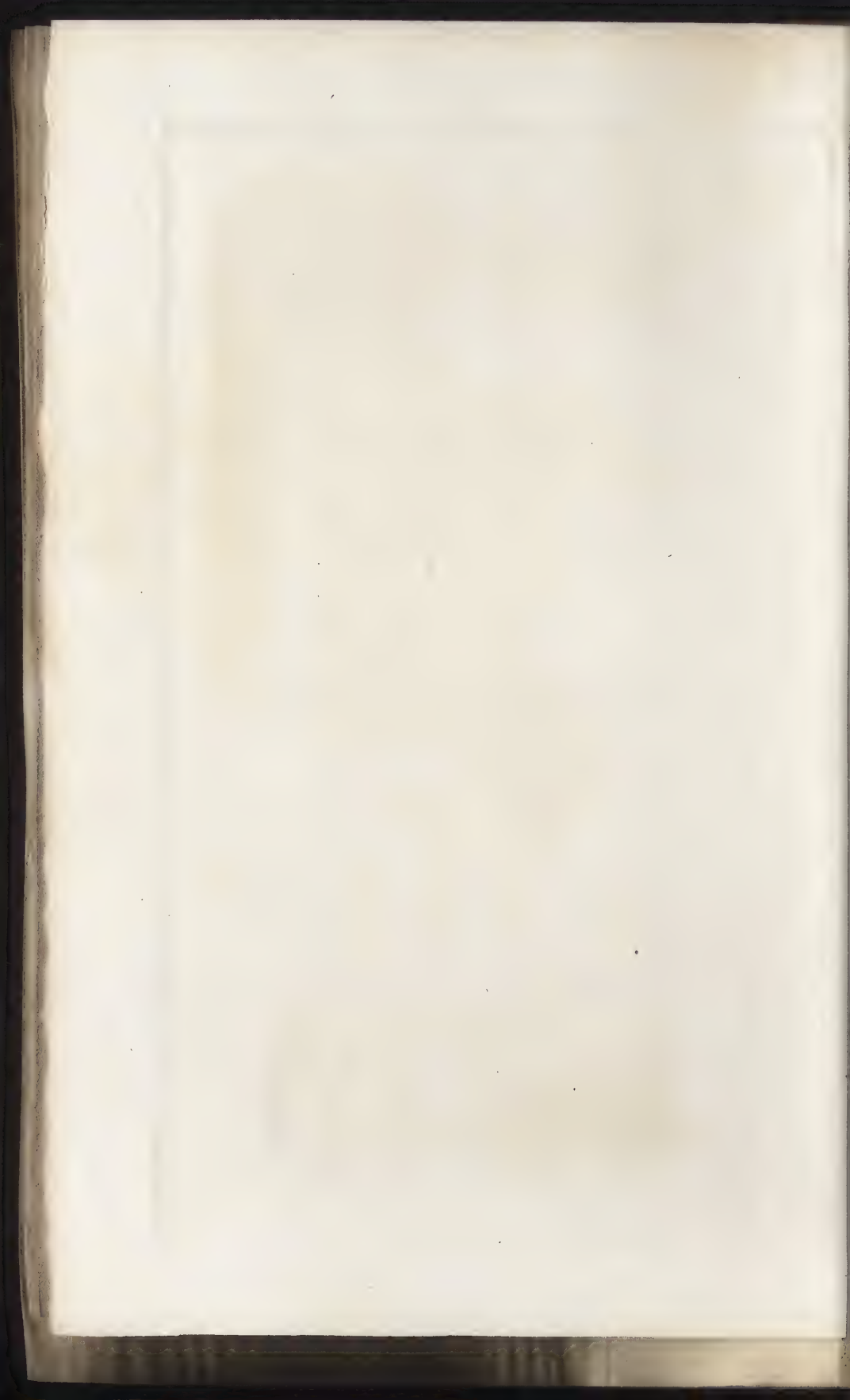
*The Seat of the late Edmund Burke Esq. at Beaconsfield, Bucks.*

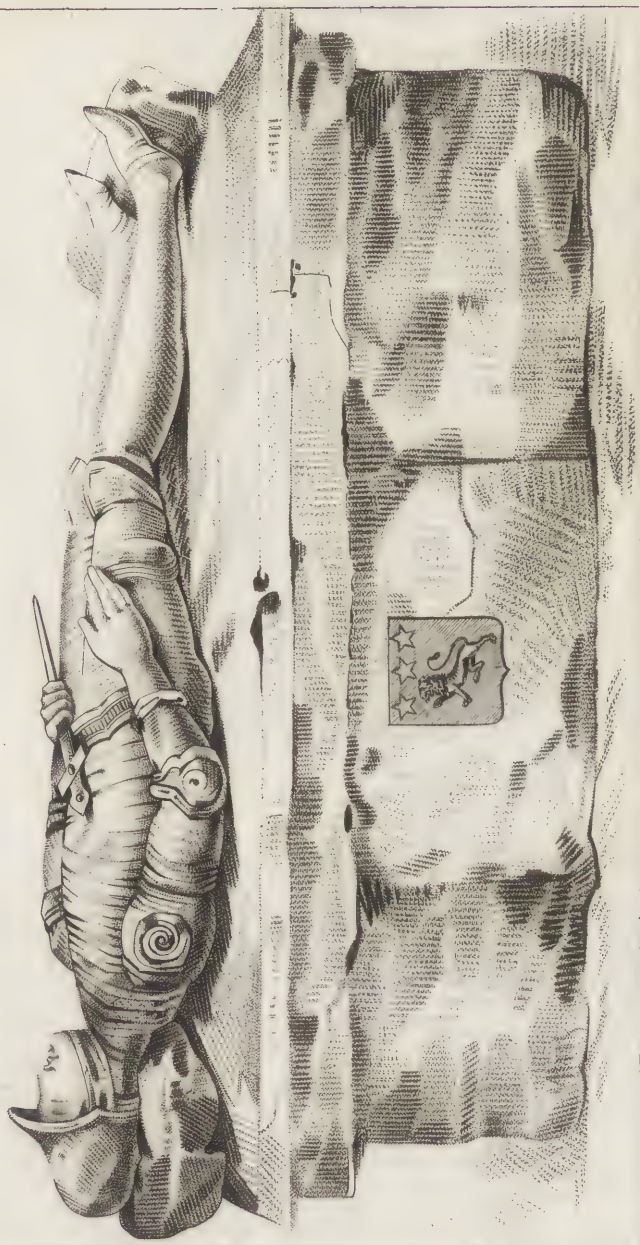






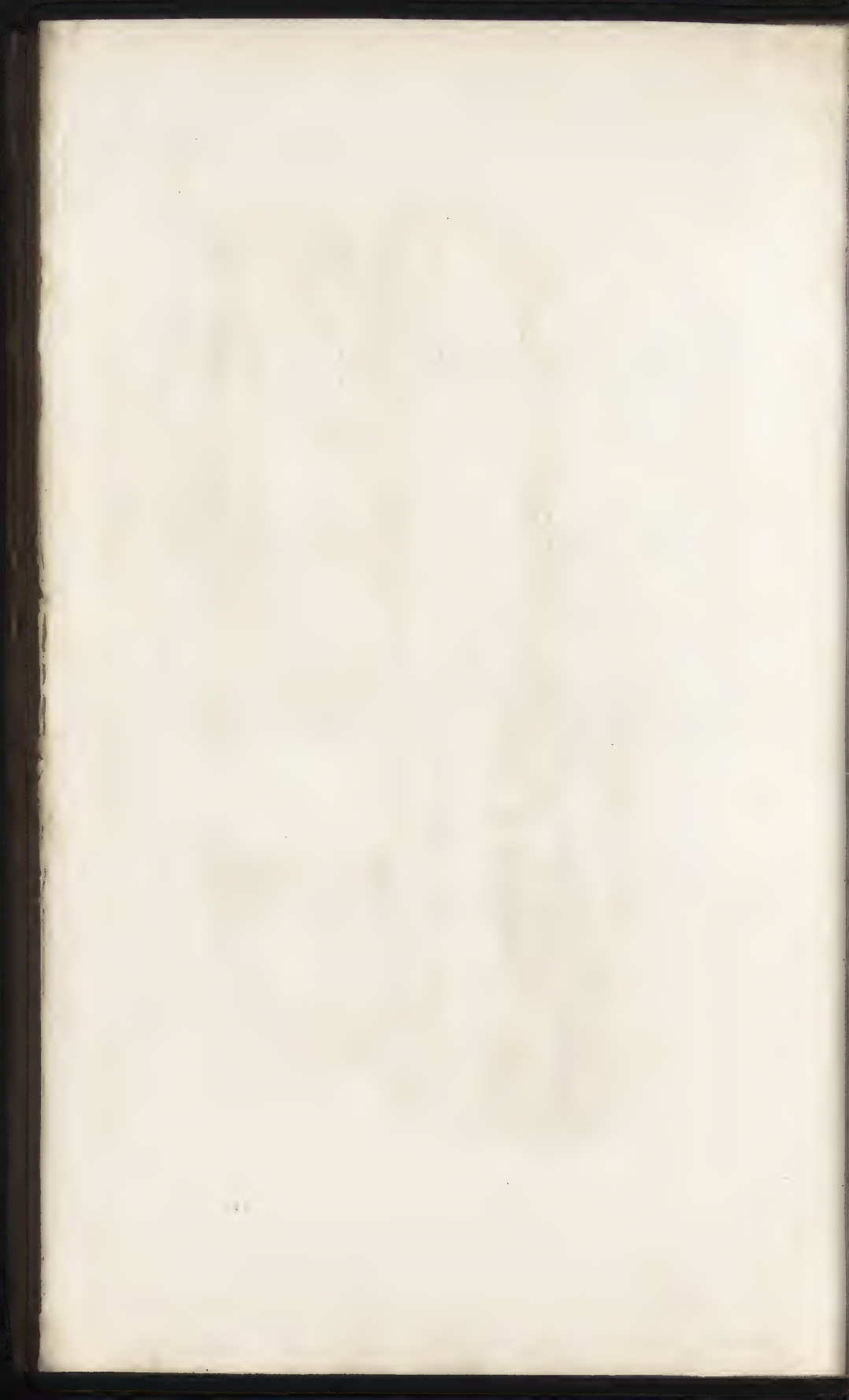
BEACONSFIELD CHURCH, Bucks. N.E.





*Tomb of O' MORE, at Abbey-Lear.*





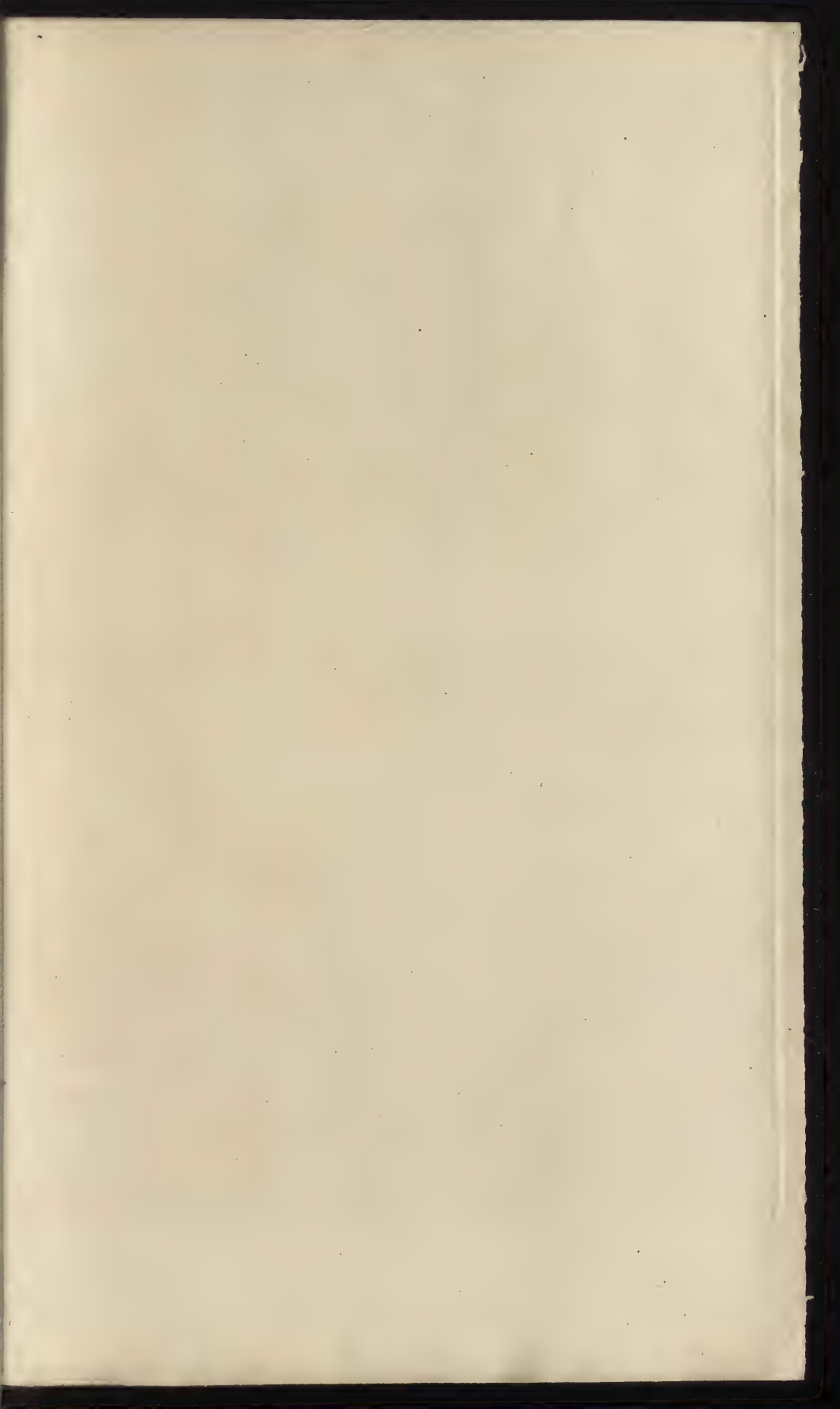
These boss flowers are 10 inches in diameter, and are different from each other ; a circumstance which,

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“malachias.o.wora.lassie.princeps.requiescat.in.pace.  
amen.m.cccc.lxxx.vi.”

The magnificent and oriental colouring of Irish poetry has elicited from lord Byron a burst of admiration, such as the kindred sympathies of his genius could readily conceive and forcibly express. Mr. Moore also has found among the bards of Ireland many a congenial spirit to his own delightful muse. That these precious remains should be forever fixed beyond the reach of accident in a printed form, must be the wish of every man of taste and feeling ; and if the Ibero-celtic society could effect this very desirable purpose, a great, perhaps the greatest object of its institution, would thus be secured. The origin of this society in 1818, may be ascribed to the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, Rev. Robert Walsh, Rev. Paul O'Brien, Sir W. Betham, Mat. O'Connor, I. H. North, Mat. Weld Hartstronge, Edward O'Reily, John D'Alton, W. Monck Mason, W. Shaw Mason, John M'Namara, James Hardiman, and Sheffield Grace, esqrs. An attempt had been previously made in 1815, to establish an Archæological society, among whose labours, if it should ever be made operative, would in course be included the ancient literature of the country. Edmund Hyde Hall, esq. was requested to act as secretary, and addressed circular sketches on the subject. This desirable institution has been, however, hitherto unproductive of any result. A knowledge of Ireland is still unsought for by her gentry. Mr. Hall's previous researches, pursued systematically for several years among the numerous Celtic remains of Caernarvonshire, may be supposed to have eminently qualified him for the situation of secretary. His examination of them has been digested into an ample volume, which only awaits the proper opportunity to be given to the public, and high as the expectations of that public may be from a gentleman so distinguished for profound, exact and diversified knowledge, and for a peculiar felicity of colloquial powers, they will be more than realized.—The strength and tenacity with which in Ireland the voice of tradition, not loosely repeating the overhearings of former days, but deliberately delivering what it has deliberately received, has been exemplified in the instance of a shepherd from the mountains of Mayo, from whom were taken, as he recited them *viva voce*, a series of Irish poems. In these occur most of the names which Mr. Macpherson has assigned to the muse of Ossian ; but in fact some of the remains here alluded to, not only contain the whole of their pseudo-Scottish counterparts, but exceed any which have been given by that



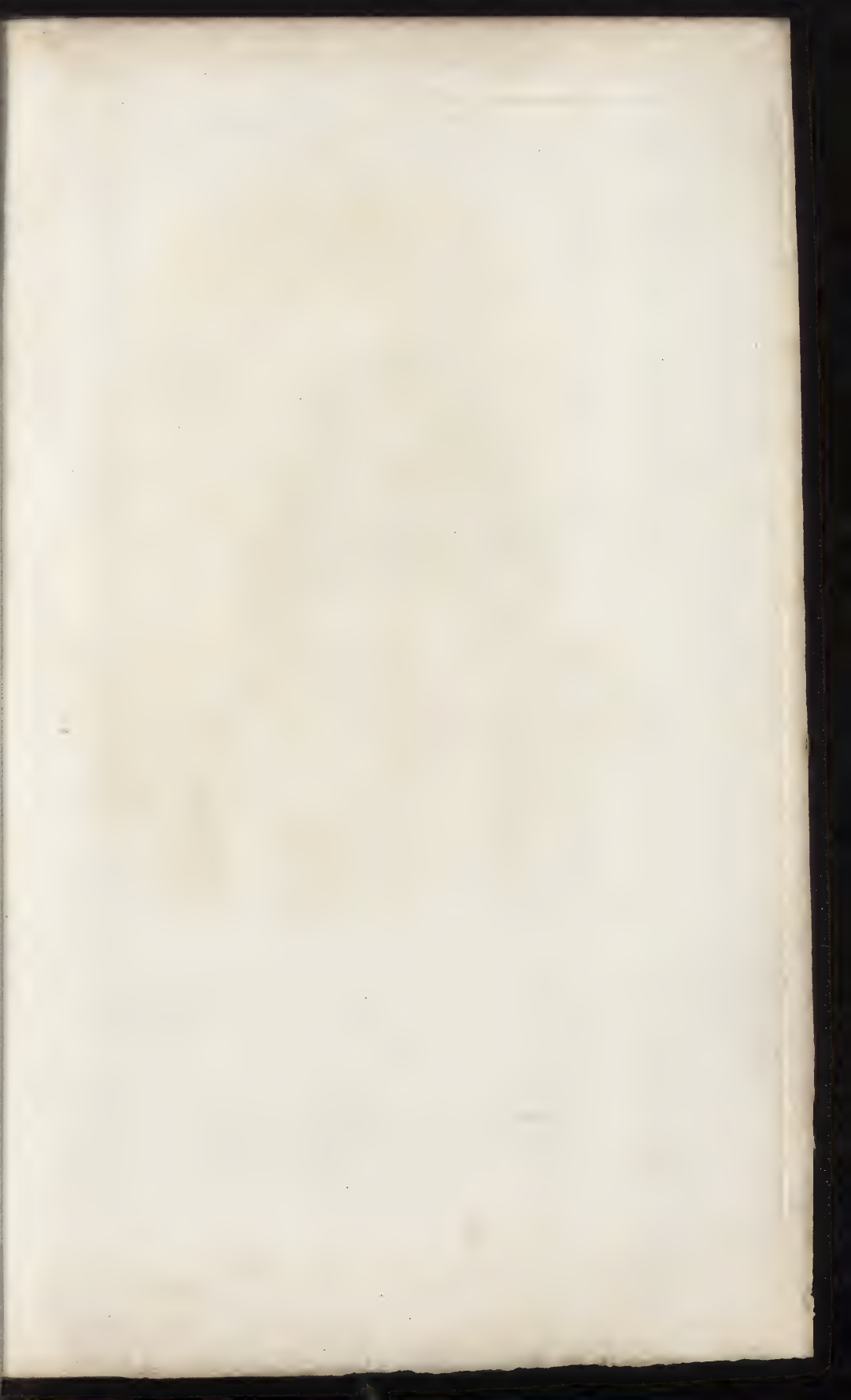






*The Right Honourable*

LORD GRENVILLE.





EDWARD HYDE, EARL OF CLARENDON.

*Published March 1-1823, by John Scott, St. Martins Court, Leicester Square.*

but it is to be recollected that gothic ornaments\* possess a wildness of form, which admirers of that style

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\* According to the hypothesis of Warburton, the first hint of the gothic, in the structure of the roof at least, was taken from the appearance of the ancient avenues leading to the baronial residences of our great forefathers. The resemblance which is indeed very striking, may justify the remark as illustrative, though if this be so, it is quite plain, that we did not derive this style of architecture from the East, through the taste of the Crusaders, and in fact it is asserted, that all buildings remaining there in this style, were introduced from Europe by these very expeditions. Yet in the first book of *Kings* (c. 7. v. 36.) the spirit of

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its patronage extended to literature. Homer, embarked upon the ocean of time, as long as time itself shall flow, bears along with him the name of Grenville in the unrivalled edition of him by the three brothers. The marquis of Buckingham, the right hon. Thos. Grenville, and lord Grenville chancellor of Oxford, have thus made a present to the literary world, which that world repays, and will continue to repay by a never-fading recollection. The scale of political character, great as it has been and continues to be in this family, lies up in the balance when weighed against the impressiveness of their place in the world of letters, recorded in every royal library and university throughout Europe. Clarendon was undoubtedly a learned judge and a good statesman, but his history and his foundation of the press at Oxford, obviously constitute his main passports to the memory of posterity. The earl of Oxford's name is now but dimly recollected as lord high treasurer of Great Britain, but to the name of Harley, as the munificent founder of the Harleian collection, every literary association or individual throughout the globe, immediately re-echoes. Second to Homer, if he be only second, Milton stands prominently out in the ranks of fame; yet Whitelocke, ambassador from the protector Cromwell, to the eccentric queen Christina of Sweden, and in truth, as Hume observes, of large intellectual powers, condescends to speak of this "master of song" as "one Milton, a blind old man." It is amusing, adds the philosophical historian, to reflect upon this passage, when we recollect how little known is the statesman, how universally celebrated is the bard.



of architecture esteem beyond any thing to be seen in the most perfect works of Greece or Rome. The windows that light this funereal chapel are of a quatrefoil figure, 2 feet 7 inches in diameter, situated within 18 inches of the top of the ceiling, and immediately over the centre compartments of the north and south ends. A characteristic appearance is here happily combined with that durability which has constituted the paramount object of consideration in even the most trifling particulars of this structure. Panes of glass, less than three inches on the sides, and in a lozenge form, are set in lead-work, which is enclosed by an iron frame accurately fitted to the cut-stone. Casual accidents as well as the decay of

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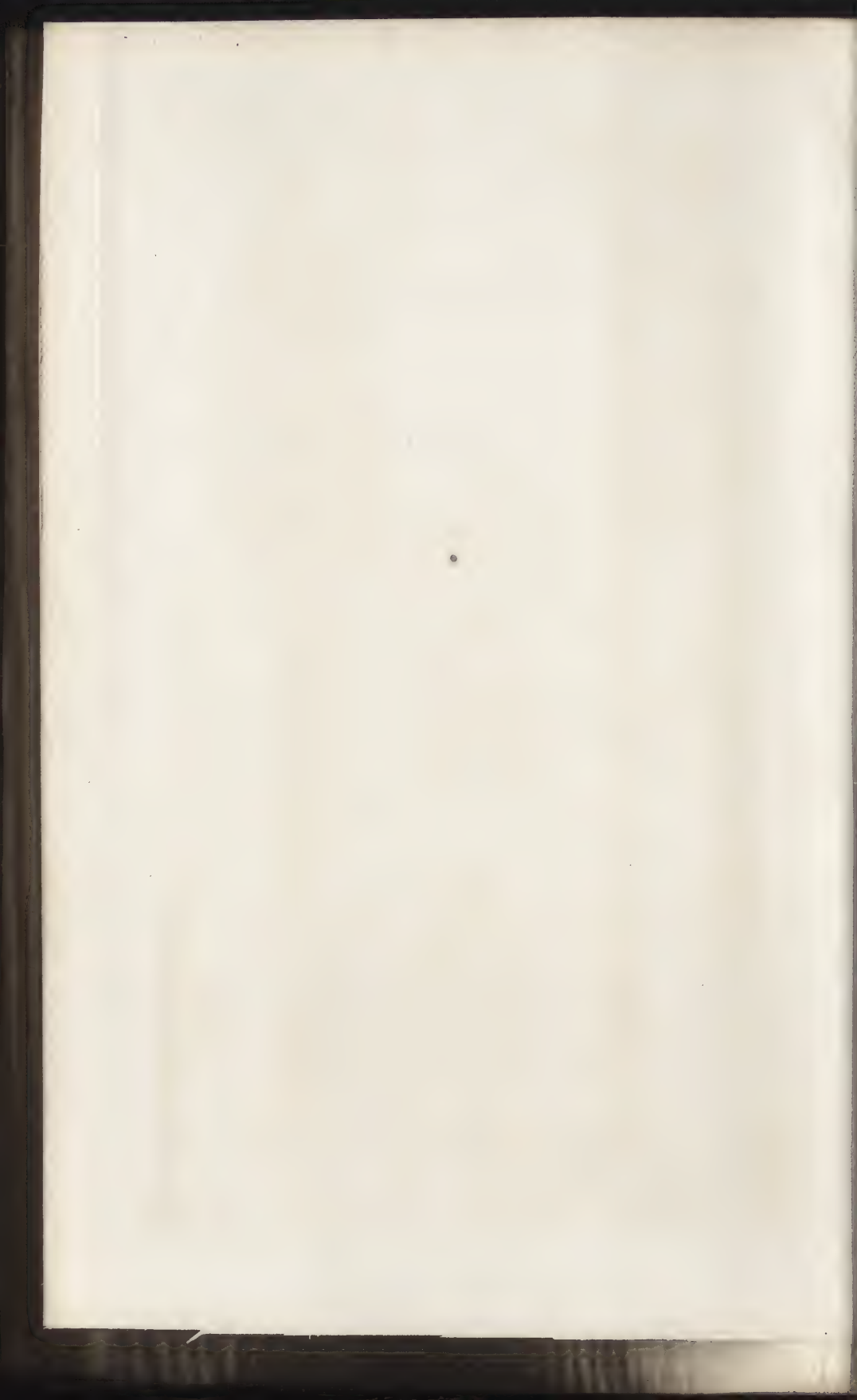
Hypothesis may discover some intimation of this sort. In the temple of Jerusalem palm trees are mentioned as forming part of the tracery. Mr. Swinburne has described both by his pen and his pencil, much of this florid work in the Alhambra at Grenada. But whatever may be its origin, there is no doubt of the excellence of its adaptation to religious purposes. York-minster is of this, unquestionably the finest specimen which the British isles can boast, yet a very accomplished Englishman, who was too soon taken from this world, has not scrupled to assign to Rheims cathedral the superiority. For the purpose also to which the Mausoleum is dedicated, the gothic style must be allowed to be the most appropriate. With respect to the florid gothic, we may here be permitted to add, that he who wishes to see the most magnificent specimen of it as a residence yet perhaps exhibited, will do well to visit Eton, the princely pile recently erected by the earl of Grosvenor. In another style, or the Grecian, Stowe may safely challenge competition with any edifice, whichever, or wherever it may be.



*J. Carter del. 1806.*

View of the  
WEST FRONT OF YORK CATHEDRAL.

*J. Basire sc.*

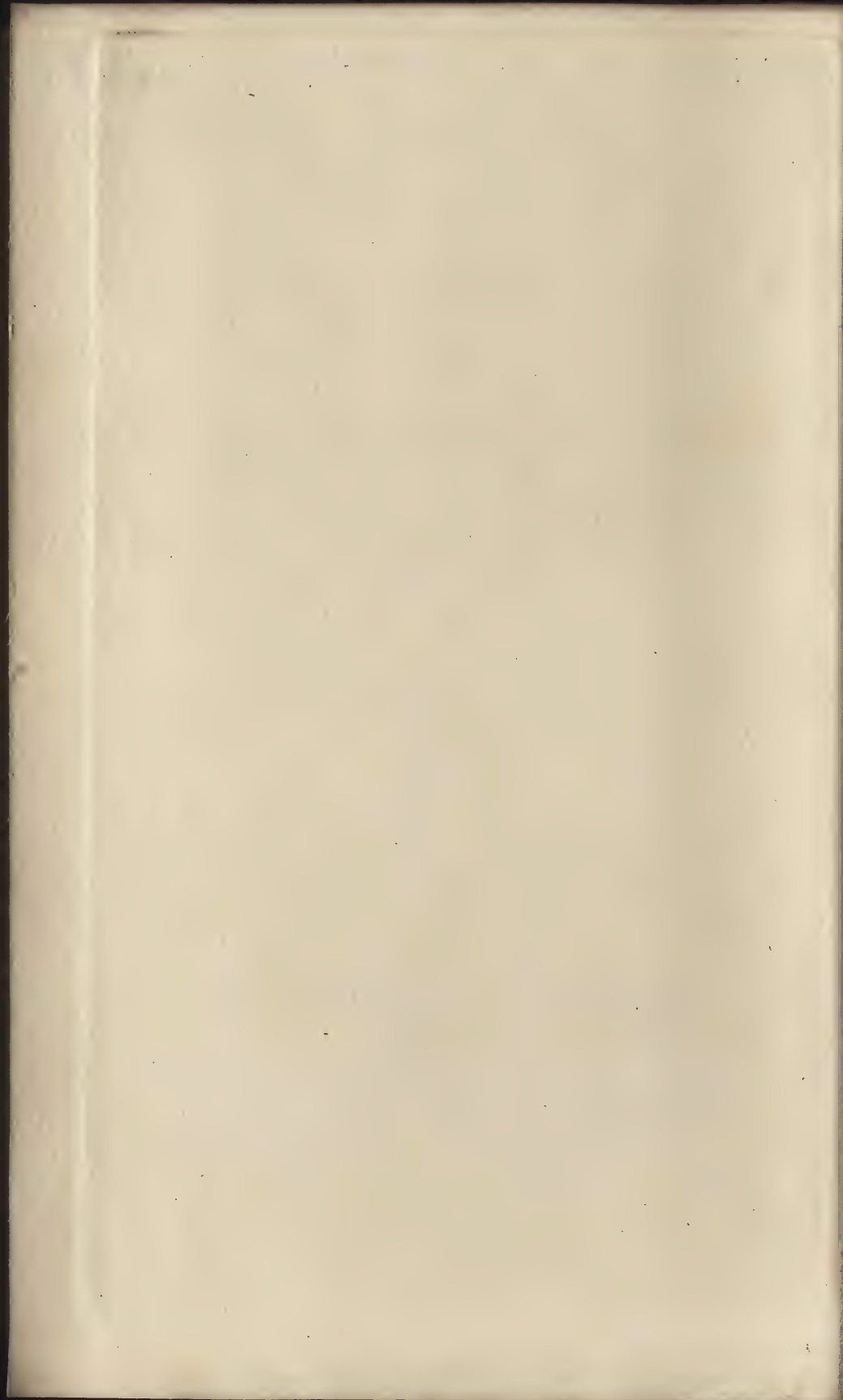






WEST VIEW of THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH at RHEIMS



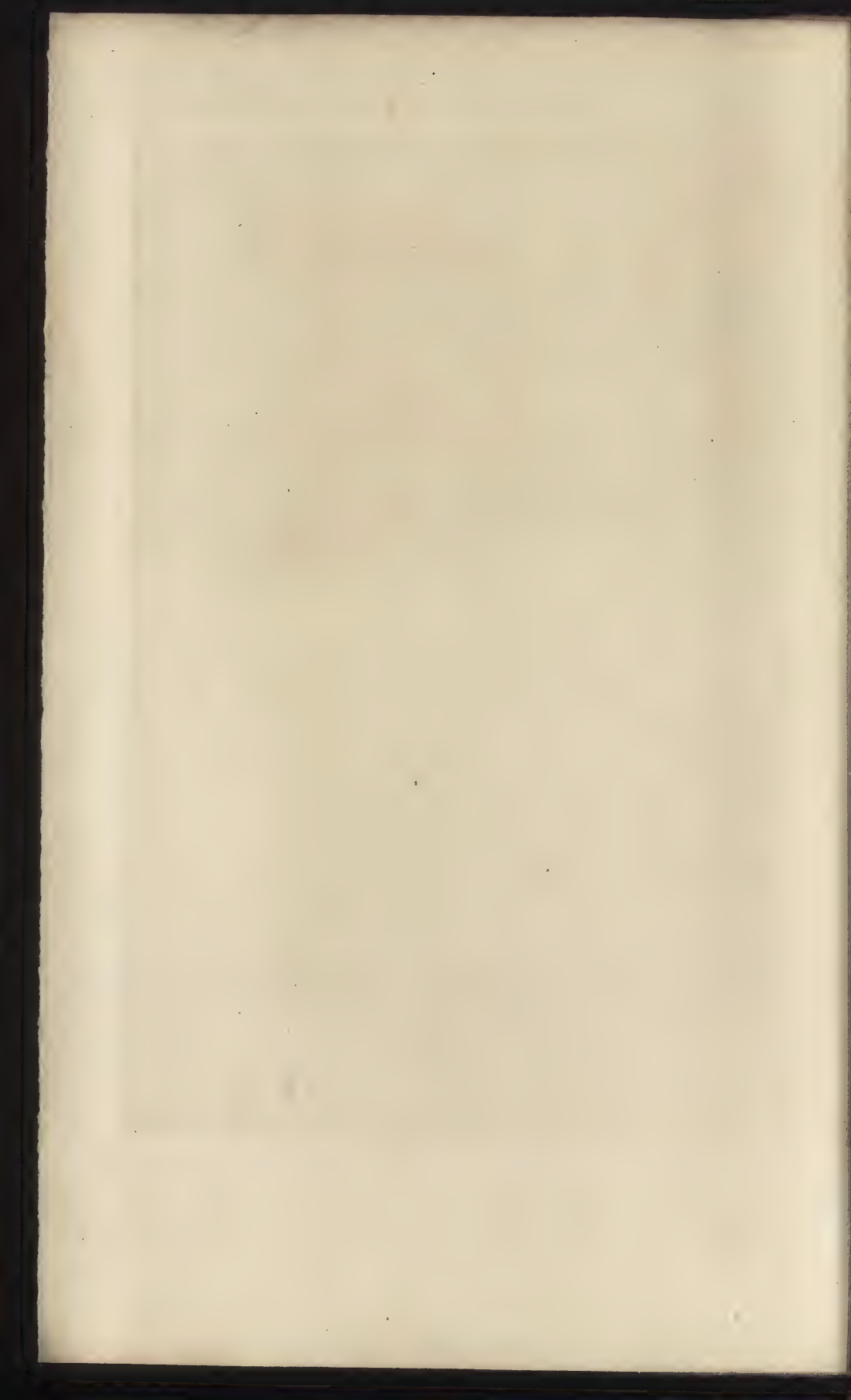




EATON HALL,  
CHESHIRE

Engraved by J. G. Thompson

Designed by J. G. Thompson





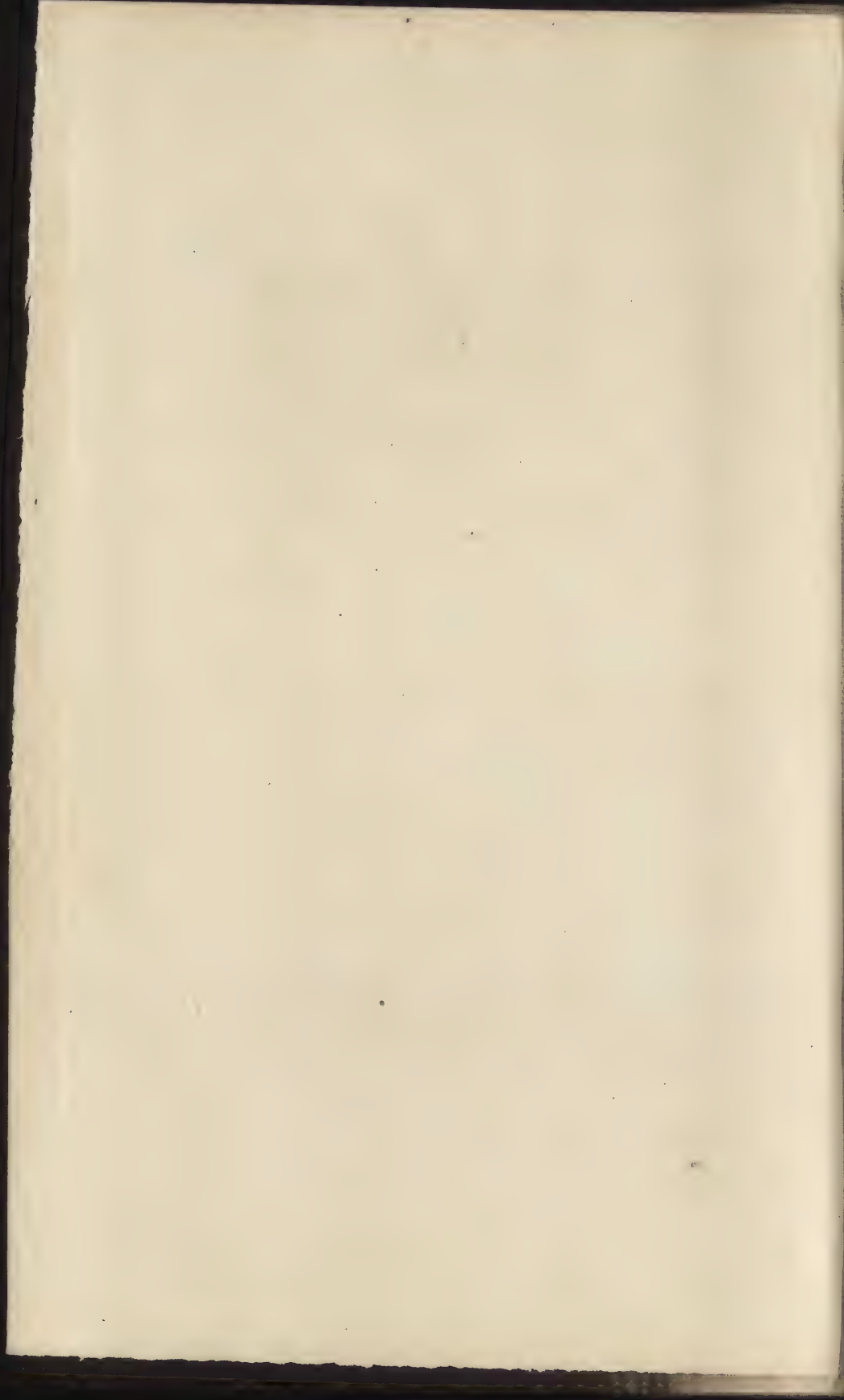
Drawn by J. Neale.

South East View of  
**REPTON HALL,**  
 CHESHIRE.

Engraved by J. H. Wilson.

*London: Published by J. Neale, at the Sign of the Three Stars, in Pall Mall; and by J. H. Wilson, at the Sign of the Three Stars, in Pall Mall.*







Drawn by J. P. Neale.

**STOWE HOUSE,**  
GENERAL VIEW.  
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Engraved by L. Mathews.

*London Pub. Jan. 1833 by J. P. Neale, at Bennett's, Blackfriars Road, & Sturwood, Neely, & Jones, Paternoster Row.*





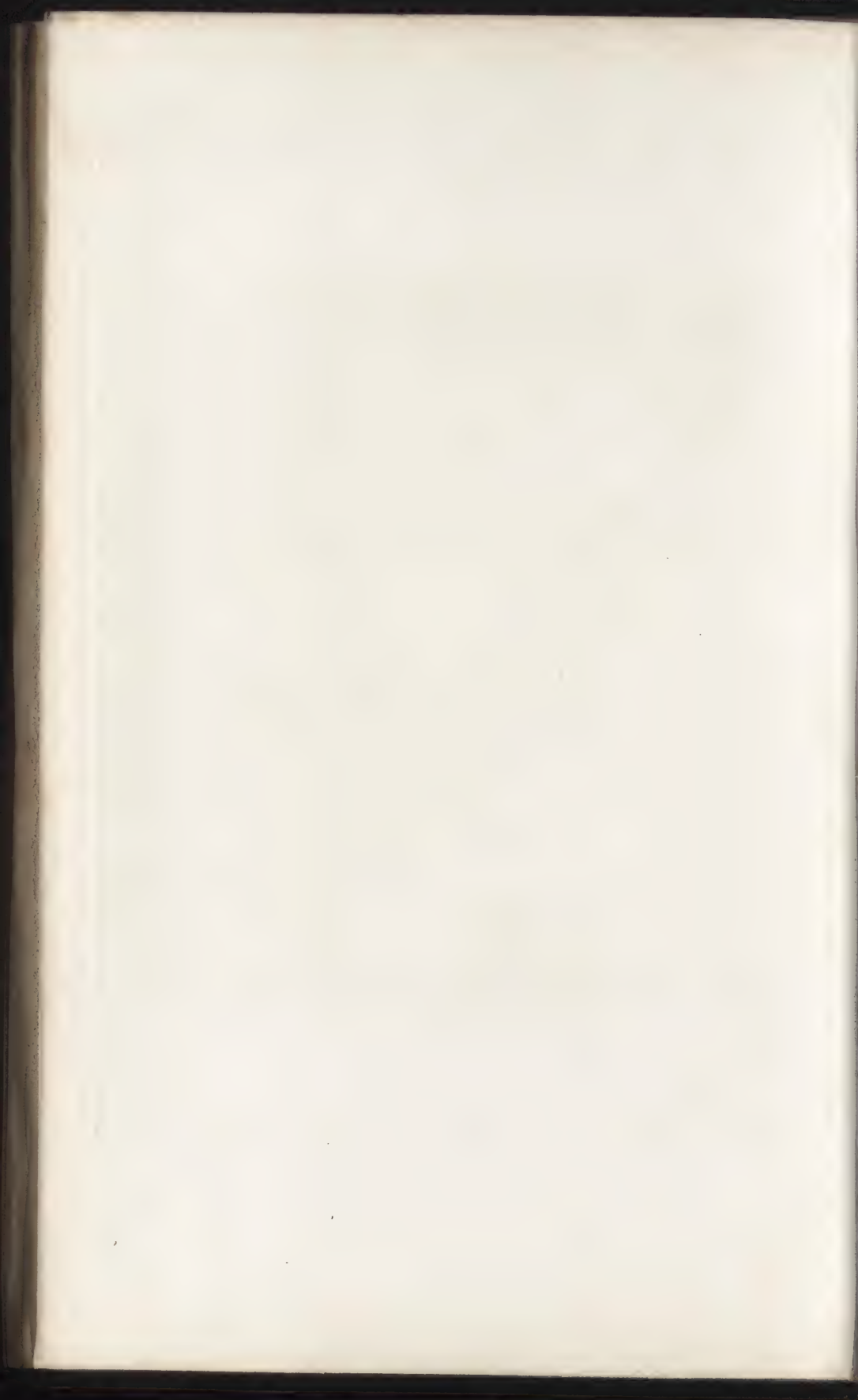
J. P. Neale del.

C. Askew sculp.

STOWE HOUSE,  
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

London, Pub. For. 1818, by W. P. Col. 32 Mitchell.





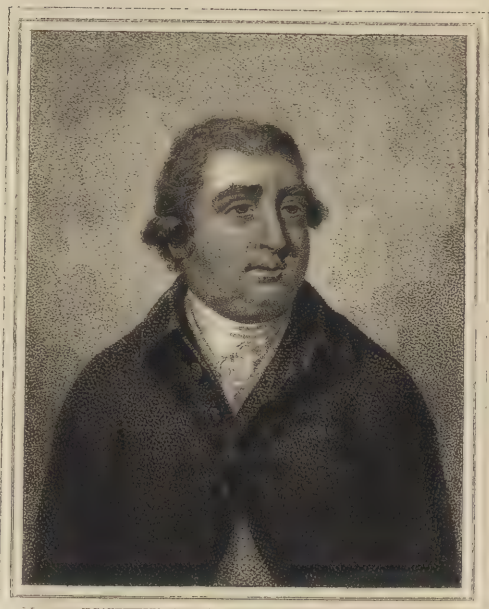




Sir Isaac Newton K<sup>t</sup>  
President of the Royal Society 1720-1



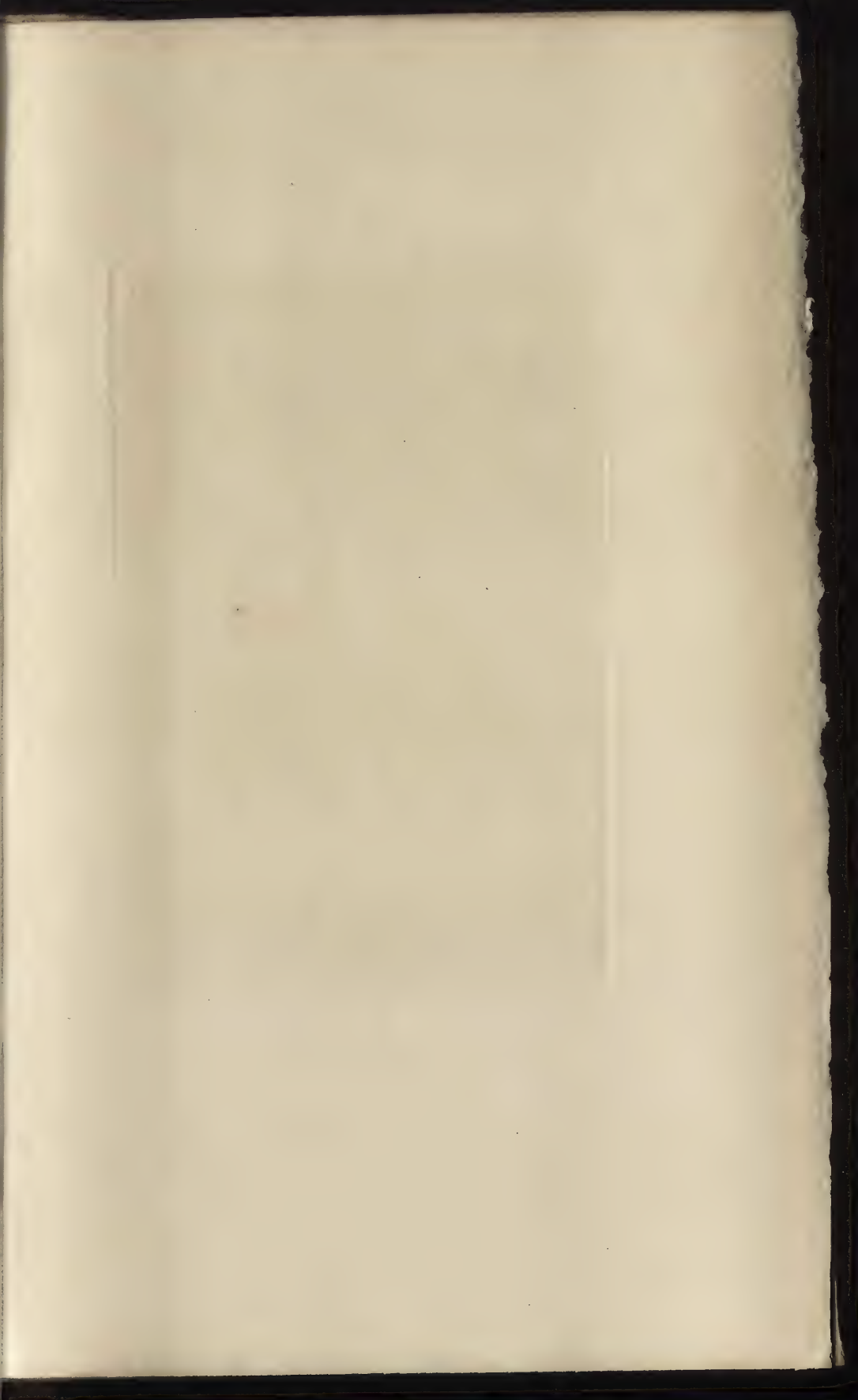


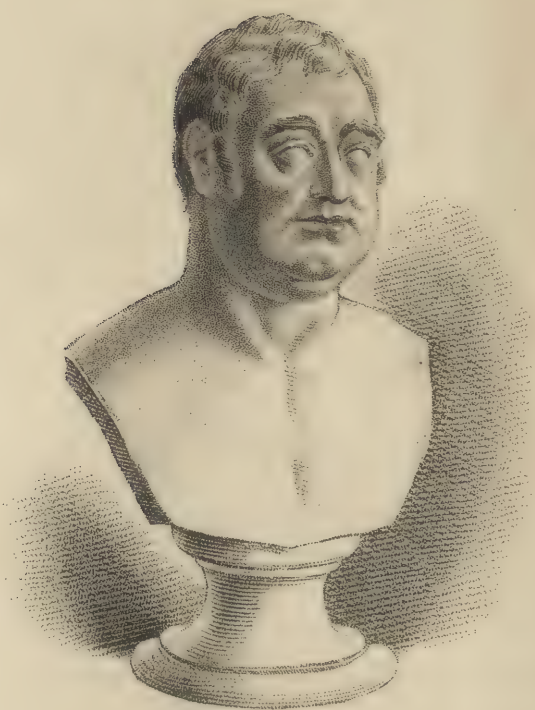


The R<sup>t</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> C. J. FOX.



S. G.





C. J. FOX.

*Published by G. Smeaton, 17, St. Martin's Lane.*







*The Right Honourable  
William Pitt*

time, are also guarded against by protecting the glass on the outside with a strong iron wire-work. The small dimensions of these windows "casting a dim religious light," occasions a gloominess that contributes, in no small degree, to inspire those awful and devout sensations which are ever experienced on entering the gothic churches of our pious ancestors.\*

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\* To the spirit and munificence of these pious ancestors, how largely has every succeeding generation, down even to the present day, been indebted. Of their character and conduct let the pages of history speak. When in the very first heat and contention of the reformation, the mother of Melancthon, the friend and fellow labourer of Luther, distracted by the noise of controversy on every side of her, demanded of her son what should be the course to be pursued by her; the answer was conceived in that spirit of meekness and benevolence by which that great and good man was ever actuated, "abide in the old religion, duly observe it, and you will be safe."† In carrying back our views over the long succession of events, marking the history of christianity, we are at once struck with the services performed to Europe, to civilization, and, consequently to the human race by the professors of this "old religion." When with the ruthless fanaticism, which springing in full strength and expanded dimensions from the sands of Arabia, the direful spirit of Mahommedanism rushed upon Syria, upon Palestine, upon Asia Minor, Persia, Egypt, the whole south of the

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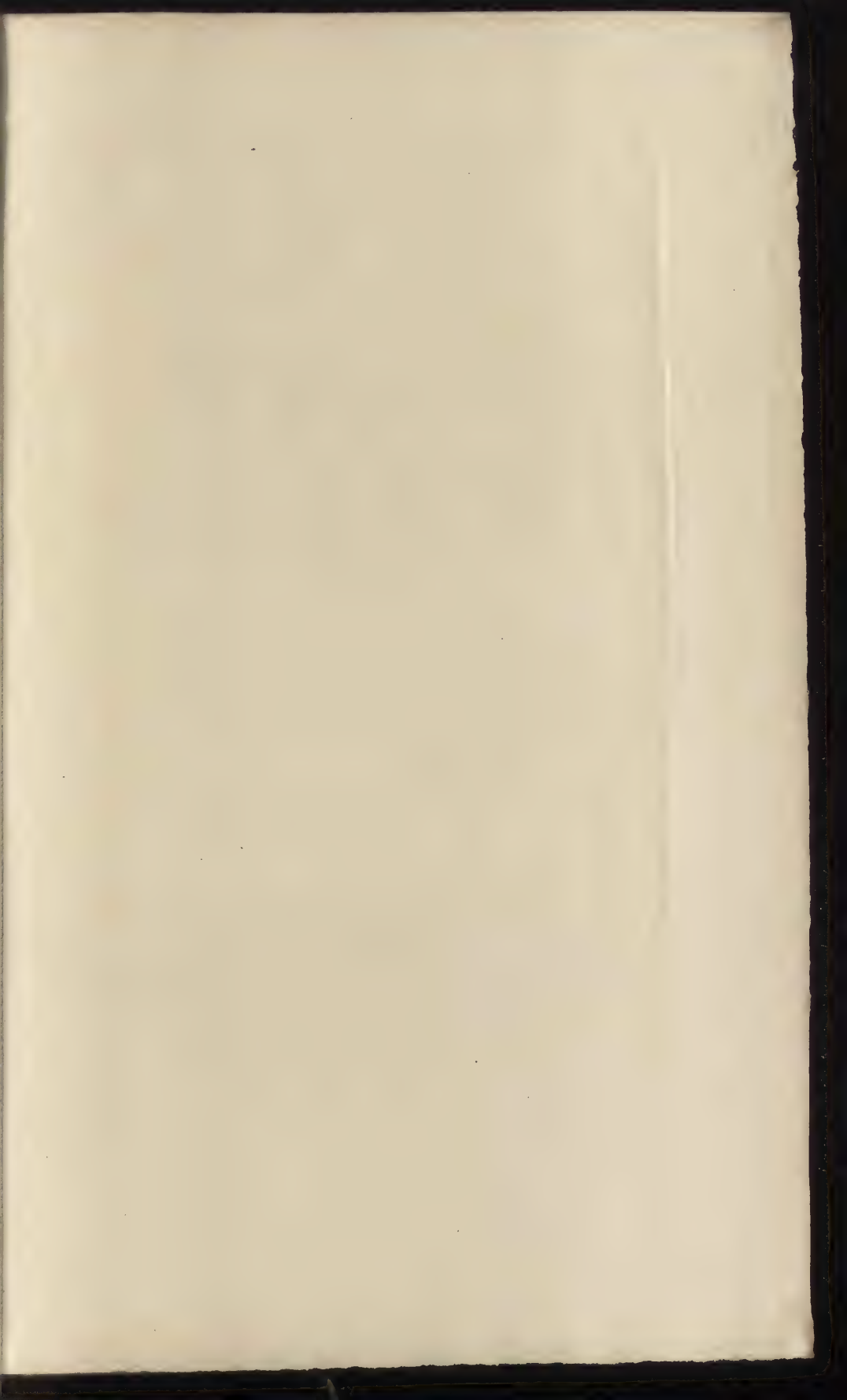
† Melancthon, as he was the most learned, so was he also the most tolerant of the first reformers. Tolerance has, in fact, with some few exceptions, been the characteristic of the greatest names, which the long roll of British excellence contains. No eulogy is required beyond the mere enumeration of such men as Hooker, lord Bacon, sir Edward Coke, archbishop Laud, sir Isaac Newton, (*omnium facile princeps*) Locke and Boyle, with bishops Berkeley, Butler, Dickson and Watson, Swift, Blackstone, doctor Johnson, sir William Jones, and those two great hereditary rivals Charles Fox and William Pitt.

Feelings of this nature must indeed be strongly impressed on those who here, not only find themselves

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Mediterranean, and was hanging in menacing attitude over Europe itself from the east, while on the south, Spain was seized and appropriated, and France only rescued by the iron mace of Charles Martel upon her very frontiers—it was then, that the Popes, directing over Europe the influence concentrated upon the Tiara, roused her sons to arms, broke in upon the Saracenic and Turkish usurpations with the chivalry of Christendom, and by confining the combat to the palestra of Syria and Judea, saved the civilized world from that prostration, in which, alas! the fairest portion of the globe is now condemned to lie. But we will narrow our views of the subject, and limit them in their applications to our own islands. Where is the history of the country to be found but in the chronicles of churchmen, through many a long century? All the arts which sustain or adorn life found their asylum in the religious houses. The monarch himself was obliged to seek for his counsellors in their cells, and from catholics (and from them exclusively) the land received those principles of law, which, whether guaranteed in the field of Runnymede by our iron barons, or dispensed from the bench through so many centuries, by them only were they so won and so distributed. What—are we at this time of day, in the splendour of intellectual lustre now abroad, to be called upon to listen to the peevish and selfish railings of men, who would be contemptible for their petty malice, if they were not detestable for the dirty spirit of jobbing and place hunting by which it is dictated?† Literature had no other place of refuge whatever, but in the monasteries, and without the transcriptions so systematically made by the hands of churchmen in their scriptoriums the treasures of Greek

† Viz. the corporation spirit characterizing too many towns in this part of the united empire.







*Roger Bacon.*

to be in the depository of the dead, but to be likewise among the remains of departed friends. In

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and Roman literature must have been for ever lost. In the moral desert of those times the religious houses were found like the few fertile spots, the bubbling Oases which refresh the general sterility of the Lybian desert, and link together the chain of human correspondence. Roger Bacon, a man, with attributes and aspirations so vast, as to be only not incredible, because they existed; this marvellous personage was a monk. Before him St. Dunstan had mainly contributed amidst his violence and usurpations to keep alive the arts of decoration. Whence arose all those sacred buildings which ornament the face of Christendom, and no where more than of England, but from the munificence of catholics and of a catholic priesthood? \* by whom were the

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\* The following quotation from the memoirs of a distinguished dignitary of the church of England and head of a house at Oxford (for he was principal of St. Mary Hall) will strongly shew a very adequate reason for the munificence of the catholic clergy. "Bishop Burnet," says doctor King, "always declared, that he should think himself guilty of the greatest crime, if he were to raise fortunes for his children out of the revenues of his bishopric. It was no small misfortune to the cause of Christianity in this kingdom that when we reformed from popery, our clergy were permitted to marry: from that period their only care (which was natural, and must have been foreseen) was to provide for their wives and children. This the dignitaries who had ample revenues could easily effect, with the loss however, of that respect and veneration which they formerly received on account of their hospitality and numerous charities: but the greatest part of the inferior clergy were incapable of making a provision for sons and daughters, and soon left families of beggars in every part of the kingdom—Moreover, as an academician and friend to the republic of letters, I have often wished that the canons which forbid priests to marry, were still in force. To the celibacy of the bishops we owe almost all those noble foundations which are established in both our universities; but since the reforma-

Dr. Milner's letter to Mr. Taylor on the subject of Gothic architecture, the emotions just noticed, as

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numerous colleges and universities founded with a magnificence only to be equalled by their utility, but by the members of that religion, which the bigotry of ignorance dares thus to taunt? will any Alumnus, any son of Oxford or Cambridge, or of the great collegiate schools of England, of Winchester, "the parent of that of Eton and the model of that of Westminster" dare to do this? neither gratitude nor taste may permit it; and sure I am, that no man who tells over in his memory the long bead-roll of charitable deeds, daily performed at the gateway of every religious house, can, if blessed with the sympathies of our nature, cease to bless in his turn, the hands, that thus sustained life and mitigated misery—But

"Men's evil manners live in brass; their virtues  
We write in water."

Sir Thomas More, among the most amiable as well as learned of men, professed, and professing died a martyr to the religion, of which he had been educated a member; nor will the name of the good bishop Fisher be forgotten in the recollection of the candid and benevolent. Cardinal Pole's gentleness, charity and candour, were conspicuous amidst the scenes, by which that unfortunate and inglorious period when they happened is disgraced. Gardiner was indeed a catholic, but let it be remembered, that it was not the zealot, but the sufferer under a most scandalous series of ill treatment, that drove him to light up the flames of Smithfield. His punishment of Cranmer, it must be confessed, went beyond

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tion, we can boast of few of the episcopal order as benefactors to those seats of learning. The munificent donations of Laud and Sheldon, in the last century, will indeed be ever remembered; but let it likewise be remembered, that these two prelates were unmarried."





SIR THOMAS MORE







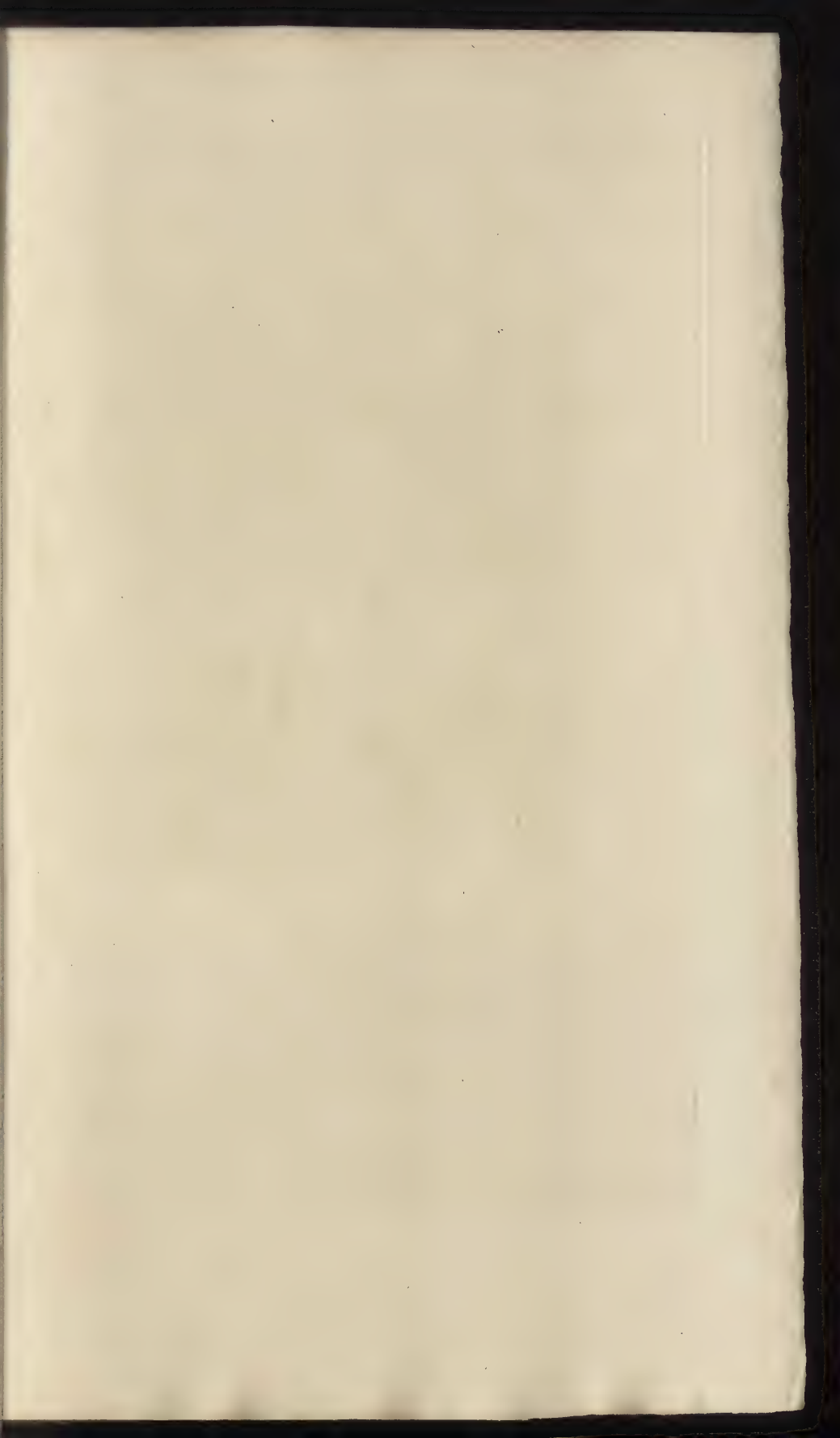


EDWARD the 6<sup>th</sup>.

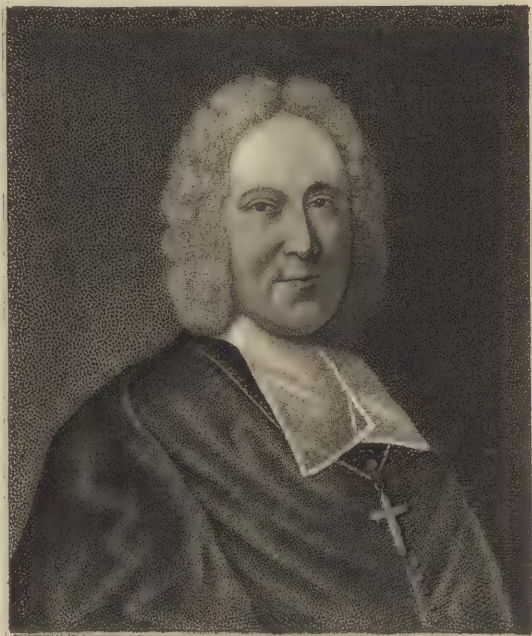
ob. 1553

from an original Picture.

S. G.







*Eng<sup>d</sup> by T. Prieur, from the Original Picture in the possession of the Publisher.*

*Pub. by C. Dyer, Compton Street.*

HENRY FRANCIS DE BELZUNCE DE CASTELMERTUN,

*Bishop of Marseilles.*

1720

*Vide Pennant London. Pope Essay on Man &c.*

peculiarly characteristic of that style, are happily marked. "It is," says he, "confessedly true that

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what a fair measure of retaliation might allow, but from a man who had himself condemned the unfortunate Lambert and the daring Anne Askew to be burnt alive, we may be permitted to withhold our sympathy. Even to the good and gentle Latimer, who bowed with age and trembling heretofore with feeble step, stood erect, and with bold trampling advanced to the stake, we may, perhaps we must give our compassion, but assuredly he only suffered, what in his turn, he was prepared to inflict. They were the sins of the times let us hope, rather than of the men, and dreadful indeed were the times of that iron race, the Tudor family, from among whom I do not even except the youthful king Edward. Nearer our own age, we will venture without scruple to mention the name of Fenelon, of Bossuet, and of "Marseilles' good bishop" who has not heard? will any one, can any one speak in other than reverential terms of Cardinal Borromeo? and even now, while the ink which records the fact, is scarcely dry, the Diocesan of Cadiz has entered through the cordon of troops, drawn around that devoted city to prevent contagion, and has entered it to share, if he cannot beat down, the danger. If we pass into the camp or the fortress, no well ordered mind would shrink, it may be presumed, from the companionship of the black prince, of the Captal\* de Buche, of Warwick, Salisbury, Beauchamp, Courtney, Chandos, Audley, Holland, and the other gartered knights upon the

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\* This Title remained down to the French revolution in the chief magistrate of Toulouse. The Captal mentioned in the text was one of the first knights of the garter, and among other companions of that illustrious order, never more illustrious than in its origin, he is recorded by the classical pencil of sir Benjamin West, which commemorates that great event in the annals of chivalry upon the walls of the picture gallery at Windsor. It is a very animating subject, very impressively treated.

"every man who has an eye to see and a soul to feel,  
 "on entering into York-minster and chapter-house,

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field of Poitiers, or would scorn to participate in those heroic deeds which the beleaguered towns of France will ever commemorate. Alas, alas, that the greatest captain of the age, before whom walls fall and military lines fly, should have forgotten that the Spanish nation, saved by him was catholic, that the army by which that safety was achieved, contained many a catholic comrade, and that among the ranks of his catholic ally, not a single protestant could be found. Be it also remembered, that while some among us, as churchmen have thus spoken of, thus wished to assault the catholics, our church has been in its turn exposed to a hostility behind it from the presbyterians in England, as both presbyterians, churchmen and catholics have again to repel the incessant attacks made upon them by Socinians, and by the numberless sects, for which, from their swarmings, even the plasticity of the Greek language has long since ceased to provide appropriate terms. If then the golden precept of "doing what we would be done by" be indeed to be observed, let us, if we cannot command concurrence,\* at least exhibit an example of forbearance.

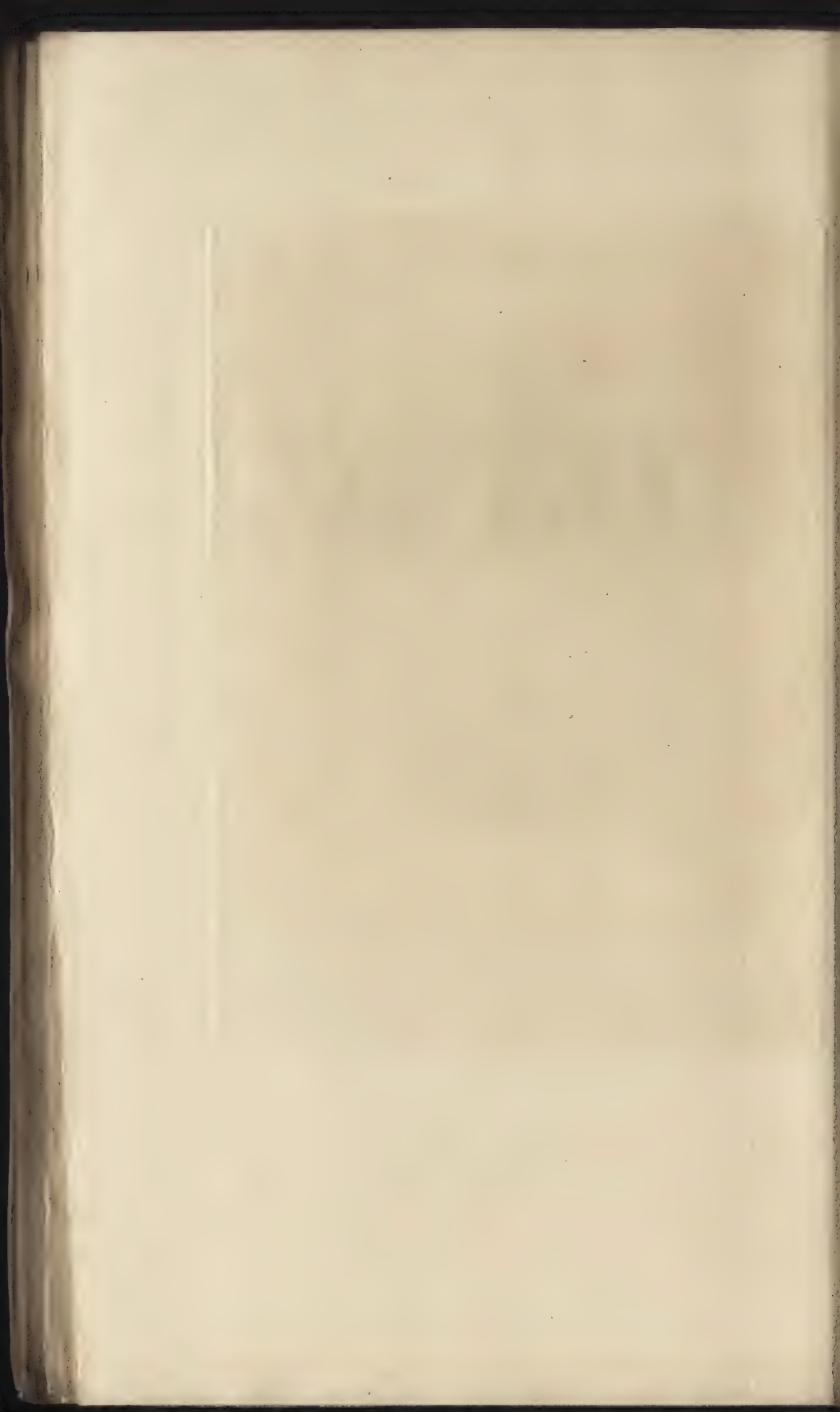
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\* Concurrence cannot, in truth be commanded, however silent acquiescence may be enforced. The emperor Charles V. has left us an observation, of which it would have been better if he had suffered his subjects to profit, as well as himself. His course between the earlier protestants and the contemporary catholics, had led him to do many things, in the way of interposition, which his retirement in the monastery of St. Just, rendered of very unpleasant recollection. Among his occupations or amusements there, was the arrangement of various clocks for the purpose of inducing an exact conformity of rates. In this respect too his Imperial majesty was not more satisfied, than with his experiments, moral, civil, and political upon the human beings subjected to his sway at a period so critically important in the annals of



*His Grace the Duke of Wellington.*



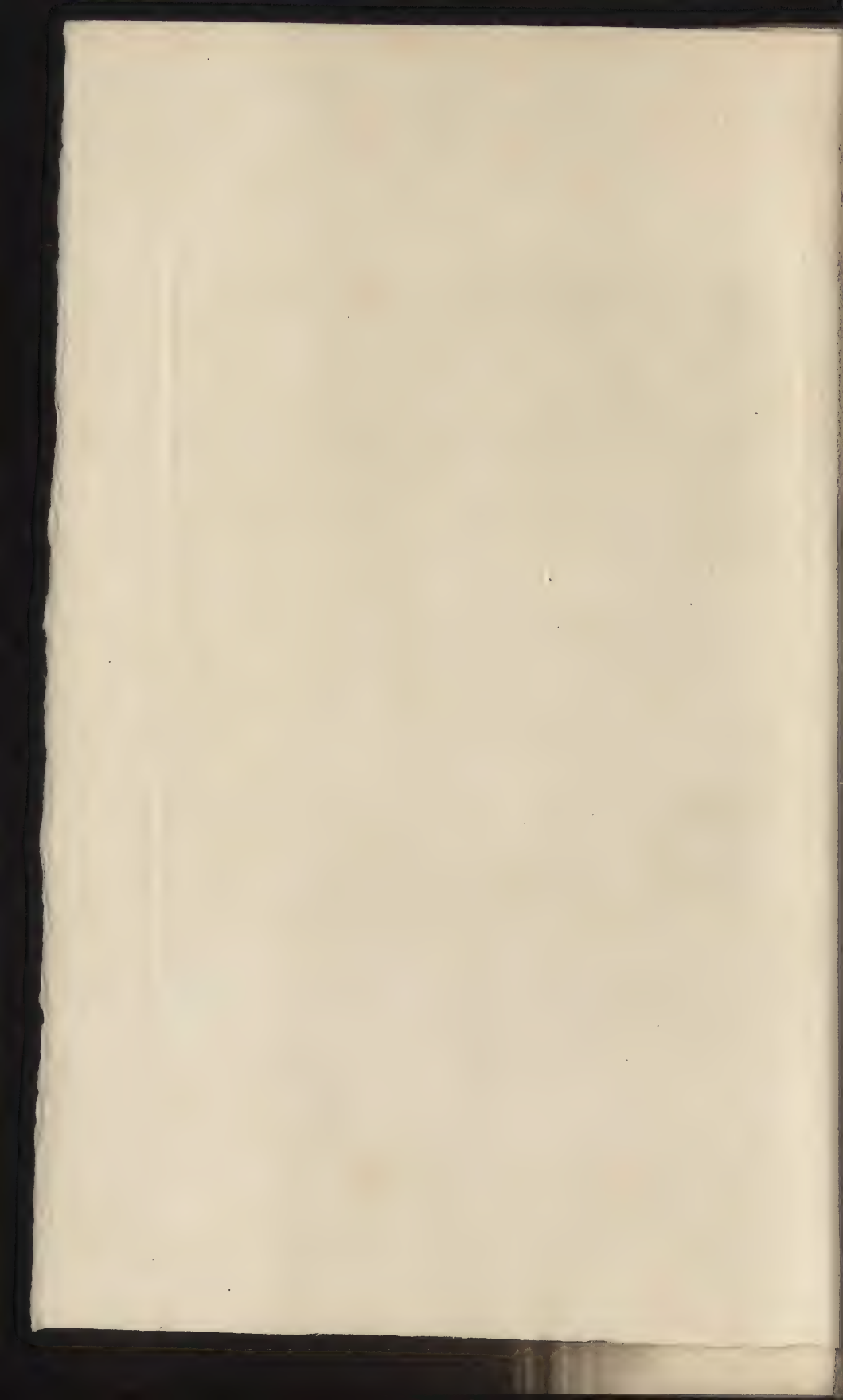




CHARLES V  
EMPEROR of GERMANY

ob. 1558.

S.G.









YORK MINSTER.





KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL, &c.  
Cambridge.

*Printed by W. Stanger & Sons.*

*Engraved by W. Stanger & Sons.*







*View of the West Front of Lincoln Cathedral, from the South, as seen from the West.*

# LINCOLN CATHEDRAL—WEST FRONT.

*Engraved by W. H. St. John, from a drawing by W. H. St. John.*





WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL,  
Hants.

London: Published by J. H. B. & Co. 1841. Price 1s. 6d.

Engraved by J. H. B. & Co. from a drawing by J. H. B. & Co.



“ or into King’s college or Windsor chapels, or into  
 “ the cathedrals of Lincoln or Winchester, is irresist-

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modern Europe. He reflected that if these pieces of mechanism, put together by man be thus refractory, what hopes could there be of compelling the very thoughts, the feelings and convictions of our fellow creatures to agree perfectly. Of this moral sentiment however, his eldest son Philip made little use, and by its violation he lost Flanders, among the most fertile tracts in Europe, and threw down the monarchy of Spain into a state, from which it has never since arisen. The persecutions of this sanguinary despot gave to England the possession of the woollen manufacture, as the revocation of the edict of Nantz by Louis XIV. bestowed upon the British islands that of silk, which also, with other arts, through the same cause, were communicated to the north of Germany. The *penal laws* of Ireland drove many a high spirit and higher talent into the service of foreign states, and it was not until the battle of Fontenoy, upheld against British prowess by the Irish brigade, that a sort of reflection came across our statesmen, that it might be better to have such warriors ranged on our side than opposed to us. We might have called out with the king of Prussia, when visited by the emperor Joseph, with marshal Laudohn (of Scotch descent) in his suite. The marshal was taking his seat opposite to Frederic when invited to change his place and sit by him, “for” added he, “I had always rather have you on my side than opposite to me.” The marshal, be it recollected, had once treated his majesty in a rough way, besides continually harrassing him by his own rapid movements. If at Fontenoy, the renowned duke William could have made reflections like Frederic, he might have given the same invitation to the Irish brigade, and the events of that day are in truth said to have sunk deep into the bosom of the British government. Would to heaven that our repulse at Fontenoy, had been the only mischievous consequence of the *penal laws*. But their effects at home were still indeed infinitely more fatal to national grandeur; nor can a stronger proof be adduced of this than the broad fact, that every relaxation of them has been attended with a prodigious bound in the race of improvement. Spain and France and England could now by no contrivance of policy or suggestion of mercy recall with the descendants of their expelled subjects the prosperity or glory not only actual but prospective, which they lost by their expulsion; nor would the call be now listened to if it was made. It is sad reflections like these, that shew how deeply, how awfully a nation ought to pause ere it takes the first step in persecution.



“ ably struck with mingled impressions of awe and  
“ pleasure, which no other buildings are capable of  
“ producing ; and, however he may approve of the  
“ Grecian architecture for the purposes of civil and  
“ social life, yet he instinctively experiences in the  
“ former a frame of mind that fits him for prayer  
“ and contemplation, which all the boasted regula-  
“ rity and magnificence of sir Cristopher’s and the  
“ nation’s pride, I mean St. Paul’s cathedral, cannot  
“ communicate, at least in the same degree.” For  
the taste of invention and felicity of execution, displayed in the interior of the edifice, it is indebted to the talents of Mr. Byrne, the architect now deservedly rising into professional reputation.

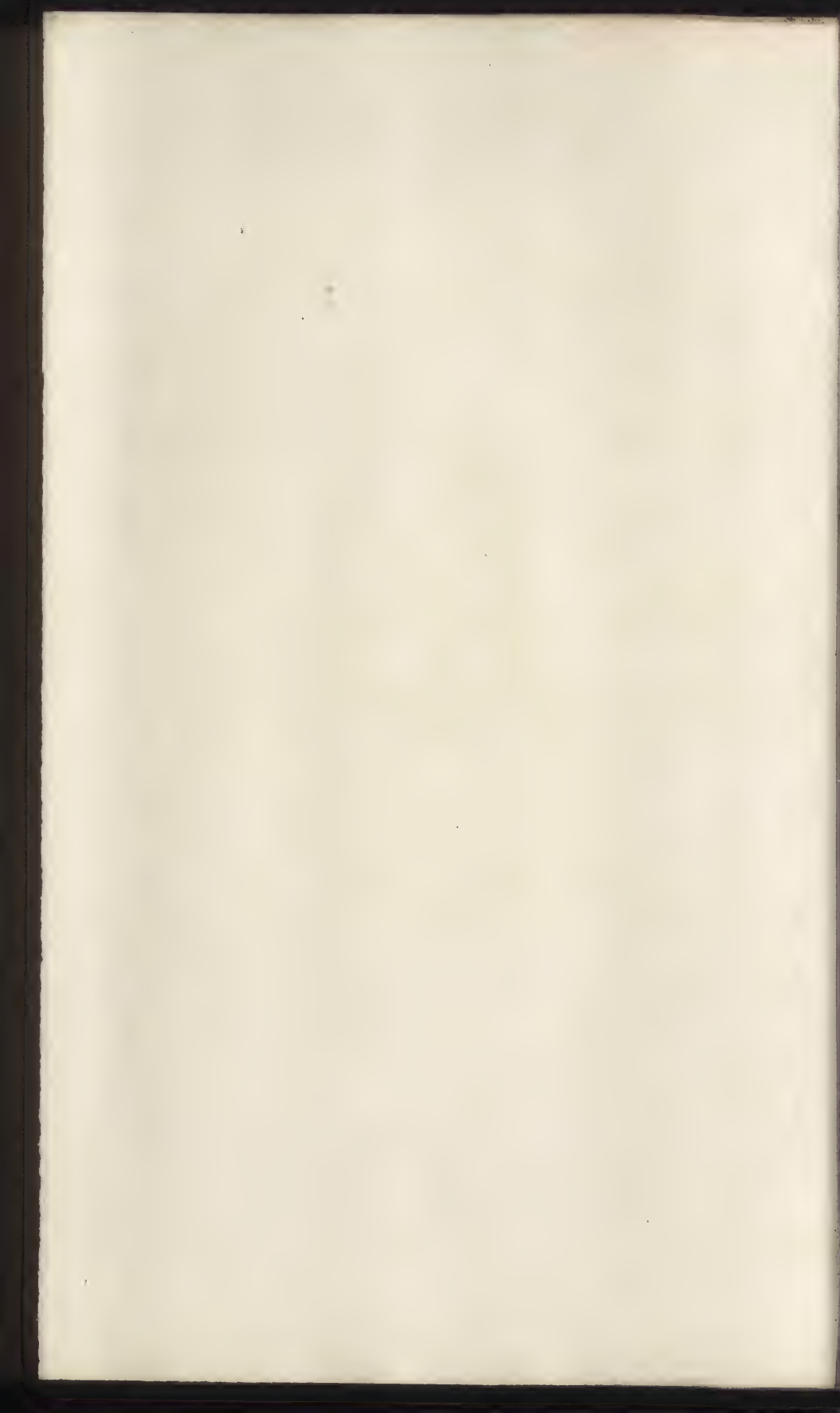
It is scarcely necessary to observe that no wood work is used in any part of the building excepting the two doors, which are of black oak, three inches thick, richly ornamented with gothic mouldings, and closely studded with large water headed nails, accurately formed and finished with the file. Of these massive doors the locks are constructed upon a principle, not yet very generally known or adopted, with a double action of the spring, and with the key revolving upon a circular ward of solid copper an inch thick. Keys have been severally provided for the rector of the parish\* and for the founders.

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\* The reverend Arthur Weldon, of a family long seated in the neighbourhood, of which colonel Steuart Weldon of Kilmaroney is the head. Few things can perhaps be more



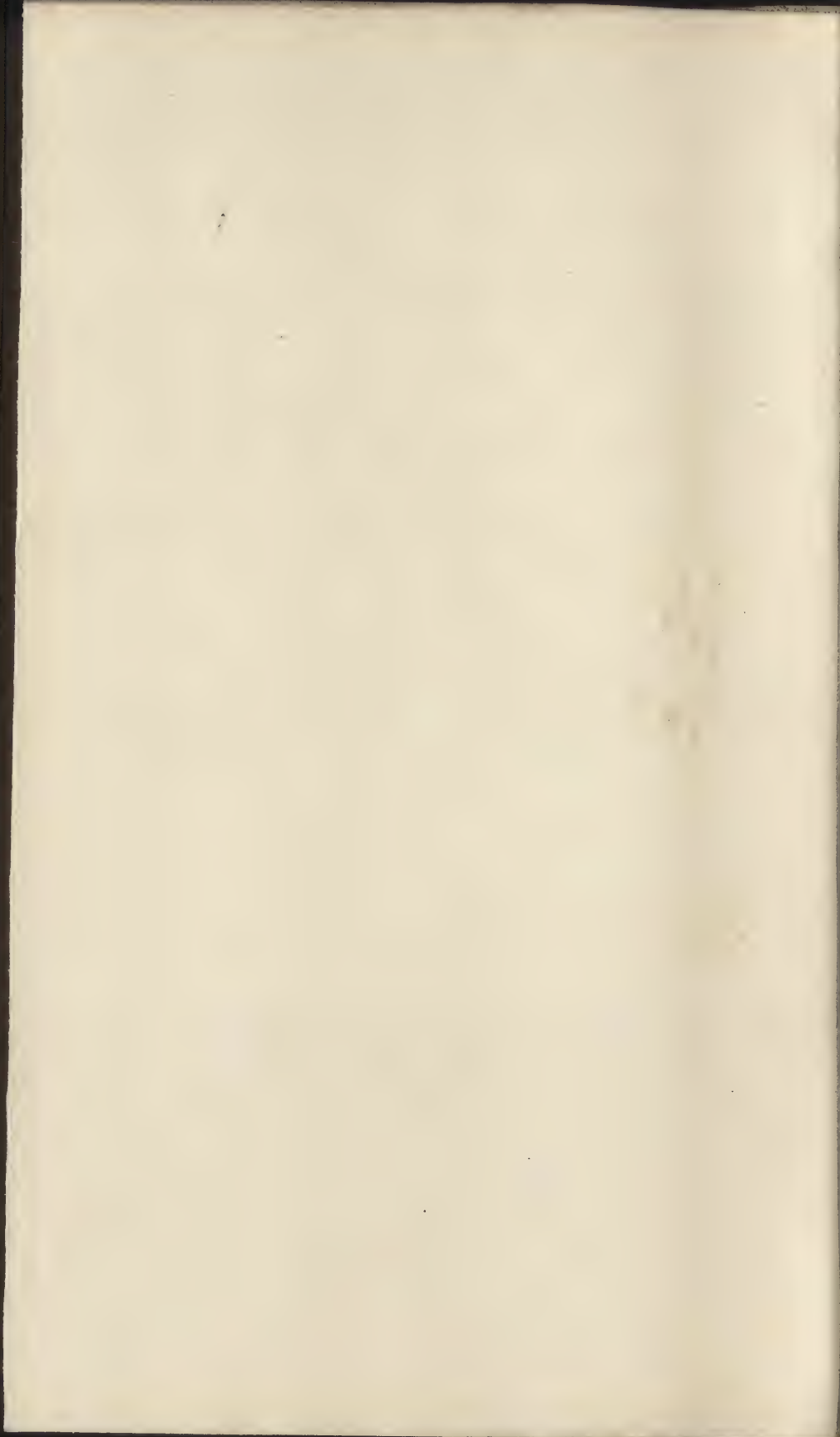
*J. P. Smith.*

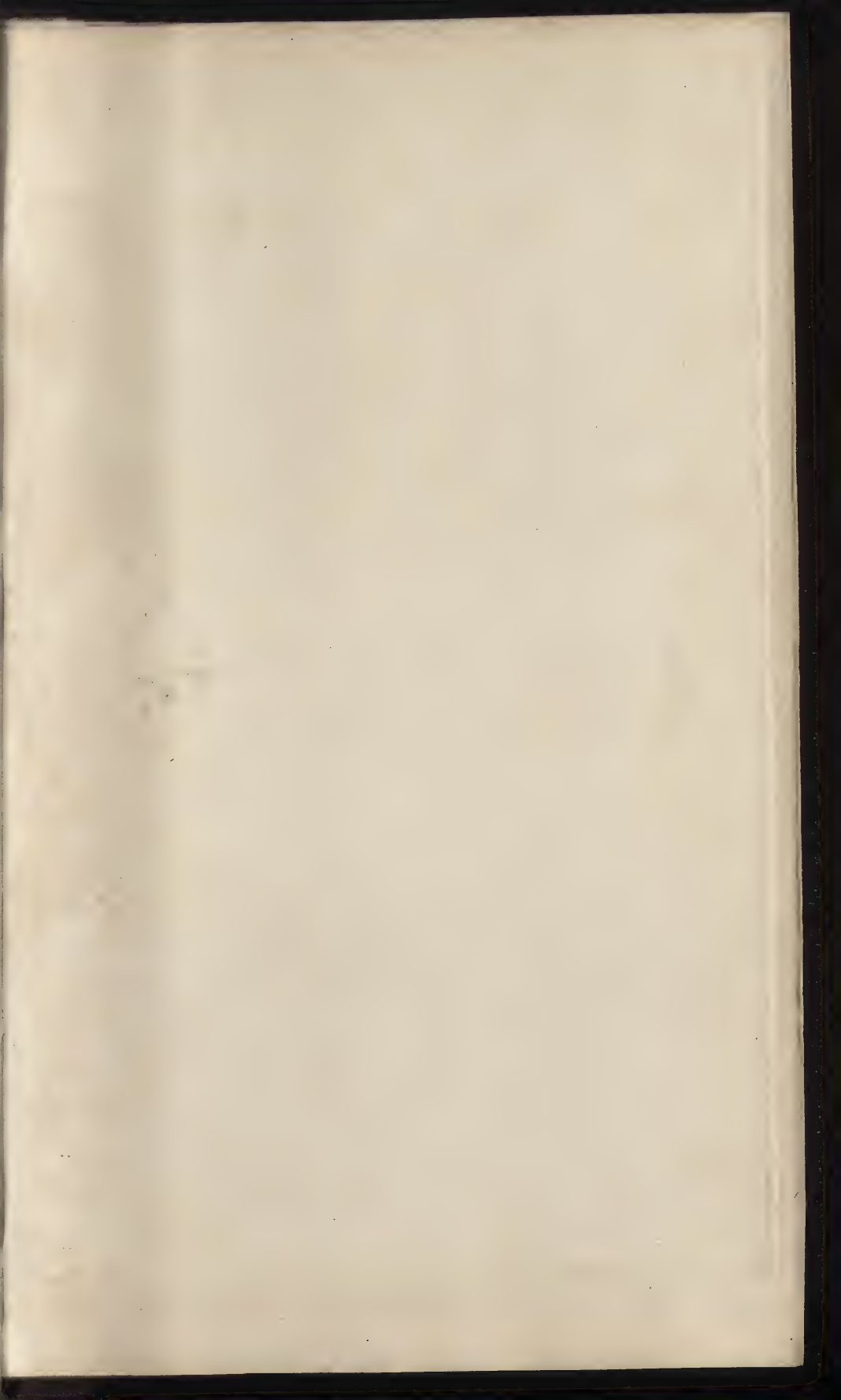




SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN.









F. L. Mansel, pinx. la. min.

Robt. Groom, Sculp.







Μέλος Ἰωάννου Σίμωνος ἥδη ὄντος ἐπὶ τῷ ἀποδημεῖν,  
εἰς τὸν φίλον Σέφφειλδον Κράσσον.

ὦ Σέφφειλδ', ἀγαθ' ἐξ ἀγαθῶν, πατέρων παῖς ἐσθλῶν,  
"Ὅστε πολυξείνον δόμον ἔλλαχες ἐσχατήσι,  
Οὐ θέμις ἀσκεῖται, μυχαταῖς, ἱερὸν κατὰ νηὸν,  
Χαῖρ' ἀγανοφροσύνης ἔνεκεν, γλυκερῆς τ' εὐνοίας  
Καὶ φιλίας σταθερῆς, ἣν ἔμπεδον εἰς ἐμὲ τηρεῖς  
Πιστὸν ἐταιρείας σῶζων πολυήρατον ἦθος  
Ἐξ ἀρχῆς ὅτ' ἐπρωτον ἐκύρσαμεν ἀλλήλοϊν.  
Ταῦτα σ' Ἰωάννης ἀσπάζομαι, οὐχ ὅσον ἦδη  
Μέλλων ἐκπλευσεῖσθαι ἐμῆς ἀπὸ πατρίδος αἴης  
Εἰς χθόνα τηλεδαπὸν, Γαλατῶν πόλιν αἰχμητῶων  
Λουτετίαν πολυόλβον· ἐγὼ δέ σε, κὰν ἀπέω περ  
Μορμύρη δὲ μεταξὺ βαρύστονος Ἀμφιτρίτη,  
Οὐ λήξω φιλέων τε ποθῶν τ' εἰς ὅψιν ιδέσθαι  
ὦ φίλ' ἐσαῦθι τεὰν καὶ σὸν δόμον εἰσαφικέσθαι  
Ὡς τόπαρος κρούων τὸν σὸν πολυδέσμον ὄχῃα.  
Χαῖρε μοι, ὦ Χαρίτων γλυκερὸν στόμα, κερτόμυ', εἰδῶς  
Αἰμυλίοισι λόγοις κεκασμένη ποικιλομύθοις  
Ἱστοριῶν οἶμον ἡμὲν νέον ἠδὲ παλαιὸν  
Εἶ εἰδῶς, φιλόβιβλε, τύποισι κεχαρμένε καλοῖς,  
Τεχνίτας φιλέων ὅστις σέο οἶκον ἵκηται,  
Οἷτε σιδηρεῖαις σανίδεσσιν ζωγράφικ' ἔργα  
Καλ' ἀπομάττουσιν κεχαραγμένα τέκτονες ἄνδρες,  
Φιλόπατορ φιλόμητορ, ὁμέστι' ἀριστῆεσσιν,  
Κοινοτράπεζε μεγιστάνων, χραισμήτα πενήτων.  
Χαῖρε μοι, ὦ φίλ' ἐταῖρε, καὶ αὐτίκα καὶ μετέπειτα.

Τυροκωμήθεν.—Anglicè, "From Chiswick."

Skill, care and expence, acting upon materials very cautiously selected, may here be safely said to have been combined for the appropriate purpose of giving durability to a building, beyond which our earthly remains can require no other abode.

On Monday the 14th of September, 1818, the work was commenced,\* and on Tuesday the 15th of the following December the exterior was completed ; Mr. Sheffield Grace daily attending its progress. The design and execution were nearly simultaneous. Only two days preceding the commencement of the building, contracts were agreed to for quarrying stone, for supplying sand, lime, &c. and for the ornamental cut-stone frames of doors, windows, &c. It is rather remarkable that, during the above period, a single day of frost did not occur, and that the rain occasioned an interruption of only three days.

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grateful to a cultivated mind of sentiment and sensibility than the discharge of those philanthropic duties called for but too commonly by the circumstances of the peasantry of this country. In every respect such has been the case in the instance of the present rector of Killabin.

\* Upon laying the foundation of the building, the various new coins whether in copper or silver, were deposited in the four great angular quoins. There is some thing very awful in this appeal to nameless persons, through nameless ages. Time in his march tramples unconsciously over these testimonies, until he has effected his work of ruin, and then they may be produced to the eye of garish day.

As connected with the subject, it may be mentioned that, in removing the foundations of the old building, the steps and side walls of a ruined vault were discovered, with a mouth or entrance from the church-yard. According to a popular tradition prevalent in the neighbourhood, this vault was constructed by Oliver Grace, the founder of the south wing of Arles church or Grace's chapel as above-mentioned, but the water annually rising and filling it obliged the family, even previously to its being used, to abandon it altogether, and to inter the corpses above it on a higher level, inside the chapel walls. The Mausoleum occupying, as has been already observed, the site of Grace's chapel, now encloses these mortal remains.\* They lie indeed mouldering, and

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\* Under the flagged flooring of the lower vault, the remains of the following individuals appear, among others in the family-registry, to have been interred, viz. Oliver Grace of Shanganagh (now Gracefield) the founder in 1687 of Graces' chapel, ob. 1708. His widow (Elizabeth Bryan of Bawnmore) having remarried with Edmund Butler, 6th lord viscount Mountgarret, died in London, and was interred (1736) in the parish church of St. Giles in the fields.

John Grace, the said Oliver's brother, and 3d son of William Grace of Ballylinch-castle, county of Kilkenny, Frances Walker this John's 1st wife, and widow of colonel Thomas Dalzell, ob. 1709. Anne Grace of Thomastown this John's 2d wife survived him, and died in England, leaving issue an only daughter Elizabeth Grace, married to Richard Gamon of Datchworthbury, by whom she had the late sir Richard Gamon, bart.

decayed, and annihilated beneath the stone floor of this funereal edifice ; ut such of the last and solemn

Michael Grace of Gracefield, the said Oliver's eldest son, ob. 1760. Mary Gaway of Lota, this Michael's wife, ob. 1736.

Gerald and Raymond Grace, two of the said Oliver's younger sons, ob. infans. 1697.

Sheffield Grace, one of said Oliver's younger sons, ob. caelebs, 1699.

William Grace, another of the said Oliver's younger sons ob. caelebs ante 1708.

John Grace, the said Oliver's second surviving son, ob. 1719. Susanna Carroll of Borris, this John's wife, ob. ante 1719.

Oliver Grace of Gracefield, the said Michael's eldest son ob. 1779. Mary Dowel of Mantua-house, this Oliver's wife, ob. 1765.

Gerald Grace, one of the said Michael's younger sons, ob. infans 1713.

\* John Grace of Sheffield† the said Michael's 2d. son, ob caelebs 1780.

\* This John Grace of Sheffield, who never married, had a son James Grace, of Ballylinan, on whose death in 1815, his property, amounting to about 1500*l.* of annual income, was divided among his three sons John, Michael, and Edmund Grace, of Ballylinan.

† This place was intended merely for what in fact it was, the residence of a bachelor and a younger son. The same name has been given to another place, formerly called "*Capoly*," in the neighbourhood of Maryborough. In noticing the change of names, it may also be allowable to notice with extreme surprise, the very cool way with which a claim has been advanced in Debrett's Peerage, modestly arrogating to a certain family by name Casan, French emigrants by origin, temp. Will. III. and now abiding in this county, a portion of the blood and



attestations of their living worth\* as have been preserved, will long, it is hoped, offer some incentive

Sheffield Grace of Dublin, the said Michael's 4th son, ob. 1746. Frances Bagot of Castle Bagot, this Sheffield's wife, ob. 1742. Their only child, Raymond Grace, died in France, and was interred there.

Michael Grace of Gracefield, the 2d Oliver's eldest son, ob. 1785. Mary Plunket of Dursoghly Castle, this Michael's wife, ob. 1797.

*Boley M. P. ob. at*  
Richard Grace of Southville, ~~M. P.~~ ob. 1801, (eldest son of William Grace, who was 3d son of the 1st Michael Grace of Gracefield, and was (in 1777) with Mary Harford his wife (in 1799) interred in the parish church of St. Giles-in-the-fields at London. Jane Evans of Bulgaden-Hall, this Richard's wife, ob. 1804.

"How opulous! how vital is the grave!

"This is creation's melancholy vault

"The vale funereal."

*Young's Night Thoughts.*

claims which so *exclusively*† belong to the family here treated of. It is no such thing, nor can *one single tittle of evidence* be adduced to substantiate it. In fact, if the assumption of surnames, either under the statute or from any other circumstance is to be admitted as proofs of relationship and blood, the identity of families may at once be dismissed.† Such sweeping claims put an end to all these proud distinctions, without which Montesquieu has clearly shewn, that a nation must be barbarised; as in fact all such nations have been and are barbarous. Montesquieu is undoubtedly a high authority: a still higher must be acknowledged in lord Bacon, who had before not only said but insisted on the same thing, and very appositely quoted the instance of the Turks; a quotation forcibly true in his days, and still more so in our own. It is asserted that Mathew Cassan, *Esquire*, a respectable country solicitor, was the son of a French medical practitioner, (Gentleman's

\* For this note see page 78.

† See note\* in pages 16 and 17. † See page 61.

to the casual reader's virtue, and long remain to excite and to justify the pious hope, that the subjects

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Magazine, vol. 84, p. 643,) who settled at Maryborough, by a lady whose "*surname is thought*" to be Sheffield, from her inheriting the property of Joseph Sheffield, *Esquire*, a West Indian trader, and that with her fortune the dwelling house of Capoly, (now called Sheffield) and some other farms were purchased. With respect to the imputed name of Joseph Sheffield, such a prænomen does *not* occur in the records of the late Duke of Buckingham's family, and its adducement therefore is as unlucky as the *whole matter is groundless*. No labour of research has yet ascertained any particulars of this Joseph's descent, or who he was, beyond what his mercantile pursuits express. *Nothing* can be discovered in the College of Arms, Dugdale's Baronage, the Biog. Brit. the Stemmata Chicheleane, the elaborate compilations of Sir William Seager, or in any other work in print or MS. that can throw even a glimmering ray of light, or indeed furnish any clue whatever to enquiry about him. The MS. genealogical works of the last mentioned indefatigable antiquary are remarkably copious and exact on the subject of the Sheffield family, and in particular from the reign of Edward VI. to the death of the late duke of Buckingham; during which period the births and issue of *every* individual in it are clearly detailed, and the several male lines followed down to their extinction. Neither have the Sheffield MS. papers in the possession of the Grace family been more successfully consulted with a view to discover who this Joseph Sheffield, *Esquire*, the Jamaica trader was, as to descent or connection. These papers form the result of a very diligent, general, and singularly minute enquiry respecting the Sheffield family, though their chief objects were the genealogical and legal claims of Michael Grace of Gracefield, who, on the decease of his cousins, Margaret and Magdalen Walsh, *inherited* landed estates in the counties of Middlesex, Sussex and York, *as heir at Law* to the last duke of Buckingham, and which inheritance he sold to the duke of Bedford, Mr. Nesbit, and others. But in stating the silence of all printed *genealogical authority* about him, it was of course with an exception to Mr. Debrett's Peerage, which stands alone upon the occasion. With respect to this publication it may, in kindness to its parent, be suggested, that in the compilation of the next number the persons employed may be required to give some little proof of common knowledge and common fairness. We have all of us seen a treatise upon the advantages of an author's knowing something of his subject.

of them have secured the reward of the last and greatest blessing to which human nature can aspire:

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It may as well if to this knowledge were added some little feelings of common caution. At all events let us see the testimony verbatim of the party himself. "I take the liberty," said Mr. Stephen H. Cassan, on the 15th of January, 1815, "of requesting the favour of your stating "the *surname* and descent of Elizabeth, *I think Sheffield*, who married "Stephen Cassan, *Esquire*, who settled at the end of the reign of William "and Mary at Sheffield in the Queen's co., and was great grandfather "of major Mathew Cassan, the present possessor of that estate. It "may be right to remark that Elizabeth Cassan above named, became "entitled to the property of Joseph Sheffield, esq. a West Indian merchant, but whose son this Joseph was, or how related to the lords "Sheffield and dukes of Bucks, *I cannot* discover, as I do *not* find "him mentioned in Dugdale, or in the Biog. Brit. or the Stem. Chic.\* "or indeed in any author I have consulted." "*Habes confitentem* "reum." To elicit information by means of enquiry is of course wholly unexceptionable, but the context of that enquiry may be gathered from the assertions that preceded and followed it. The very modest and well authenticated paragraph alluded to in Debrett's Peerage for 1816—17—18 and 19, under the titles of Norfolk and Howard of Effingham, is as follows. "Douglass Howard married John, 2d lord "Sheffield, and by him had issue Edmund 1st earl of Mulgrave, whose "line conjoined with that of Howard and Plantagenet, was carried on by "the late Stephen Cassan!!!" Sheffields, Howards and Plantagenets thus associated!!! Well might Trinculo exclaim upon creeping under Caliban's gaberdine, "adversity brings a man acquainted with strange companions." Why this is the very reverse of the tyrant Mezentius' cruelty! Here the cruelty is in tying the mighty dead to such living beings. But let us hear the editor of the European Magazine (Nov. 1800, page 356,) who has also given admission to an article stating "that the countess of Anglesea married John Sheffield, 4th earl of "Mulgrave, and 1st duke of Buckingham, in whom the title, but not "the line became extinct, that latter being carried on by the only "legitimate branch, viz. the Cassans of Ireland." It was indeed with

\* The Grace family are noticed in this very work as the heirs of the duke of Buckingham; a fact that was of course quite inadvertently overlooked by Mr. Stephen H. Cassan in 1815. Must not common honesty otherwise recoil at the assertions contained in the paragraphs furnished in 1816, to Mr. Debrett, and others, as here quoted?







*The Fates decree, that tis a mighty wrong  
To Woemen Kinde, to have more Greife, then Tongue  
Will: Gilberson: John Stafford excud.*

*Engd by R. Sawyer from the Original in the Possession of J. Feild Esq.*

*Published May 1819, by T. RODD, 2, Gt Newport St. Long Acre, London.*

The crime of plagiarism will readily be forgiven for borrowing on this occasion the celebrated sentiment of a well known monument.

“ ——— Quorum in hoc mausoleo conduntur ossa,  
Quales fuerint  
Ultimo die constabit.”

no small surprize that the following instance either of gross ignorance, or of still grosser pretension, was seen in so respectable a work as the Gentleman's Magazine, (Aug. 1809, page 725). “ Edmund duke of Bucks died 1735, the last male heir of the house of Sheffield, and in consequence of his death, and the previous decease of Joseph Sheffield, esquire, descended from the same ancestors, viz. the earls of Mulgrave, the honours became extinct; and the said Joseph Sheffield, esquire, had left an only daughter who married Stephen Cassan, esquire, of Maryborough in the Queen's county, representative of a long line of ancestors. The issue of this marriage are the only legitimate descendants of the earls of Mulgrave.”—a long line of ancestors!!! certainly—for even the college of heralds will not dispute the lengthened descent from Adam. The tradition\* however among the country people about Maryborough is directly against this long claim, as it tells a very different story, which it corroborates by some highly illustrative facts. But in short if the claim, as it regards the Sheffield family, had not been made to find a place in Debrett's peerage, in the European and Gentleman's Magazines, and in the works probably of many other credulous or obliging compilers, the mere loose talking about the matter would never here have been noticed. For though it is very true this *ipse dixit* claim† can only be met with in these ephemeral works, which in course nobody considers as authority, and though the exceeding great absurdity of it is well known and highly amusing in this country, nevertheless a necessity exists of thus noticing it on the present occasion, in order to put it down effectually in the opinion of

\* Vid. et N. B. Shakespear's Romeo and Juliet. Act V. Scene I. lines 37, 38, 39.—“ I do remember &c.”

† Mr. Howard, a respectable stone carver in the neighbouring village of Stradbally, and Mr. Sheffield, an eminent hotel-keeper in the city of London, have not yet assumed the rank of esquire, or required the public to suppose their respective names to be a sufficient proof of their descent from the houses of Norfolk and Buckingham.

Of the disclosures on that day some will be terrible, and all be awful. But many, very many of

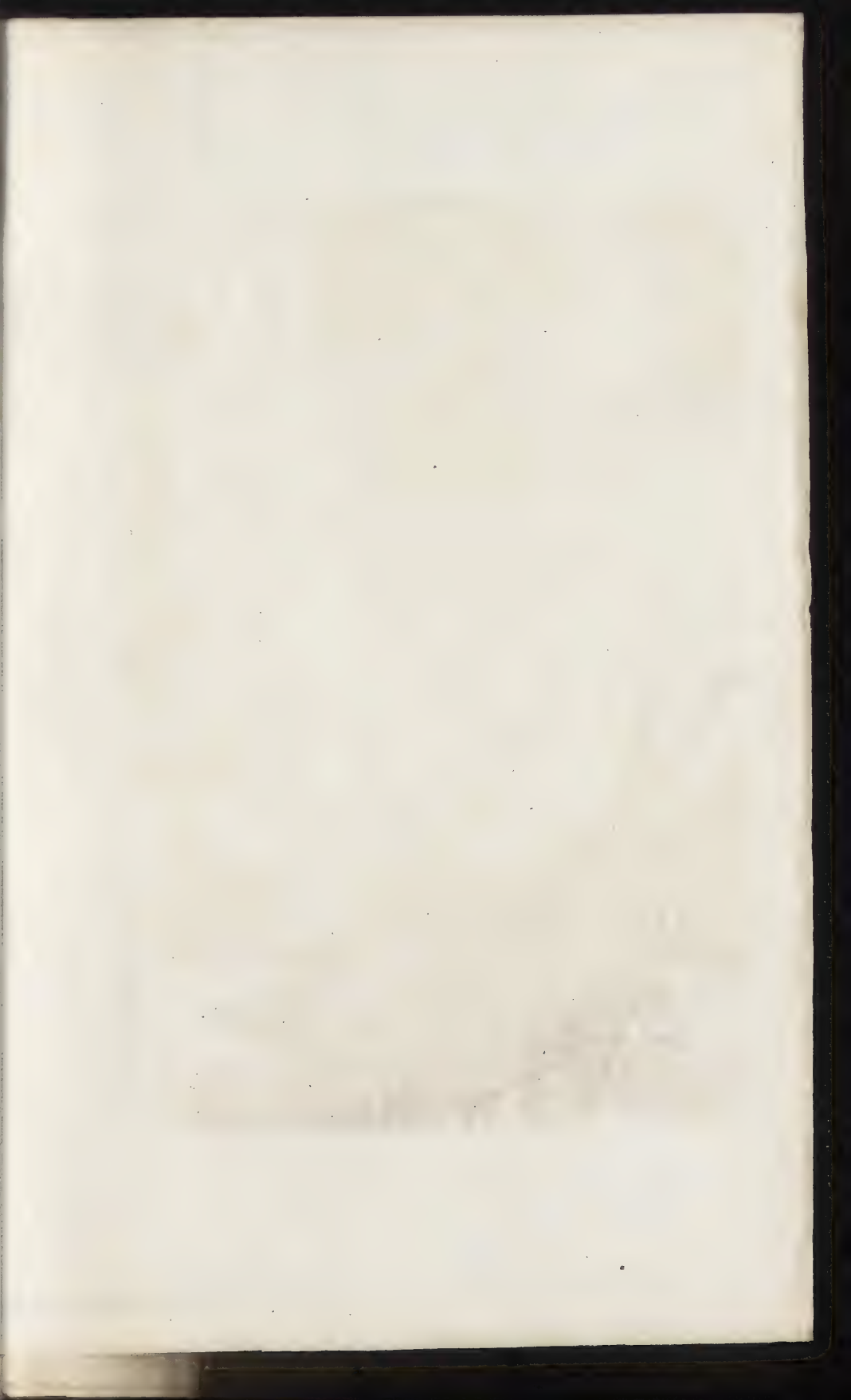
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strangers, as well as to prevent time, silence, and undisturbed possession, from giving it any appearance of credibility.

We will now content ourselves with stating a few plain facts of the case, as they may be clearly and easily found on official records of the highest authority.

The undivided Sheffield estates of the last duke of Buckingham, which ultimately descended to the Grace family, were not it is true uncontested for at law. Lord Fairfax and sir Digby Legard, claimed the inheritance openly, and at least legally, under the horrible laws then existing; not indeed as the true representatives, but as the next protestants in the line of succession. Fortunately, however, for the cause of justice and of feeling, the claim was made in England. In Ireland, the law must have admitted the claim, against which, it is to be hoped, the conviction of the very administrator of such a law would have revolted. A circumstance somewhat illustrative of Mr. Stephen H. Cassan's sort of assumption may be here quoted. The late reverend John B ——— chancellor and prebendary of Chester, had been engaged at Cambridge, in an academical contest with Cumberland the dramatist and happy as a *fabulist*. The honor and the advantages of this were won and enjoyed by Mr. B ——— till his marriage. Cumberland in his memoirs however described, and described well, and with good dramatic effect, the contest and his own victory. The son of Mr. B ——— very naturally wrote an indignant letter of remonstrance. The reply was one of concession, with a strong expression of regret that his memory should have been guilty of such a lapse. Mr. Cumberland's memory had here the blame: but what is the proper name for a pretension like Mr. Cassan's, thus for the *first time* put forth, unsanctioned even by a plea of contest, or indeed by *one single tittle of evidence*.

In fact, the gentleman himself has subsequently confessed it to be a mere assumption in a letter written January 1815; where he very distinctly assigns his motives for doing so. "I will candidly, he says, state, that my reason is not merely a motive of curiosity, but in order to obtain a very considerable and honourable piece of preferment, which I can only be eligible to by stating, (although under private authority) certain points of relationship to the Sheffields." This dis-







Drawn and Engraved by J. Howard.

For the Boundaries of England and Wales, E.W.D. 1811.

**BUCKINGHAM HOUSE,**  
 (The Palace of her Majesty Queen Charlotte.)  
 St. James's Park.

London: Published by T. Agnew, Strand, & Sharpe, Pall Mall, 1811.

them, let us humbly trust, will shew to the exulting souls many a mutual virtue that has shrunk in this

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play of candour is whimsical enough. We have all heard of the *argumentum ad crumenam*,\* but this *argumentum ad stemmata* is quite new. Juvenal asks in his eighth satire, by way of commencing his attack upon high birth, disgraced by bad conduct, "Stemmata quid faciunt?" we have at length an answer to this question, after a lapse of nearly eighteen centuries. They help a man to "a very considerable and honourable piece of preferment." Upon the present occasion however, the attempt proved, that there was no foundation to build this preferment upon, and thus the very purpose itself for which the claim was made, establishes irrefragably the fact that it was most improperly made, and that it was as unwarranted by even any "*private authority*" as in course it must necessarily have been unsupported by any description of public or official evidence *whatever*.

Long as this note may already appear, it may not be irrelevant still further to lengthen it by the few following observations as subsequently recollected. Upon the forfeiture of his large possessions in Ireland, Mr. Grace of Courtstown castle repaired to London, with the view of procuring their restoration. The circumstances attending this forfeiture were of a peculiarly harsh nature, and founded upon that last of basenesses, the taking advantage of a very slight legal flaw. In fact, it did not occur, until ten years after the close of the contest for the crown between James and William, when the defect was disclosed, by a bill of discovery, as stated in another place. His claim was warmly encouraged, and would undoubtedly have been successfully advocated by the duke of Buckingham lord president of the council, with whom he resided at Buckingham house, and who in every other respect treated him as his near relative. But the occurrence of a domestic accident, of which it is unnecessary to detail the circumstances, occasioned a revolution in the intentions of his grace, and thus, most unfortunately, the claim, after being preferred, was, almost at the very moment of its supposed certain accomplishment, abandoned. During however the period of favour, the pedigree, digested by the duke himself in his own hand

\* This is Sterne's term, in allusion to the offer of a bet respecting a disputed point, when a rich man is arguing with a poor one. Addison mentions another sort of argument or the *argumentum baculinum*, such as schoolmasters often use towards their pupils.

world's commerce from the gaze of mankind. The awakening to a resurrection has been very expres-

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writing, was drawn up, and the relationship therein not only distinctly acknowledged, but the heirship, likewise, after the contingency of a failure of issue in his only son, stated. That only son was duke Edmund; upon whose untimely death, a claim was preferred, as already noticed, to the undivided estates, which after some litigation was mainly determined in favour of the Grace family, by the production of the very pedigree itself, thus sanctioned by the authority of its noble author. The duchess of Buckingham, a daughter of king James II. by the countess of Dorchester, on presenting to them this highly important document, observed "that the Grace family had already suffered too much in her father's cause not to make it a duty incumbent upon her of thus gratefully, and with pleasure, shewing her sense of the obligation." This sense she also, in many other respects, manifested, and in the possession of the family down to the present day, are various pieces of valuable, and in truth, of magnificent plate bearing the armorial shield of the duke. The family seal, likewise given by the duchess, of ample size and with a setting in gold, highly ornamented, is yet held by Mr. Sheffield Grace, and it may be added as a circumstance of some interest, when we call to mind the limited nature and extent of our relationships with Asia at that period, that the stone so sculptured was brought from Mocha in Arabia Felix in that portion of the globe. The Mocha stone, it is scarcely necessary to mention, is of the species called Dendrites, and is described by Pliny 37, 11.—Something of this kind seems to have been the gem worn by king Pyrrhus as his ring, upon which the hand of nature had impressed the figures of the nine muses. *continued at page 103.*

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\* See p. 78.—Here also lie uncommemorated, the remains of one of the most highly gifted and amiable men of his time. "To me there needs no stone to tell" that in few, very few, were combined so great a weight of intrinsic worth with an intellect so noble and improved, manners so polished and fascinating, a penetration so quick and unerring, and accomplishments both of mind and person so attractive and shining. Local incidents also contributed to the following





C. Smith, pin. sculp.

Robert Smith del.

CATHARINE DARNLEY DAUGHTER OF K. JAMES II.  
 AND OF CATHARINE SEDLEY COUNTESS OF DORCHESTER & PORTMORE, MARRIED 1<sup>st</sup> TO JAMES ANNESLEY  
 THIRD EARL OF ANGLESEA, AND 2<sup>nd</sup> TO JOHN SHEFFIELD, FIRST DUKE OF BUCHINGHAM AND NORMANBY.

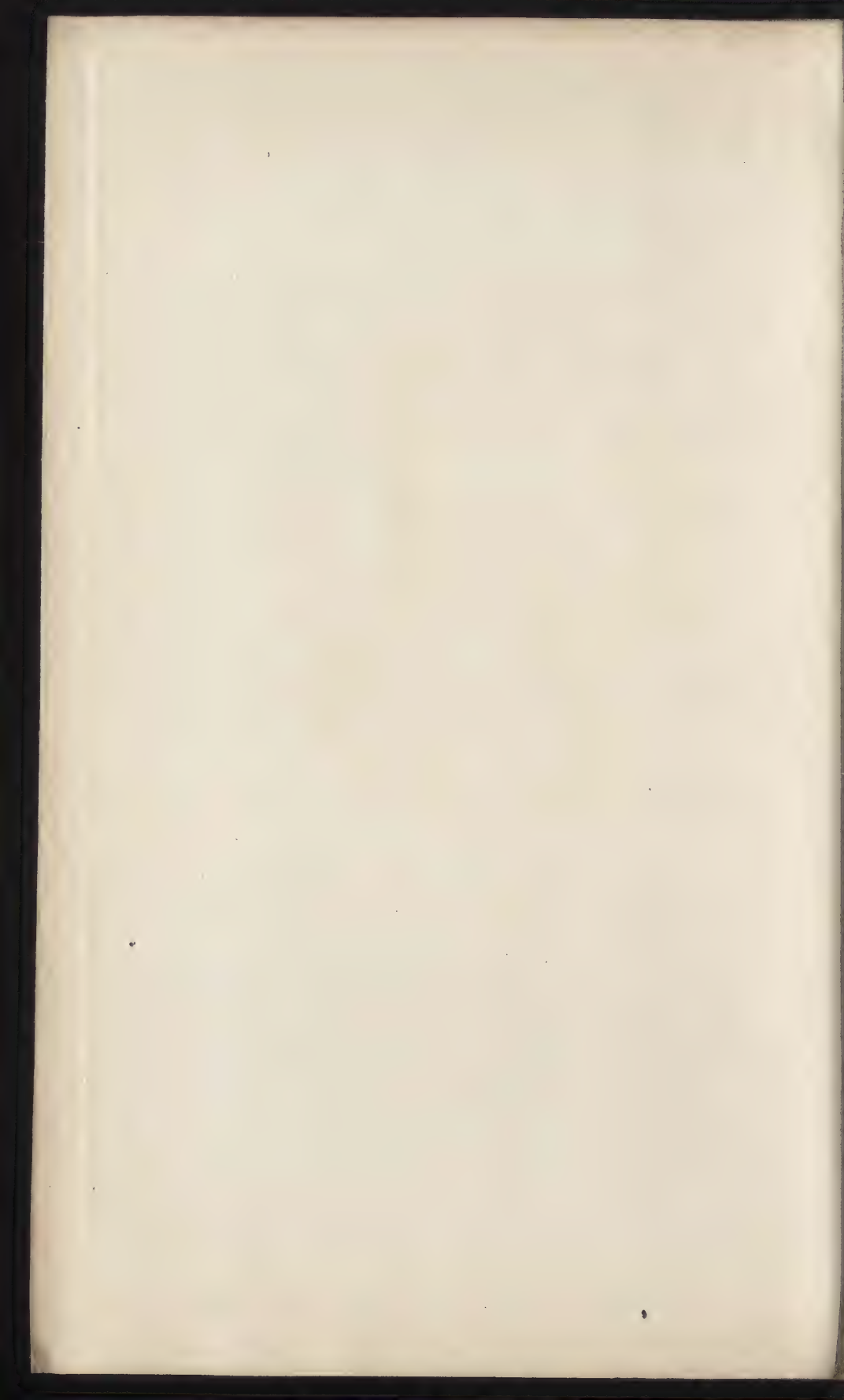
GB 1722

E. T. 59.



26.

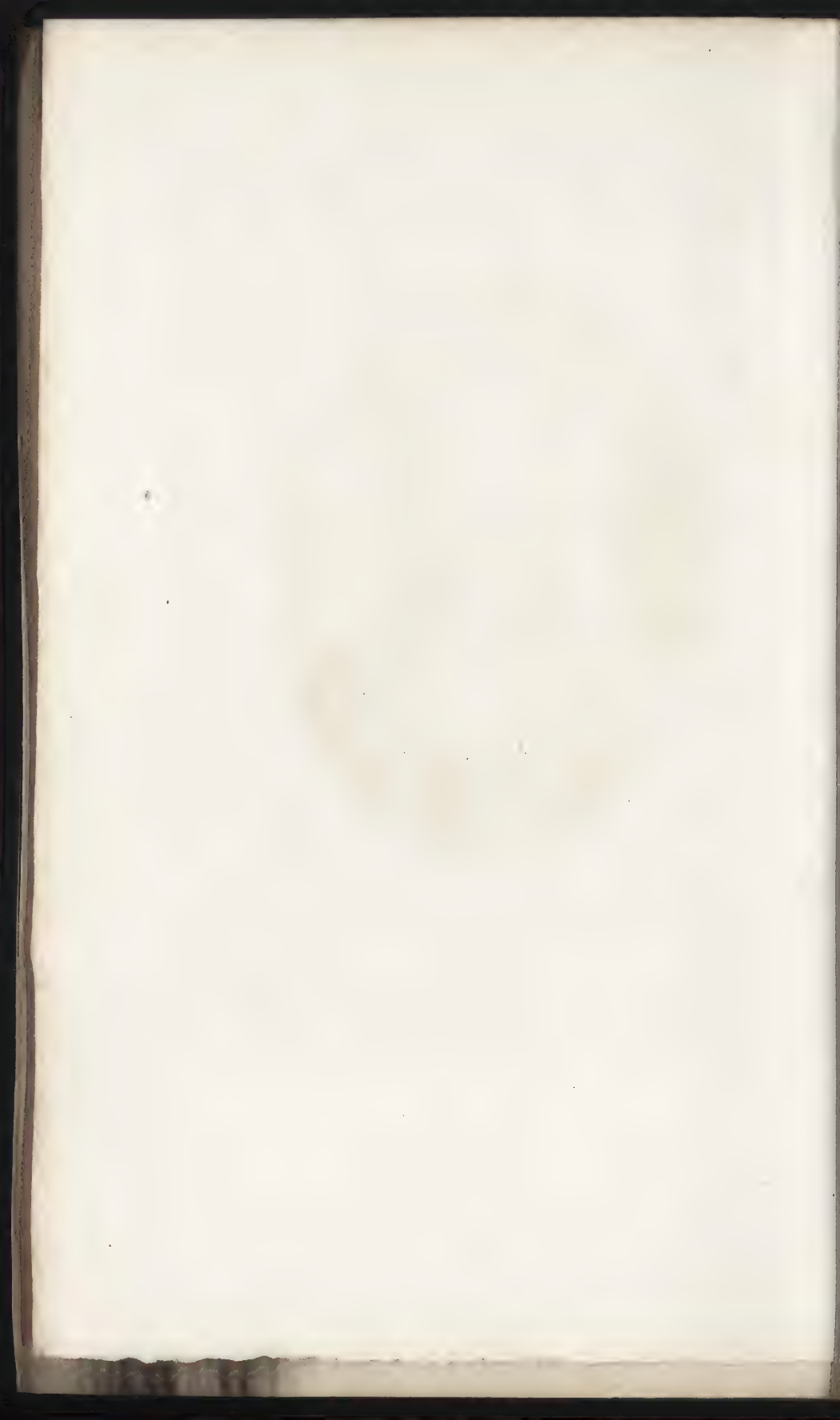


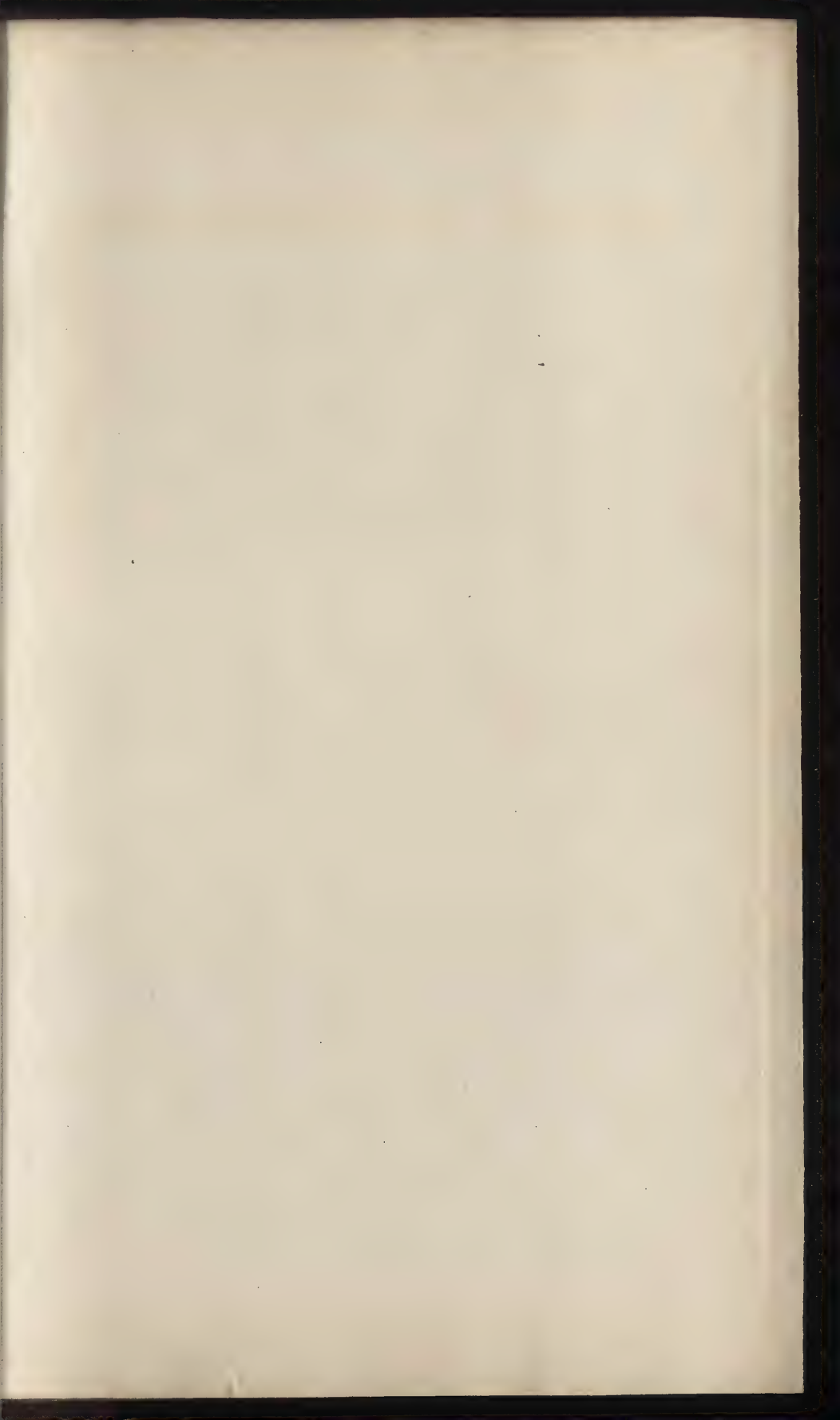




*S<sup>r</sup> CHA<sup>s</sup> SEDLEY Bart*

*Published by T. Bodd, 2 G<sup>t</sup> Newport Street Long Acre.*





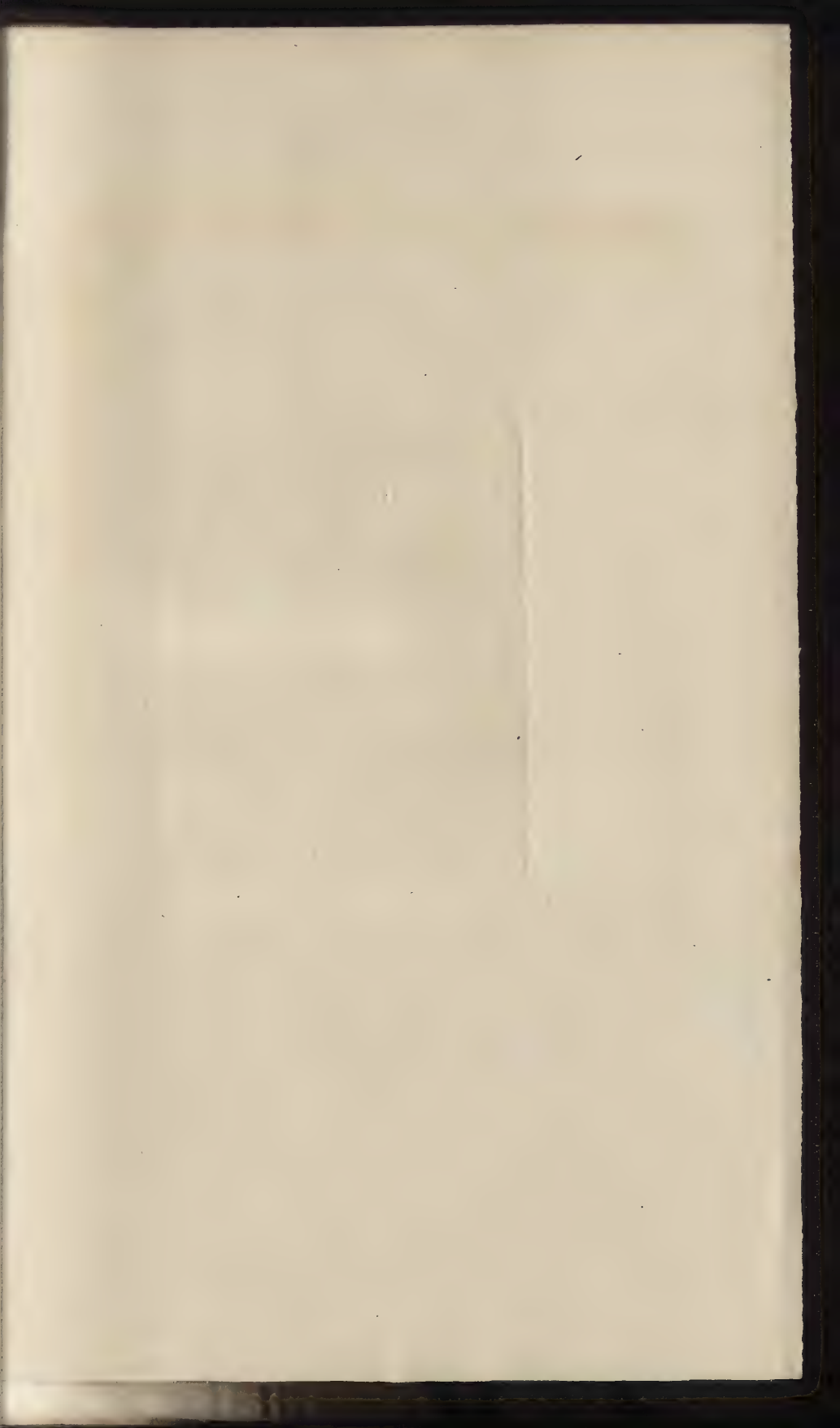


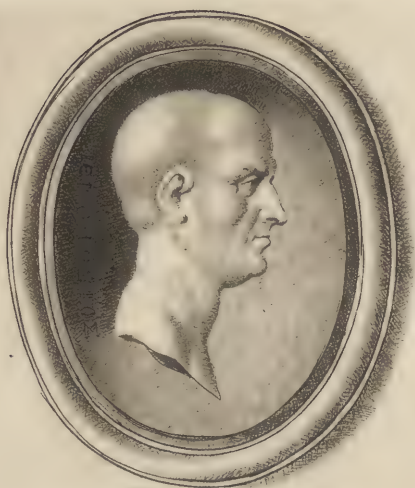


C. PATERSON J. DEL.

WILLIAMS & CO. LONDON.

**RICHARD GRACE**  **OF BOLEY ESQ. M.P.**  
 SON OF WILLIAM GRACE WHO WAS THIRD SON OF RICHARD GRACE OF GRACEFIELD,  
 AND OF MARY HAMPFORD OF MARSHFIELD NEAR DUBLIN  
 OB. 1801 AT 40.  
 BURIED IN THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY'S, DUBLIN.  
 R.G.





Scipio, en Vers. Lord C. Montague.  
S. O. J. Mortilège Sculp.

sively described in the monument of Mrs. Middleton of Chirk-castle, at the beautiful church of

---

stanzas, which claim no poetic merit, not even that of chalking out a strong outline of the bright character they would pourtray : but a controlling impulse, a kind of emotion to be comprehended rather than expressed, impels their appearance, and seems to hallow while it inscribes them,

TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE RICHARD GRACE, ESQ. M. P.

"HONCOINO. PLOIRUMR. COSENTIONT. R.

DUONORO. OPTIMO. FUISE. VIRO."\*

"*Semper eris mecum, memorique hærebis in ore.*"

---

IF sense or genius, or unblemished worth,  
If e'er departed virtue claimed a tear ;  
Come, soft-eyed Muse, lead all thy sorrows forth  
To mourn a father and a friend sincere.

To mourn a father, fondest, dearest, best,  
To mourn a friend, the firmest could be giv'n,  
A patriot gone, alas ! but gone to rest  
In endless bliss with kindred souls in heav'n.

Cold are these lips whose energetic strain  
Glow'd strong and fervid in his country's cause :  
Hush'd is that manly tongue that dar'd maintain  
Depress'd †Ierne's right to British laws.

---

\* A stone with an inscription of six lines, beginning with this distich, was dug up about the year 1615, near the Ponta Capena in Rome. Scipio Barbatus, whom it commemorates, was living in the year of Rome 494. The inscription is therefore, in point of antiquity, scarcely inferior to that on the base of the columna rostrata of Duilius. In p. 833, of vol. 6. of the Universal History (7 vol. fol. Dub. 1745) the reader will find a full and clear explanation of this very ancient and very apposite motto.

† The ancient name by which Ireland is called in Claudian's and Strabo's works.



Wrexham in Denbighshire. The angel "breathes the blast" through his trumpet ; she hears the call,

---

Ye peasants too, ye natives of this place,  
 Ye artless heralds of his local fame,  
 Whose ev'ry heart reveres the name of Grace—  
 So did his worth add lustre to that name !

Yes ! ye may mourn ; what greater cause of grief ?  
 Your benefactor is, alas ! no more,  
 Whose gen'rous hand has oft supplied relief,  
 Nor drove the needy from his friendly door.

For, oh ! 'twas his to sooth the troubled heart,  
 In other's woe to take a feeling share :  
 'Twas his, compassion's balsam to impart ;  
 'Twas his to comfort the sad child of care.

When dread rebellion raised her blood-stain'd arm,  
 And discord ravaged with her pois'nous breath,  
 'Twas his to shield the neighb'ring poor from harm,  
 The dupes of faction from untimely death.\*

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\* As popularity was never more justly merited, so was it never more enthusiastically evinced than when he was a candidate on two contested elections to represent the Queen's county in parliament ; on which occasions the present lord Castile-Coote, the right honourable W. Wellesley Pole, the late right honourable sir John Parnell, bart. and John Warburton of Garryhinch, esq. were the other candidates. His zeal to suppress the rebellion of 1798, both in his military and private character, though tempered by humanity and governed by law, was perhaps in solid results unequalled. The love and veneration which the whole tenor of his conduct had previously established among a people warm hearted and grateful, when gratitude is deserved, so influenced his exhortations, that he recovered from them seven hundred stand of arms in the sincerity of their repentance. This important proof of contrition, strengthened by their subsequent good conduct, enabled him to obtain a full pardon and security for their lives and property, which their delusions had forfeited.

bursts the tomb, and, in an attitude of aspiration,  
stretches out her arms to the heavens opened to re-

Greece ne'er to him her copious speech denied,  
Trained was his tongue to Rome's <sup>a</sup>severer tone,  
Th' Italian called him †Florentine with pride,  
And the gay Frenchman took him for his own.

Each lib'ral art, each native gift combined,  
Pure science lent her guiding ray to taste,  
Of thought sublime, exalted, and refined,  
Of diction fluent, eloquent, and chaste.

For him his equals breath'd the sad'ning sigh,  
The man by ev'ry gen'rous heart ador'd,  
Genius bewail'd his fondest friend should die,  
And ev'ry muse her votary deplor'd.

But greater still the loss did S—ff—d know,  
Torn his lov'd parent from his helpless youth,  
No father's watchful care did wisdom show,  
Or lead his footsteps thro' the paths of truth.

Yet ne'er can he thy tenderness forget,  
Though early doom'd to mourn beside thine urn;  
Thy bright example shall incite him yet,  
Yet e'er to thee must fond rememb'rance turn.

Yes! dearest parent, still concentr'd here,  
Thy sacred image in my bosom lives,  
Long, long as life diffuses ought that's dear—  
Nothing more dear to me than thee it gives.

Oft too yon †hills shall mourn their whilom lord,  
Oft †Barrow's nymphs shall pour the chrystal tear,

\* The Latin writers say of themselves "*musas colimus severiores.*"

† The purest Italian is spoken in Florence.

‡ The Boley hills adjoining the demesne of Gracefield.

† This river in its course through the Queen's county to Carlow,  
intersects the great vale between Arles hill and the Wicklow mountains.

ceive her. Roubiliac, who dramatised in sculpture Mrs. Nightingale's tomb in Westminster-abbey, was

---

And oft shall †Leix thy patriot deeds record,  
Thy virtuous actions and thy truth sincere.

And while yon ‡pinnacles that heav'n-ward rise,  
Where cold in death thy silent ashes rest,  
Dim seen afar, can catch my wand'ring eyes,  
Grief ever fresh shall swell within my breast.

---

The Barrow, the Nore, and the Suir, are, in the figurative language of Irish poetry, called *the Three Sisters*. These sister nymphs rise in the Bladin mountains (Sliev-Bloom) and after running a considerable distance in separate beds, unite in one channel, and descend together into the sea near Hook Tower, in the county of Wexford. Similar in the relationship of proximity at their source in Wales are the Severn, the Wye, and the Ystwith, but there they separate to meet no more. The poetry of Cambria has personified these "lucid streams," and tells the story thus—"Our *Three Sisters*, under the orders of a supreme authority, were directed as they sprung from their beds to take their way to the sea. The Severn, making an early day of it, could afford to sweep away her time in many a lazy loitering; the Wye, though rather more tardy, took however some liberties of excursion too: but the Ystwith being in a sleepy mood, found upon rising that she was forced to run straight forward to her father ocean. Upon the banks of the first we know the muse of Milton to have placed the court of Comus, and adjacent to it is now the mansion of Lydney, which, very unlike that sensual sty, stands the abode of every virtue and intellectual accomplishment.—The writer records, as he must ever recollect, with all the complacency and pleasure, which the purest friendship can bestow, the traversing of these very scenes, thus touched and gilded by the pencil of poetry, in company with his earliest friend as a Wykehamist, the eldest son of the highly gifted owner of that beautiful seat. Such scenery of nature, so impressively adorned, as it also is by the hand of art from the olden time, could only receive one illustration, and it received it from the presence of him, who with ample taste to appreciate, possessed the ready ability to point out and describe with full effect all thus presented to the view or offered to the contemplation.

† The ancient name by which the Queen's county was called, till changed in the reign of Philip and Mary.

‡ The pinnacles of the Grace Mausoleum are faintly seen from the windows of Gracefield, but the body of the building is distinctly visible.





*Interior of*  
WESTMINSTER ABBEY,  
Poets Corner.

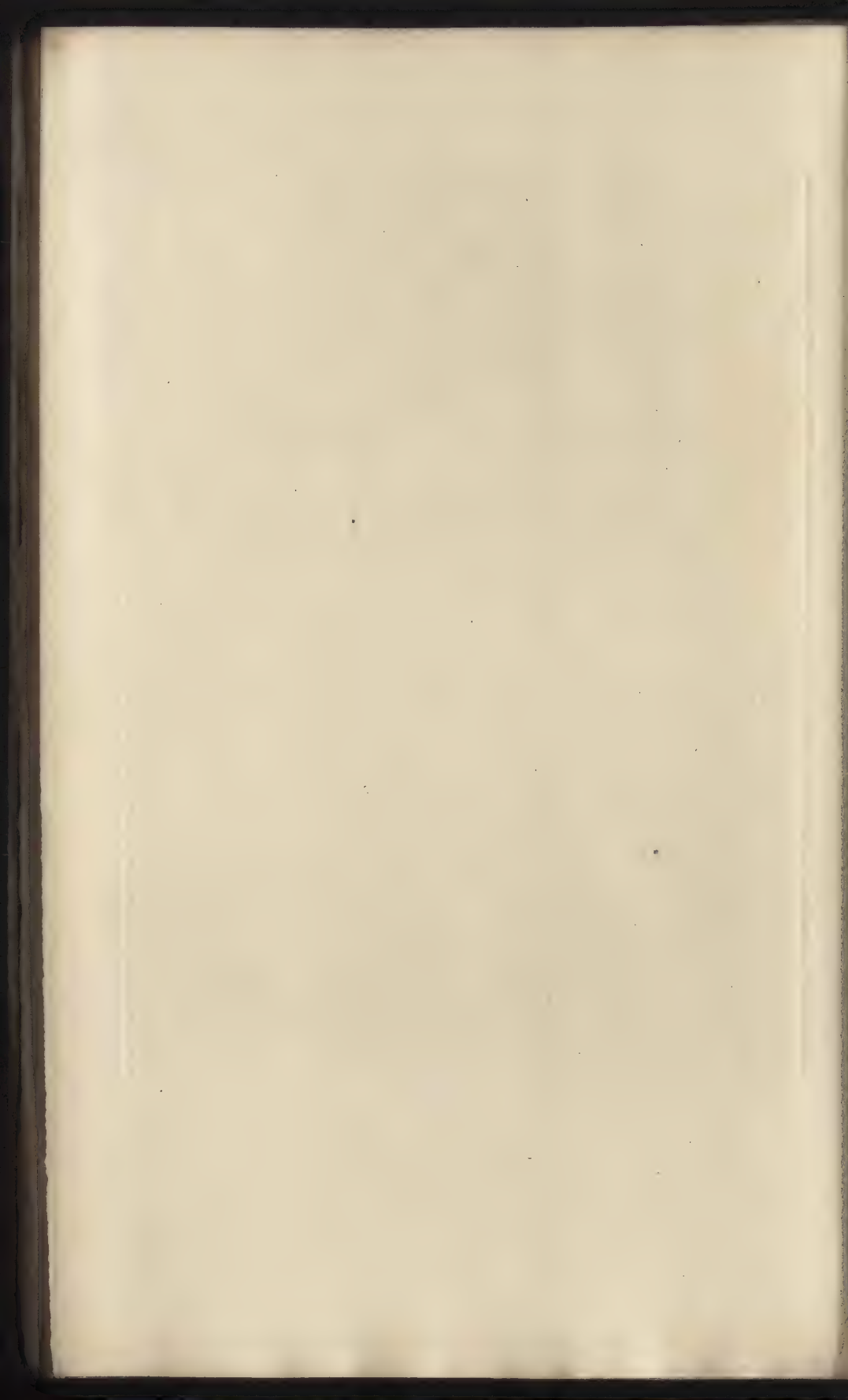






*Engraved by W. Thomas.*

*NORTH ENTRANCE to the ABBEY CHURCH of  
Westminster.*



ΕΙΣ ΠΑΤΕΡΑ ἈΓΑΠΗΤΟΝ ῬΙΧΑΡΔΟΝ ΚΡΑΣΣΟΝ,

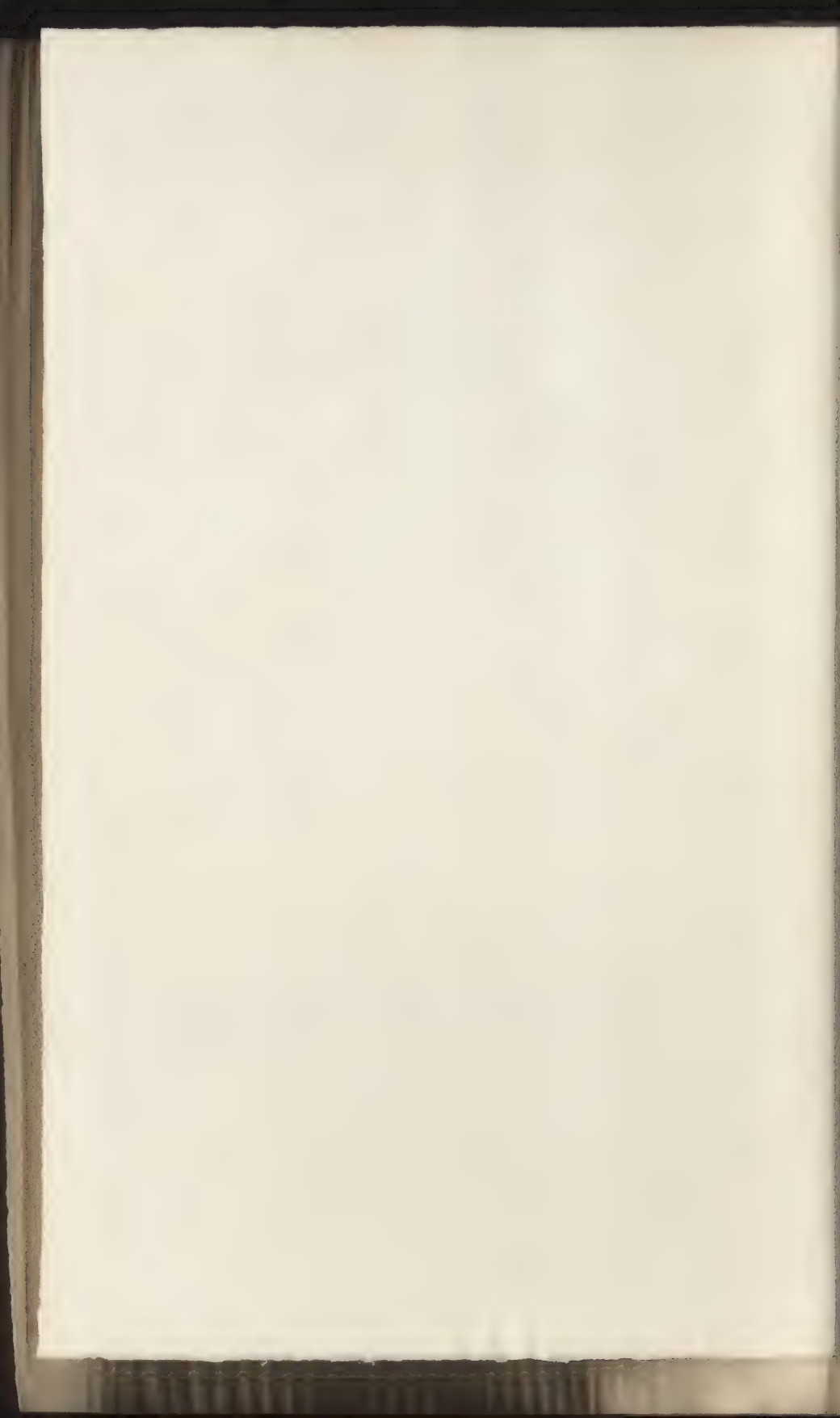
ΤΑΦΕΝΤΑ ἘΝ Τῷ ΤῶΝ ΚΡΑΣΣΩΝ ΚΟΙΜΗΤΗΡΙῳ

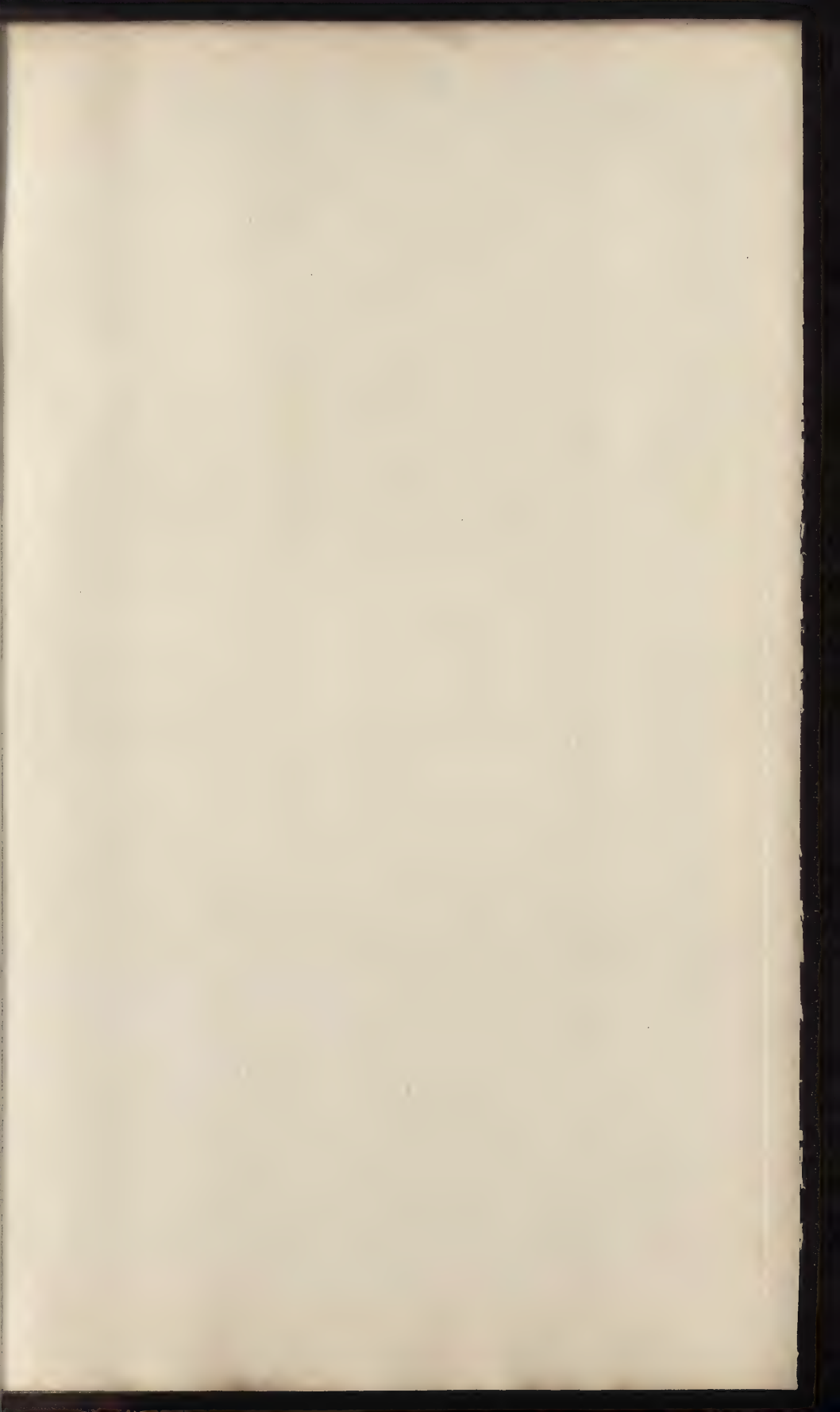
Τῷ ἘΝ ἈΡΛΕΣΙΝ.

ὦ μνήμ' ἀρχαῖον Κράσσων, ὃ λάϊνε τύμβε,  
 Ὅς δὴ σοῖς θαλάμοις ὑπεδέξαο πλεῖστα καμόντων  
 Σώματ' ἐμῶν προγόνων, τῶν ὅσ τεα πύθεται ἤδη  
 Ἄν δόμον εὐρώεντα νεκρῶν ἴν' ἀγάλματα κεῖται,  
 Ἀλλ' οὐ τῶν προτέρων φήμ' οὐδένα τῇδε κεκρύφθαι  
 Κρεῖσσονα τοῦ μοῦ πατρὸς ἀμύμονος, ὃν λυκάβαντα  
 Τεσσαρακοστὸν ἄγοντα κατέκτανε Μοῖρα κραταιή,  
 Νηλῆς· οὐδ' ἀγαθῶν περ ἐόντων φεῖδεται Αἶδας·  
 Ὅς ποτε δώματ' ἔναιεν εὖστεφάνῳ ἐν Ἰέρνῃ,  
 Ἐν δῆμῳ τῷ περ Βασιλίσσης οὐνομ' ἔθεντο,  
 Ξεινόδοχ', εὐτερπῇ, καὶ πολλὰκι δόσκεν ἀλήτη  
 Ὅστις οἱ σίτου κεχρημένος εἰς δόμον ἔλθοι·  
 Τούς τ' ἀφίλους ἐφίλει, καὶ γείτοσιν ἦν μέγ' ὄνειρα,  
 Πᾶσι περικτιόνεσσιν ἀτερπέα λιμὸν ἀμύνων,  
 Οἰκοφύλαξ ἀγαθὸς, πιστὸς φίλος, ἐσθλὸς ἀκοίτης.  
 Οὐδὲ ποτ' ἀρχὸς ἐὼν σκολιὰς ἐδίκασε θέμιστας,  
 Ἀλλ' αἰεὶ δῆρ' ἰν' τε κακὴν καὶ νείκε' ἀφήρει·  
 Καὶ πολλοὺς προύτρειψεν ἀμείνονα μητιάσθαι,  
 Ἦδη ὀρινομένους καὶ τεύχεα χερσὶν ἔχοντας,  
 Ἦματι τῷ ὅτε δὴ στάσις ἔμπεσε λυγρ' εἰδυῖα  
 Ἦ πατρίδ', ἐμφύλων τε μαχῶν κακὸς ὄρτο κυδοιμός.  
 Οὐδὲ μιν ἄφθογον βουλευτὴν οὐδ' ἐπικερδῇ  
 Ἐλλαχεν ἡ Βουλὴ Πανιερνέων, ἀλλ' ἀγορητὴν  
 Ἐσθλὸν, καὶ φιλόδημον, ἰδὲ ἕξοχα μισοπόνηρον,  
 Ἰσόνομον σπεύδοντα φίλην ποιεῖσθαι Ἰέρνην.  
 Οὐδ' ὅγ' ἀπείρητος σοφίης· περὶ γάρ ῥά μιν ἄνθος  
 Παιδείας γλυκερῆς χλοεροῖς στεφάνοισι τεθήλει,  
 Ὅσσα τ' ἐπίστασθαι χρῆν εὖ τεθραμμένον ἄνδρα  
 Ἦδ' ἔειπεν, ἀλλοθρόων ὦν ἴδμων ἕξοχα γλωσσῶν.  
 Χαῖρέ μοι, ὦ πάτερ ἐσθλὲ, καὶ εἰν Αἶδαο δόμοισι,  
 Οὐδέ ποτ' ἀμνήμων σέο γ' ἔσσομαι, οὐδ' ἐν ὀνείρῳ·  
 Σέφφειλδος παίδων μέσατος τρισσῶν τάδ' ἐφανεῖ.

Ἐν Λονδίῳ, ἔτει αἰακ'.









Engraved Shelly print at 1804

Engraved

JANE DAUGHTER OF THE HON. JOHN EVANS

OF BULGADEN HALL, AND OF

GRACE FEEKE OF CASTLE-

FREEKE, AND THE WIFE OF RICH-

ARD GRACE OF BOLEY M.P.

2B 1804

ET. 41



S. G.

here the artist; but the idea is said to have been taken from a monument in Switzerland. In the whole circle of political economy, there is certainly no one single point on which a keener interest has always fixed itself for domestic practical purposes, than on a comparative relationship of prices, as

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There, much-lov'd shade thy honour'd bones recline  
 Where †storied walls thy ancestors enclose,  
 There too, thy spouse, within one hallow'd shrine,  
 Now mingles with thy dust in calm repose.

Not long did she survive thy early doom ;  
 She wept, she sorrow'd from the world apart—  
 A few short years—then sunk into the tomb,  
 For ceaseless anguish rent her tender heart.

Gracefield, 1819.

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† The numerous monumental tablets that cover the walls of the Mausoleum, fully justify this epithet.

See p. 85, stanza 2, line 3.—The term *patriot* has undoubtedly been debased in a promiscuous circulation, but be it remembered that while it retains its sterling value, the medal is the proudest, upon which the name of man can be impressed. Be it likewise remembered, that the same term bears no *necessary* connection with political interferences, for he is the best of patriots, by whom the brightest example of all the domestic virtues is exhibited. In the present instance, the public services of this gentleman at a very disastrous period were of no ordinary kind, and must be regarded with the more complacency, as having been not enforced by violence, but rendered efficacious by the milder influence of an affectionate authority. This influence was the fruit, and justly so, of not only disinterested conduct as a representative of the people, but of the practice in his domestic circles of an active and well regulated benevolence. In a season of general dearth but too well remembered through the country, his extensive and (in proportion to his property) splendid charity was of the most decisive service to a distressed population. Such are the titles to the character of *patriot* in a free state like our own, and when they can, in the instance of any other individual be equally well made out, the writer of these pages will be among the most ready to acknowledge their validity.



bearing upon the sales of land at different periods.\*  
 A scale of the prices paid for labour likewise,

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\* Theorists greatly err, who maintain that in Ireland, as in England, the value of land determines the value of labour and of the necessaries of life. If in our country, the peasant's daily hire be now from ten-pence to a shilling; and if the average price of beef and mutton be less than 5d. a pound, what are we to suppose the value of these to have been a century ago in this neighbourhood under the following circumstances? It appears from the original MS. of a rentall, made for Michael Grace of Gracefield, on the death of his father Oliver in 1708, that that part of his estate which lay in the adjoining parish of Rathaspeck, being about 1300 acres, distant between 3 and 4 miles to the north west of this church, was let at something less than 3s. 6d. an acre. Most of it did not produce above 2s. 6d. and much of it only 2s. 2d. though, indeed, for part of it the then high rent of 4s. 4d. an acre was paid. The townland of Kilfeakle in particular was held at 2s. 6d. an acre, and it is now let at 2*l.* an acre. So very great a disproportion between the past and the present value of land, is however certainly not universal. The same rentall informs us, that part of that gentleman's estate in the county of Kilkenny, and not above three miles distant from the populous city of that county, was then let at the acreable rent of 6s. of which 167 acres have been this present year (1819) relet at 1*l.* 15*s.* per acre. From the rentalls at Gracefield, similar comparisons might be made in reference to land within five miles of Dublin, and within three miles of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon, as well as to land in other parts of this county; but they in general almost exclusively tell in favour of the proprietor, and shew the poor man's labour, and the price of provisions to be in Ireland, very disproportionately influenced by the value of land. The mind, however, can never rest on the accuracy of such

in all its shapes, as connected with property, is also too desirable to require any apology for giv-

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deductions formed on a large scale, as applicable to the whole of the country, until its actual state and capabilities be more fully developed. But the Parochial Survey of Ireland would, if complete, afford every satisfactory data, as from the minuteness of its subdivisions, it elicits facts from every portion of the territorial surface, and in its comprehension finally includes the whole. It is to be regretted that its completion should require to be spoken of in dubious terms, but on comparing the magnitude of the undertaking with the resources of an individual, however praiseworthy the public spirit that excited the attempt is to be deemed, its continuance, unless aided by means more extensive, is an object rather of desire than of expectation. Scotland has indeed attained this object; or to borrow a metaphor from its indefatigable and truly patriotic compiler, the *capstone* has been placed on the summit of the statistical pyramid. For not only has every parish been analyzed and laid before the public, but its contents have been digested and compressed into county reports, from which has been formed a *general report*, presenting a summary view of the country, its capabilities, and resources, and exhibiting a proud portrait of the man by whom, and of the country out of which it was composed. If the labour of compilation be greater with respect to Ireland in consequence of its greater extent, and (it must be added) its less perfect civil organization, it is on the other hand lessened by the preceding example of the neighbouring country, animating from its success, and simplifying the process by the lessons of its experience. England likewise, now the great laboratory of literature for the world, is deficient in this respect. Abounding in local history and topography, it is still without the materials for a general survey: a confused and distorted image might,

ing them here. The true justification, we will not say excuse, of such statements, is the earnest wish

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perhaps, be collected from these scattered and imperfect fragments, but the uniform mirror is wanting to exhibit a perfect whole. Yet—to return to our own country—the attempt now making forbids us to despond. In the season of prosperity, when wealth and plenty teemed to superabundance, such enquiries, though then most easily carried on, were least thought of; no necessity then appeared for searching after new channels of industry, or, for resources hitherto untouched. But the season of reverse compels the nation to look into itself, to scrutinize every part, in the hope that somewhere will be found those veins of plenty which lay concealed in the season of plethoric health. Where streams of water are copious, we squander that precious element unthinkingly; in the desert we dig for wells. Hence we are led to conclude that a sense of general want will induce the many to combine their efforts for the completion of a work, which, simple in its detached parts, may be made the great basis of national vigour and prosperity: and what is government but the concentration of individual energies? The progress of our more sedulous continental neighbours should be a further stimulus to exertion in this primary department of political economy. The statistical survey of France according to departments, commenced under Bonaparte, is continued, though with relaxed energy, by the Bourbons. Nay, this active and inquisitive people have gone still further; not content with analyzing their domestic resources, they have extended their views to Great Britain. An engineer of some note, M. Charles Dupin, who has already gained himself a name as the author of scientific travels through these islands, has announced his intention of publishing a work on our great military, naval, and civil



CUI MENS DIVINIOR.

E. G.





which most thoughtful readers of history must have experienced, that similar matters of account should

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establishments. A late French work also presents us with the following highly interesting statistical view of Europe, affording a very curious display of the comparative state of its several component parts.

Europe contains in superficies, 153,529 square geographic miles, of 15 to a degree, or only 1-16 of the continental superficies of the whole earth. Its population is estimated at 180 millions and a half; which gives, one with another, 1177 inhabitants to each square geographic mile. It should always be remembered, that this population is very unequally divided; for if in the Low Countries, for example, we reckon 4550 inhabitants to a square mile, Russia contains but 447; Sweden 362; and Norway only 118.

Europe contains 17 nations; 1st, nations speaking the dialects derived from the Latin language, 61 millions; 2d, Teutonic, nations, 54 millions; 3d, Slavonians, 46 millions; 4th, Celts 3,720,000; 5th, Tartars, 3,500,000; 6th, Magyars, 3,250,000; 7th, Greeks, 2,100,000; 8th, Finns, 1,800,000; 9th, Cimmericians, 1,610,000; 10th, Basques, 630,000; 11th, Arnauts, 330,000; 12th, Maltese, 80,000; 13th, Circassians, 8,000; 14th, Samoeides 2,100; 15th, Jews, 2,060,000; 16th, Gipsies, 340,000; and 17th, Armenians, 150,000.

The Roman Catholics are in number about 100 millions; the Protestants of different Communions, about 42 millions; the schismatic Greeks, 32 millions; the Menonists, 240,000; the Methodists, 190,000; the Unitarians, 50,000; the Quakers, 40,000; the Mahometans, 2,630,000; the Jews, 2,060,000; and the Herrnhutters, 40,000.

In classing out each state according to its superficies, its population, its ordinary revenues, and the contributive proportion

have been preserved for their examination. We cannot therefore in consonance with this principle more

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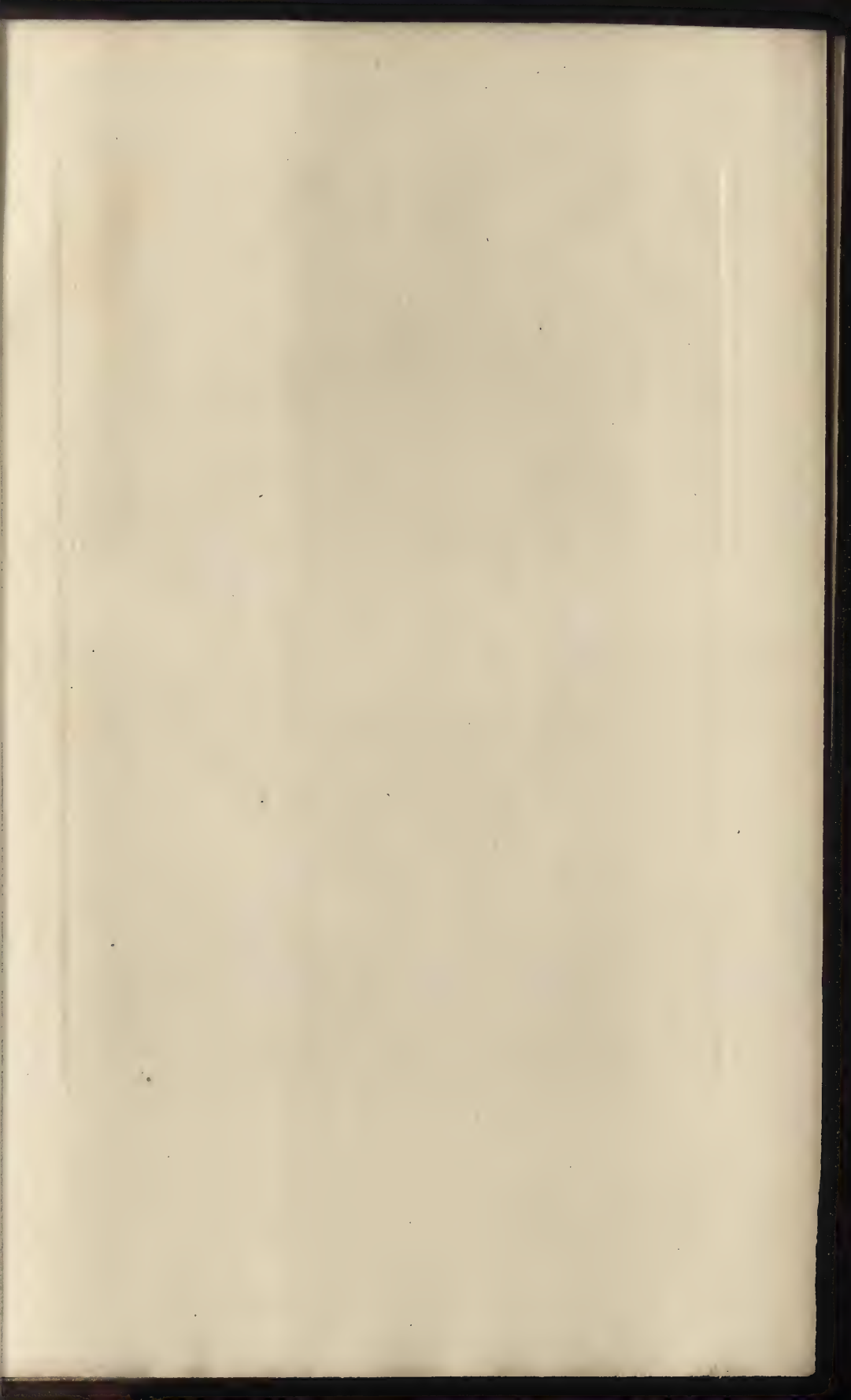
of each individual towards the public burdens, we find that they should occupy the following order:—

*Superficies.*—1st, Russia; 2d, Sweden; 3d, Austria; 4th, France; 5th, Turkey; 6th, Spain; 7th, Great Britain; 8th, Prussia; 9th, Germany; 10th, Denmark; 11th, the Two Sicilies; 12th, Portugal; 13th, Sardinia; 14th, the Netherlands; 15th, Switzerland; 16th, the Ecclesiastical States; and 17th, Tuscany, &c.

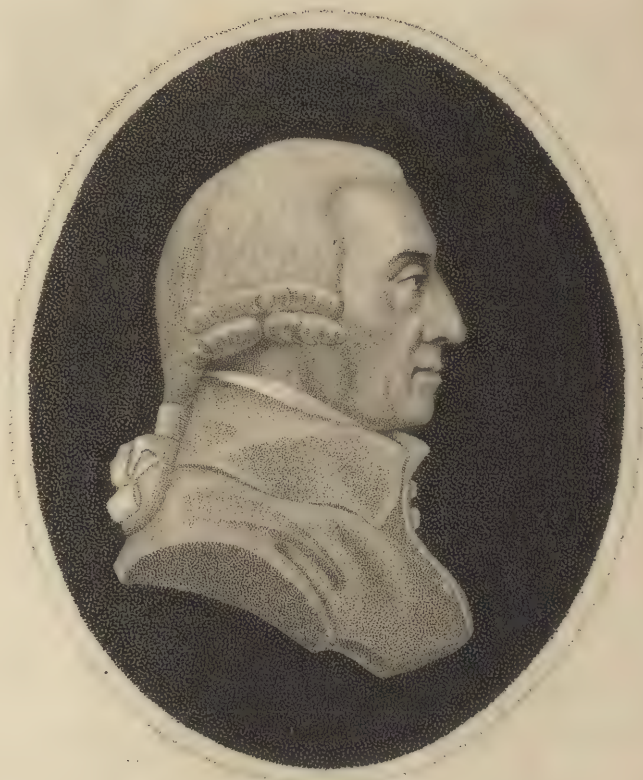
*Population.*—1st, Russia; 2d, France; 3d, Austria; 4th, Great Britain; 5th, Germany; 6th, Spain; 7th, Prussia; 8th, Turkey; 9th, the Two Sicilies; 10th, the Netherlands; 11th, Sardinia; 12th, Portugal; 13th, Sweden; 14th, the Ecclesiastical States; 15th, Switzerland; 16th, Denmark; 17th, Tuscany, &c.

*Revenue.*—1st, Great Britain; 2d, France; 3d, Russia; 4th, Austria; 5th, Germany; 6th, the Netherlands; 7th, Prussia; 8th, Spain; 9th, Turkey; 10th, Portugal; 11th, the Two Sicilies; 12th, Sardinia; 13th, Sweden; 14th, Denmark; 15th, the Ecclesiastical States; 16th, Tuscany; and 17th, Switzerland, &c.

*Contributive portion of each individual towards the public charges:*—This last calculation is the most curious.—It demonstrates what each individual pays annually, one with another—namely, in England, 52 francs, 17 cents; in the Netherlands, 28f. 5c.; in France, 19f. 71c.; in Germany, 16f. 6c.; in Russia, 15f. 88c.; in Denmark, 14f. 60c.; in Portugal, 13f. 58c.; in Prussia, 13f. 14c.; in Spain, 12f. 60c.; in Sardinia, 12f. 5c.; in Austria, 11f. 68c.; in the Ecclesiastical States, 9f. 49c.; in Sweden, 9f. 31c.; in Tuscany, 9f. 12c.; in Turkey, 9f. 4c.; in the Two Sicilies, 7f. 97c.; and in Switzerland, 5f. 47c. This last is the weakest of all the European States.







*Engraved by Ridley*

ADAM SMITH, ESQ.

profitably conclude the present sketch, than by detailing every particular of work and materials used

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Of all the studies, which treat of human relationships, that of *political economy* may be deemed among the highest, since in fact it includes, and in truth means the happiness of mankind. To be a political economist, ¶ a man must be versed in the civil as well as the natural geography of the country described; he must know the extent and state of its agriculture, the bearings of its commerce whether internal or foreign, its manufactures, and proportion of its population employed in them; the religion and habits of the people, and the historical causes of their formation, the reasons of the differences, in this respect, between those of the neighbouring countries and the one immediately treated of. But this view of the subject, though strictly practical, is a cold one in comparison of what may be opened upon us. "*Nihil humanum a me alienum puto*" says the philanthropist in Terence. The very self same thing may the political economist proclaim. The arts, the sciences, all learning, and knowledge, belong to him. The Bodleian, rich in ancient lore, the British museum, exhibiting a picture of manners from the minutest specimens of art to its strangest extravagances in savage weapons, the laboratory of sir Humphry Davy, the rough miner in the stanneries of Cornwall, the still more rough delver in the coaleries of Cumberland; all are his. The French economists have obliged the world by originating, or at least systematising the subject; and Adam Smith has placed it in the broadest day. In Ger-

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¶ But if the political economist in the closet be thus valuable, what shall we say of him in the field? Who is it that "walks forth to meditate over the expanse" of country, which till touched by his beneficent hand, lay in barren sterility? The industrious peasants, and the flourishing tenantry will all spontaneously turn their faces in gratitude to the mansion of Holkam. If the dictum of Swift be true, that he who causes two blades of grass to grow, where only one grew before, is of more value than all the politicians of the land, what must be the praise of him who, unlike Prospero's exhibition of the "baseless fabric of a vision," has thus placed beyond the reach of accident the solid foundation of a country's prosperity?

in the erection of this building. Such a statement is indeed here given upon a small scale, but it will

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many this study has been carried to almost a pedantic excess, and one consequence is now in operation, as its knowledge has not only made known, but caused to be resented, the scandalous misconduct of their sovereigns aggravated by the basest ingratitude. The work of Püter translated by Josiah Dornford, is full of instructive matter on this head. But investigation is the characteristic of the British constitution; and it has been well observed in the *Edinburgh Review*, that the government, or in other words, the business of the state is done by the committees of the house of commons. Yes—the people of Great Britain do their own business, while in most other countries the interests of the people are the very last things considered or consulted. Burke has told us that the happiness of a people may be prostrated “by the thunderbolt of despotism, or subverted by the earthquake of popular commotion.” May the ruin\* anticipated from the popular commotions of Germany now going on, crush no persons, and be stained by no blood! Investigation, which, there compressed, is producing these terrible explosions, operates with us as the safety-valve of the political machine. The people, of which the commons-house is the organ, doubtless may and do commit errors, but they are their own errors, and in purity of intentions they are safe or at least may be trusted, for where, if they be not trust-worthy, are we to look for those on whom we can rely? No statesman can with us hold his place who has not the confidence of the nation. Our very bayonets think. The grievance of taxation is certainly complained of, but we have bought the world’s supremacy by its imposition. Thus it is that the first and the freest people, (and the first because the freest) as well as the most salient power in the world is precisely the one which most largely contributes to the charges of the state. In enumerating the riches of old France, Mr. Burke asks, “whether a system which could have collected and retained such a flood of wealth, could have been radically bad?” We need not stop to answer so capacious a question, but we may add his

\* See Professor Goerres’ new work suppressed by the Prussian government.



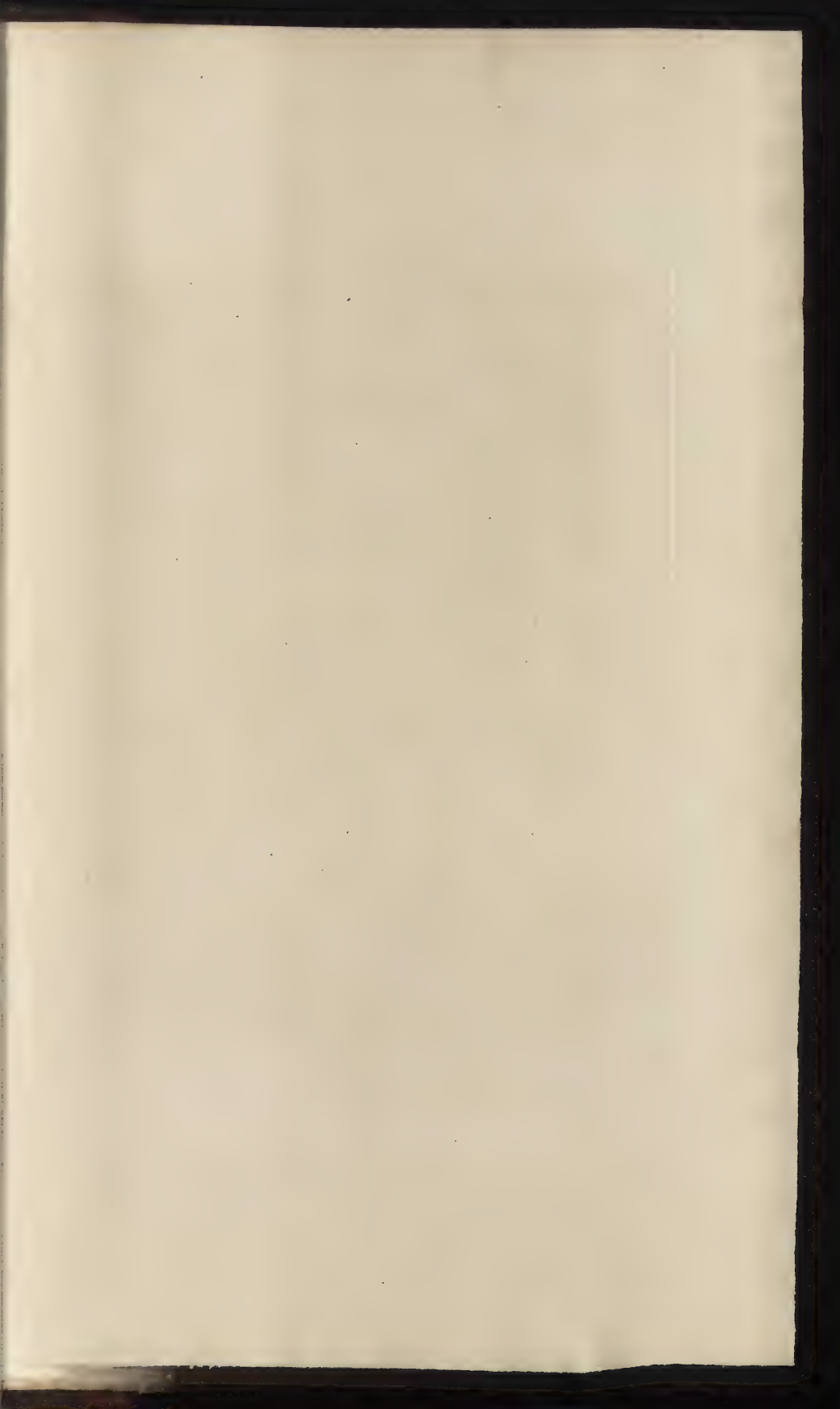


*The R.<sup>t</sup> Hon.<sup>ble</sup> Edm.<sup>d</sup> Burke.*

*London Publish'd 31<sup>st</sup> May 1797, by G. Cawthorn, British Library, Strand.*









BARON DE MONTESQUIEU.

ob. 1755.

5, 6

not the less afford some certain data by which local expenses may hereafter be fairly estimated ; and from which deductions may be drawn of solid utility, as well as matter furnished for retrospective views and curious comparisons.

	£	s.	d.
Architectural working plans, drawings of particular parts and specification of the work and materials required for the Grace-Mausoleum at Arles, ... ..	10	0	0
290 barrels of lime delivered at 10d. per barrel—herring-gauge measure, ... ..	12	1	8
116 loads of sand from Dublin-hill pits (distance 2 miles) delivered at 10d. per load, 8 cwt. to the load, ... ..	4	16	8
332 loads of Skehena facing-stone, quarried at 8½d. per load—9 cwt to the load	11	14	3
Carriage of 332 loads of Skehena stone (distance 2½ miles) to Arles at 10d. per load,	13	16	8
540 loads of Ballynegall rubble-stone, quarried and delivered (distance ¼ of a mile) at 4d. per load, ... ..	9	0	0

observation, that a country might still be full of resources, although it could not endure a comparison with the accumulated and active capital of Great Britain. The amount of taxes is no measure of a country's welfare; that must be looked for in the capacity to pay; and what one realm might shake "like a dew-drop from the lion's mane" may oppress another to destruction or drive to revolution. Montesquieu has observed, that Rome lost her liberty, because she paid no taxes. We at least need entertain no fear of this kind, nor indeed does the philosopher give us his reasons, though we may infer them. Turkey pays no taxes, but she has never had liberty to lose. The ways and means of the Turkish court consist in the purses and the heads of the pachas. The pacha squeezes the governed committed to his rapacity, and when in his turn he is saturated and fit for squeezing, the government makes an item of him in its budget.



	£.	s.	d.
200 loads of serviceable rubble-stone from the walls of the old burial place now pulled down worth, 3d. per load, ...	2	10	0
90 square yards of Boley stone-flags be- tween 2 and 3 inches thick, for roofing and flooring, at 1s. 2d. per yard, ...	5	5	0
Carriage of 90 yards of Boley stone-flags (distance 4 miles) to Arles at 4d. per yard,	1	10	0
21 feet 8 inches of cut-stone door-jambs for the north and south end walls exe- cuted at Stradbally (distance 10 miles) and delivered at 3s. 3d. per running foot,	3	11	6
25 feet 6 inches of cut-stone for two gothic door heads (measurement and half) delivered at 3s. 3d. per running foot,	4	2	8
12 feet of cut-stone for sills of 2 gothic doors, delivered at 2s. 2d. per foot, ...	1	6	0
17 feet 5 inches of cut-stone drapery heads or labels for inscription and armorial tablets over the 2 gothic doors, delivered at 3s. 3d. per running foot, ...	2	16	9
12 feet of cut-stone for 2 gothic spike- holes to ventilate lower or burial vault, delivered at 2s. 2d. per foot, ...	1	6	0
2 cut-stone gothic quatrefoil windows in gable ends, (viz. north and south) to light upper or monumental chamber, delivered at £1 14s. 1½d. each, ...	3	8	3
21 feet 8 inches of cut stone window- jambs of blank windows, on the east and west flanks, delivered at 3s. 3d. per running foot, ... ..	3	11	6
15 feet of cut-stone for two gothic win- dow heads (measurement and half) de- livered at 3s. 3d. per running foot, ...	2	8	8
7 feet of cut-stone for stools of 2 blank gothic windows on flanks, delivered at 2s. 2d. per foot, ... ..	0	15	2

£ s. d.

73 feet 6 inches of cut-stone architrave mouldings for 4 old mural monuments of black marble, formerly inside Grace's chapel, and now on the east and west exterior walls, executed at Carlow (distance 5 miles) and delivered at 2s. 6d. per running foot, ... ..	9	3	9
Materials and labour in repairing and cleaning the four old marble monuments on exterior walls, ... ..	2	12	6
2 cut-stone gothic pinnacles, richly ornamented with carved work 6 feet 8 inches high, terminating the ridge-course over the north and south gable-ends, executed at Kilkenny, ... ..	12	15	0
A cut-stone inscription tablet 3 feet 4 inches square with a semi-recta moulding or architrave over north entrance, ... ..	2	10	0
Lettering inscription tablet with 122 Greek and English capitals, at 2d. per letter, ... ..	1	0	4
Lettering do. with 549 small English at 1½ per letter, ... ..	3	8	7½
A cut-stone armorial tablet 3 feet square with quarterings, crests, &c. and a semi-recta moulding over south entrance, ... ..	7	10	0
A model of arms in full size for stone carver to work by, ... ..	1	2	9
Carriage of 2 pinnacles and 2 tablets from Kilkenny (distance 22 miles) to Arles, ... ..	2	0	0
Mason work, iron and lead in erecting pinnacles and tablets, ... ..	1	12	3
38 feet of punched-stone eave-course, 8 inches thick and 2 feet 8 inches deep, executed at Stradbally (distance 10 miles) and delivered at 2s. 6d. per running foot, ... ..	4	15	0

	£	s.	d.
4 large quoins or angular punched stones of eave-course 8 feet, delivered at 2s. 6d. per foot, ... ..	1	0	0
19 feet of punched stone ridge-course 5 inches thick and 2 feet 3 inches wide, delivered at 3s. 6d. per running foot,...	3	6	6
The head mason and foreman for 14 weeks attendance, ... ..	18	15	9
Masons and stone cutters at 3s. per day for 14 weeks, ... ..	72	4	8½
Labourers at 1s. per day for 14 weeks, ....	17	14	5
Smith's work, iron and lead--English iron at 2s. per stone, Swedish at 4s. 4d. per stone, and old lead at 5d. per pound,	12	18	11½
Pointing outside walls, dressing and pointing stone roof, ... ..	3	10	0
5 stone weight of Roman cement for pointing the joints of stone roof at 2s. per stone, ... ..	0	10	0
Laying Boley-flags on floors of monu- mental chamber and burial vault, and constructing the stone steps down to the latter--labour only, ... ..	4	0	0
33 yards of floating and coating on walls of monumental chamber marked in courses in imitation of stone at 8d. per yard,	1	2	0
31 yards of do. do. on the gothic arched ceiling of do. at 9d. per yard, ...	1	3	3
70 feet of stucco moulding 3 inches broad, forming the gothic heads over the square wall pieces in joints resembling stone for do. at 6d. per foot,	1	15	0
77½ feet of ditto moulding 4 inches broad, forming the gothic ribs on the arched ceiling of do. marked in the same manner at 8d. per foot, ...	5	18	4
Extra for eight long mitres on do. at 5s. ...	2	0	0

*Mausoleum.*

101

	£	s	d.
Seven boss flowers 10 inches diameter at the intersections of rib-mouldings of do. at 4s. 4d.      ...      ...      ...	1	10	4
Twelve corbel capitals 1 foot 6 inches high of do. at 10s.      ...      ...	6	0	0
60 yards of gray floating and coating on walls and ceiling of burial vault marked in courses resembling stone at 10d. per yard,      ...      ...      ...	2	10	0
Travelling expences, lodging and subsis- tence at Arles of the Dublin stucco plaisterer.      ...      ...      .	5	0	0
Quarrying, delivering and dressing of cut-stone stillings for coffins,      ...	4	15	0
Iron frame work for hanging the gothic doors executed in Dublin at 3½d. per lb. with hinges, bolts and screws, and smith's time in putting up do.      ...	6	7	0
620 large water-headed nails for the out- side studding of the two doors, at 1s. 3d. per dozen,      ...      ...      ...	3	4	7
Two large spring and tumbler copper- warded box locks with six keys,      ...	2	13	0
Miscellaneous expences, viz., two gothic oak doors 8 feet 6 inches high, 3 feet wide and 3 inches thick. Nails for do. and for centres of both arches. Two iron frames for quatrefoil windows, leading and glazing do., and strong wire work for the outside of do. <i>Horse-</i> <i>work</i> , conveying scaffolding-timber, linings, and centres of the two arches from and to Gracefield, &c. at 2s. 6d. a-day for car, horse and man. Ropes for scaffolding. <i>Carpenters'</i> <i>work</i> on gothic doors, centres of arches, &c. at 2s. 6d. a-day. Mes- sengers, refreshment to men, &c. ...	22	13	10

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£353    4    1½

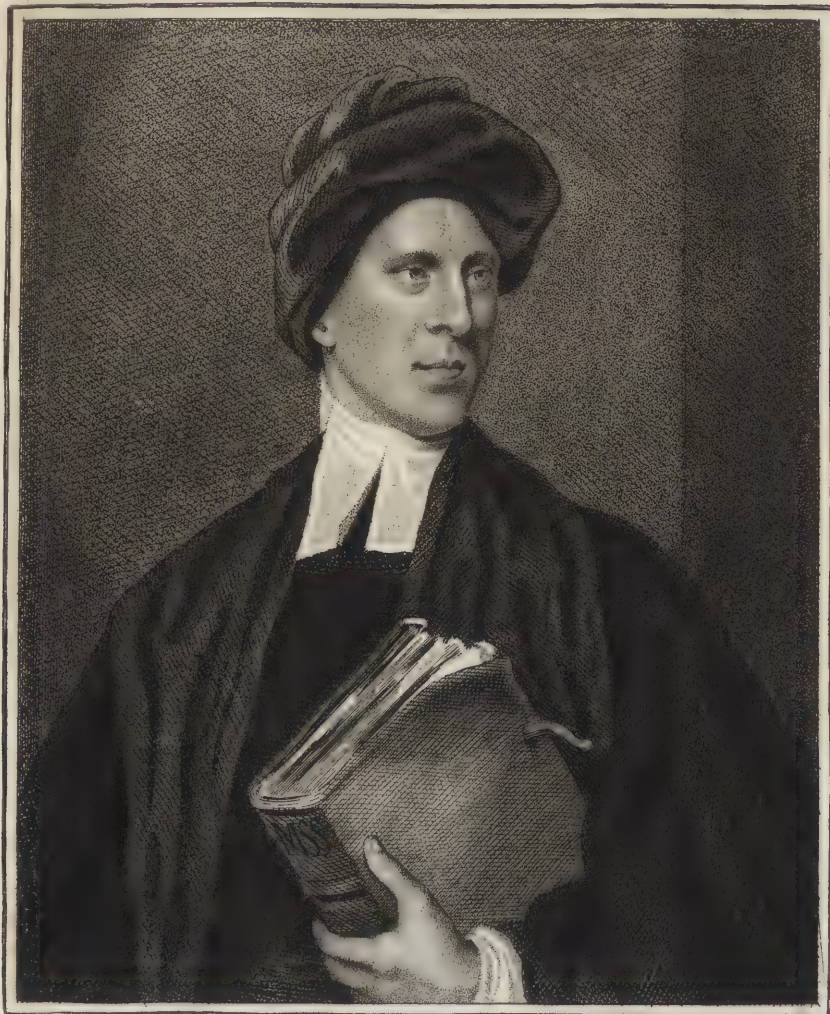
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All the ash and deal timber used in the progress of the building; viz. the centres, planks, cross and upright beams for the arches of both chambers; the boards and poles for scaffolding, &c. &c. were felled in Gracefield woods, sawed up and prepared there, and are not included in the foregoing account;\* but if

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\* The prices given, it may be repeated, are here preserved, as serving to shew the present rates of labour and of materials; and those who recollect the value now attached to such notifications of the former times, will perhaps do more than merely pardon their insertion. The earlier appendices of Hume, the household book of the Northumberland family by bishop Percy, the chapters on such subjects in Dr. Henry's history, and Grose's *Military Antiquities*, are all mines rich in this sort of production. The magnificent economy of the "princely duke of Chandos" at Canons, in the reign of queen Anne has been often mentioned, and always with approbation. An ample MS. volume is still extant, in which that system is laid down, and its application marked out to every individual of an establishment exceeding 150 persons. Of all these, the daily allowances, the annual salaries, wages, all in fact that can belong to a numerous and well regulated household are there to be found. The proceedings of a weekly audit board that superintended the distribution both as to quantity and quality of every article to every individual are also preserved. A minute detail of the architectural expences attending the re-erection of Canons-house, the most splendid residence at that period of any English subject, is likewise given, together with the estimated value of each picture, of the MS. and printed books, of the gold and silver plate, of the various curiosities and articles of costly furniture, &c. &c. that it contained. This unique volume is yet in the possession of the marchioness of Buckingham, daughter and sole heiress of the last duke. Its publication would constitute a present to the world, very valuable to the



Sir J. Reynolds. pinx<sup>t</sup>.

B. Reading sculp.

**THOMAS PERCY, D.D.**

Bp. of Dromore. 1782.

Published May 1<sup>st</sup> 1818, by T. RODD & Co. Newport Street, Long Acre.





even to these were also added the exterior and interior marble monuments containing the several preced-

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public, and highly honorable to its noble owner. The political economist, would be among the first to appreciate its utility, nor would the moral philosopher fail to discern in its pages much curious matter of reflexion, as bearing upon the history of manners. It would at all events furnish a link between the present period and that in which the Northumberland household book was compiled.—As a precedent has been mentioned, the suggestion of such a measure will at least be pardoned, though it may not be acted upon.

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See page 18, last line.—The present secretary of the court of exchequer has ascertained that Mr. Cassan, an attorney of that court, ceased to practice in Dublin before the year 1770: but whether this professional gentleman, the son of the other professional gentleman who attended king William's army into this country, then retired to *his ancient family estate*, or died in the middle of Dublin, does not appear.

It is, however certain that a similarity of name (and that similarity merely *conjectural*) constituted the amount of his descendant's *proof* of affinity to the Sheffield family in 1815, since at that time Mr. Stephen H. Cassan was, as already noticed, endeavouring to discover, to use his own words, "the *surname* and descent of Elizabeth I *think* Sheffield, who married Stephen Cassan, *Esquire*." Now, though the one plain broad *fact*, that the 1st Michael Grace of Gracefield, *did* inherit, and *did* possess the undivided real estates of the last duke of Buckingham, as his *heir at law*, must supersede all discussion; it may be mentioned in illustration, that Sheffield Grace, (grandson of Magdalen Sheffield of Mulgrave) who married the dowager viscountess Dillon, (see p. 16.) died in the year 1684, towards the close of king Charles the second's reign, and therefore considerably previous to the coming into Ireland of king William's army, which Mr. S. H. Cassan stated in 1814 (*Gent. Mag.* vol. 84. p. 643) that his great grandfather attended as a medical practitioner. The following account, or *weight of proof* is so circumstantial,\* *strengthened by dates*, and heightened by asseverations,

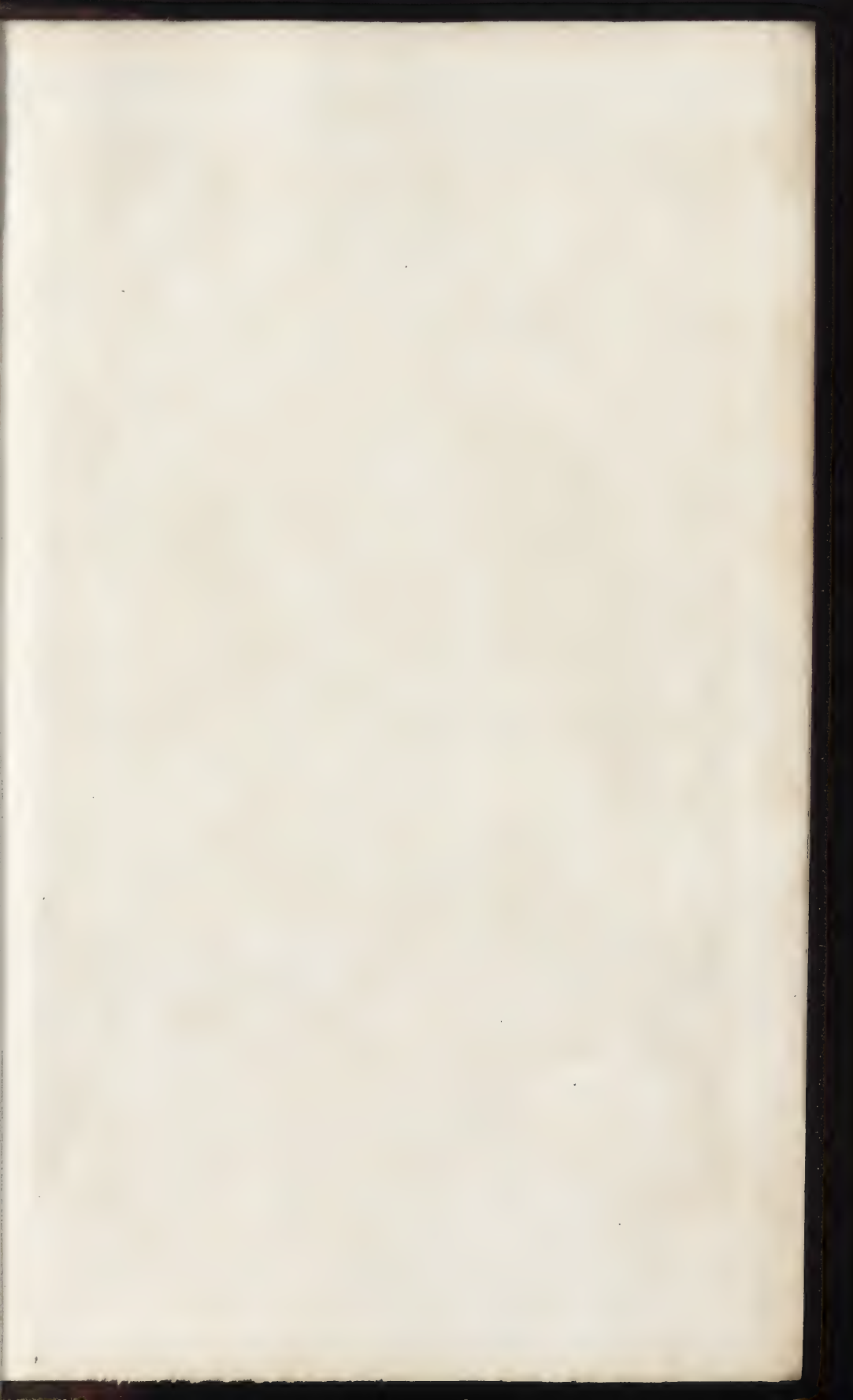
\* Vid. scene between captain Absolute and Fag in A. I. S. I. of the Rivals.



ing inscriptions, the gross amount of the whole, comprising every possible particular of expence, would

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that it would be actually cruel, worse even than child-murder to conceal it, though its existence has only just been pointed out to the writer. How it was conceived, and by what sort of midwifery it was brought into the world, as that world *can* know nothing—for very obvious reasons—it is unnecessary to say any thing. In the Gent. Mag. of July 1810, p. 35, he says, “ his lordship’s (the 1st earl of Mulgrave) eldest “ son dying *vita patris*, the title went to his grandson Edmund, the 2d “ earl, and *the line of all the other sons failed, excepting one*, who was “ born 1606, and marrying 1630, had Joseph Sheffield, born 1632, “ who married an *heiress* 1658, had Elizabeth, born 1659, who in “ 1689 (1st of William and Mary) married Stephen Cassan, *Esquire*, “ of Maryborough, Queen’s county, who changed the name of *his “ antient family estate to Sheffield, &c.*” All these very circumstantial particulars so boldly told in 1810, appear from the necessity of searching after “ the *surname* and *descent* of Elizabeth, I *think* Sheffield “ who married Stephen Cassan *Esquire*,” to have been totally forgotten in 1815. It is also somewhat remarkable, that in this exact enumeration of dates, births and marriages, no christian names, and no female names at all, not even that of the *heiress*, occur. Surely where the catalogue of sequence is thus complete in one respect, it is a great pity, that it has not been rendered quite so in the other by such an introduction, for where the one occurs, the other must, or certainly ought to have been. When the Pope demanded of the Venetians their authority for claiming the exclusive navigation of the Adriatic, the reply was, “ that the grant was endorsed upon the charter by which Charlemagne conferred upon the Popes their territorial dominions.” Unhappily this most valuable document has been either lost or mislaid. We make no inferences, for it is a very unnecessary piece of trouble to do, what every body can do for themselves. Again, it is a rare instance of *family* felicity in a foreigner who attended as an “ employé” an invading army, to find *his antient family estate*, ready cut and dried in the conquered country. We read of an animal among the sands of Libya, so very agile in his movements, in delving his way under the surface, that travellers tell us, he seems rather to find his way than to make it. Travellers may take large liberties abroad; how far they may go when at home, there may be some cynical sorts of people anxious to learn, and it is good at least to have made a beginning in the reduction of the theory to practice by way of example. With





*Engraved by T. Berry. From a Scarce Print, by Elstracke, in the Possession of the Publisher.*









Edmund Sheffield Lord Sheffield.

Apr 8. of April 1637.  
I appeared for  
*[Signature]*

*His Autograph from an original Letter in the Possession of*  
John Thane.

still very little exceed £600. while it may with confidence be asserted, on the authority of an eminent

respect to the assertion that "*the line of all the other sons failed, excepting one*," it may be simply said, that the *proof* of the *existence* of that most fortunate *one*, who so luckily did survive to flourish as it does in his descendant, is just as strong and of the same nature, as the *non-existence* of the other *line*, which by its *sudden* disappearance, has thus kindly made way for our present aspirant. Yet, on the other hand, it may with all diffidence be stated, that in the colleges of arms both in England and Ireland, and that by the decree of my lord chancellor Northington, it plainly appears, and is at any time proveable by distinct reference, that this most *accommodating line* has been compelled to retain its existence, doubtless for the very uncharitable purpose of gainsaying the assertions of Mr. Stephen H. Cassan. By that very decree it will be seen, that the 1st Michael Grace of Gracefield, ~~was~~ the great grandson and co-heir of Magdallen Sheffield, who was herself the grand aunt and sole heir of Edmund Sheffield, the last duke of Buckingham. It may be added also, that she was the *only* surviving sister of Edmund, 2d earl of Mulgrave (whose son John, the 3d earl, was created duke of Buckingham, &c.) and the daughter of the hon. sir John Sheffield, K.B. who was drowned while crossing the river Humber in the month of December, A. D. 1614. His elder brother Charles died unmarried in his father's life-time. Of sir John Sheffield who perished thus untimely, Edmund the 1st earl of Mulgrave, K.G. and lord president of the north, was the father; and from the lady above mentioned at the early period thus stated (nearly a century before the arrival of Stephen Cassan, *Esquire*, with king William's army) the family of Grace derived that right by which they eventually *inherited* the whole of the late duke of Buckingham's *undevise*d real estates. No man at all acquainted with the course of descent under our laws, will, after the statement of even this *single fact*, be able for one moment to doubt how the matter stands; for in the face of such a *fact* any claim advanced as this has been, must be recognised, to use the *gentlest* phrase, as a very singular attempt at a very singular sort of pretension.

But it may be further stated, that although the *devise*d real estates, did under the Duke's Will take the direction there prescribed, his omission to specifically mention some other parts of his landed property gave that to the Grace family, as already noticed. A similar omission with regard to various royalties, manorial rights, and advowsons, must

architect, that a similar undertaking could not be completed in England for even double that sum.

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likewise have given to *the same heirs at law* the possession of them, but that the neglect on their parts to claim them together with several houses and a small estate in and near the city of York, until a period so long had elapsed, that it was found upon consulting the English crown lawyers of the time by the late Richard Grace of Southville, M. P. to be barred by the statute of limitation, restricting the bringing of even a writ of right after the lapse of sixty years. After all, however, more importance has perhaps been given here to the *conjecture* of Mr. Stephen H. Cassan than it can or could possibly deserve. But as the snow-ball gathers as it goes, and as we are told of fame, allied to the dreams which issue through the ivory door, as stated by Virgil, that she "*vires acquirit eundo*," this notice has been taken of the thing, in order as already observed, to arrest it at its very commencement; for it has been shewn that the *proofs* brought forward and placarded in every periodical work, are as nothing, and would serve equally well to prove an affinity to the house of Othman as well as to that of Sheffield. "*Sed ohe jam satis est*," for enough has surely been said to publicly and distinctly settle for ever the whole matter.

In p. 56. l. 25, —for cohors, read cohorti.

FINIS.



For further particulars, as to Mr. Stephen H. Cassan, now it seems in Holy Orders, and curate of Frome in Somersetshire, the inquisitive reader is referred to a very curious trial which took place at Taunton Spring Assizes, in the year 1821, before Mr. Justice Burrough and a *Special Jury*, a full report of which was soon afterwards printed and published by Richard Cruttwell, at Bath. It was an action brought by said Stephen H. Cassan, complaining of the Rev. John Ireland, for having called him, said Stephen H. Cassan, an infamous villain, and having stated that he, said Stephen H. Cassan, was guilty of forgery and fabrication.

Mr. Ireland by his plea admitted his having used the expressions so imputed to him, but alleged that it was lawful for him so to do, inasmuch as he, said Stephen H. Cassan, *was* an infamous villain, and he, said Stephen H. Cassan, *was* guilty of forgery and fabrication. The special jury it seems disregarding the high descent of the Rev. Plaintiff, though so *firmly* founded on magazine paragraphs, gave a verdict for Mr. Ireland, the defendant, thereby establishing that, in their opinion at least, said Stephen H. Cassan, the Rev. Plaintiff, was an &c. &c. &c.

But notwithstanding the display of forensic ingenuity respecting the *authenticity* of certain letters in the foregoing trial, the writer believes and affirms and contends in defiance of all legal subtlety in disproof thereof, that he is at this moment in actual possession of a *genuine* letter of recent date from said Stephen H. Cassan; for, besides professing to come from him, said Stephen H. Cassan, and being addressed to the writer, it bears the strongest internal evidence of authenticity—the tone and language are precisely such as might be expected, and must *naturally* proceed, from a person capable of deliberately making the assertions and asseverations cited in the preceding notes.





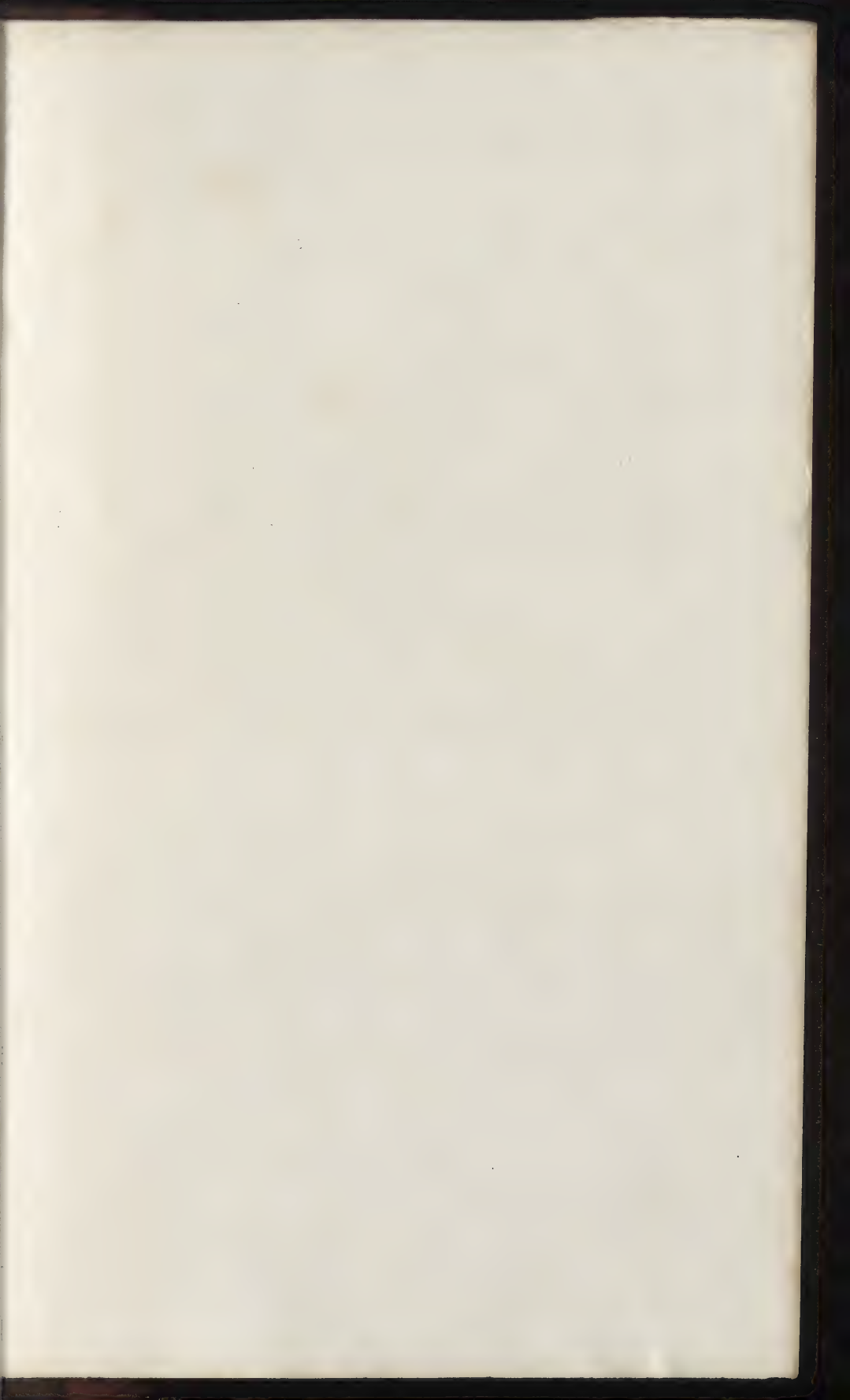
# DIRECTIONS FOR PLACING THE PLATES IN THE SURVEY OF THE GRACE-MAUSOLEUM.

	Page		Page
Arms of Sheffield Grace, to follow dedication		Horace	45
Map of the Queen's County (on a guard)	7	Edmund Malone	47
Grace-Mausoleum (lithography)	11	Sheffield Grace (1746)	52
Arles Church	12	Raymond Grace (1763)	52
Edmund and John Sheffield, 1 and 2 Lords Sheffield	16	Virgil	54
Edmund Sheffield, 1 Earl of Mulgrave	16	Michael Grace (1760) without back-ground	55
John and Edmund Sheffield, 1 and 2 Dukes of Bucks, &c.	16	William Grace (1777)	56
Sir William Grace, Bart.	19	Mary (Harford) Grace	56
Arms of Sir William and Percy Grace	19	John Grace (1789)	56
Borris House	19	Arms of Jane Brooke	57
Arms of the Earl of Ormonde and Ossory	19	Castle Freke	57
Alicia (Grace) Kavanagh	20	Arms of Lord Carbery	57
St. Mary's College, Winchester	20	George III.	58
St. Mary's Hall, Oxford	20	Edmund Waller	62
Gracefield Lodge, S.E. view (lithography)	22	Eaton Hall and Stowe House	66
Gracefield Antiquities, plates 1 and 2	22	Charles Fox	67
Oliver Grace, M.P. (1708)	26	Sir Thomas More	70
Elizabeth (Bryan) Viscountess Mountgarret	26	Edward VI.	71
Mary (Galway) Grace	28	Bishop of Marseilles	71
Pinnacle of Grace-Mausoleum	29	Charles V.	72
Oliver Grace (1781)	32	Lincoln and Winchester Cathed <sup>r</sup>	73
John Dowell Grace (1811)	32	Sheffield Grace, F.S.A.	75
Oliver John Dowell Grace	32	Greek verses Μέλος Ἰωάννου Σίμωνος &c.	75
Frances (Nagle) Grace	32	Epitaph on John Dowell Grace	77
Arms of Michael Grace (1712)	33	Epitaphs on Richard Grace of Boley, and Jane (Evans) Grace	78
Edmund Campion	39	Catharine (Darnley) Duchess of Bucks	84
Interior of Grace-Mausoleum (lithography)	41	Richard Grace, M. P. (1801) without back-ground	85
Arms of Michael Grace (1767)	43	Scipio	85
Michael Grace (1785)	43	Greek verses Εἰς Πατέρα &c.	88
		Jane (Evans) Grace	89
		Napoleon Buonaparte	92
		Montesquieu	97
		Thomas Percy, Bp. of Dromore	102
		Edmund Lord Sheffield, President of the North, &c.	105

## Additional Illustrations.

Marquis Wellesley	14	John Milton	24
Cromwell with heads of David &c	14	Dr. Parr	27
Rouen cathedral	16	Arms of Oliver Dowell Grace	32
Francis Grose	17	Lord Bacon	38
Louis XVIII	19	Alex. Pope	45

Letter of P. Pope	45	Roger Bacon	69
Beaconsfield House	62	Duke of Wellington	72
St Church	62	York minster	73
Tomb of O'More	62	Kings college chapel	73
Lord Grenville	65	St Pauls cathedral	74
Lord Clarendon	65	Sir C. Wren	74
York cathedral	66	Mr Shakespeare	81
Rheims d.	66	Buckingham House	83
Eaton Hall 2 <sup>d</sup> plate	66	Sir C. Sedley	84
Stowe House 2 <sup>d</sup> plate	66	Westminster abbey 2 <sup>d</sup> plate	88
Sir Isaac Newton	67	Adam Smith	95
Bust of C. J. Fox	67	Edmund Burke	96
Mr Pitt	67	Lord Sheffield with autograph	105







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